

DATE LABEL

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

1, Park Street Calcutta-16

The Book is to be returned on
the date last stamped :

[illegible]



SELECTIONS

FROM THE .

NAGPUR RESIDENCY RECORDS

VOLUME IV
(1818—1840)

By

H. N. SINHA, M.A. (ALLD.), PH.D. (LOND.)

Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur ; President of the Nagpur University Historical Society ; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Nagpur University ; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission ; Author of the ' Rise of the Peshwas ', ' Sovereignty in Ancient Indian Polity ', etc.

SL NO - 013459

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, MADHYA PRADESH

1945

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the sale of Government publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925. All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.]

INDIA

[30-8-54]

AJMER

The Oxford Book Centre, Nasirabad Road.

AKOLA

M. G. Bakshi, Law Books Agent.
Manager, Vyankatesh Pustakaleya.

ALLAHABAD

M. K. Rahman, Manager, Kitabistan,
Booksellers.
Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, etc.,
1, Bank Road.
The Supdt., Nazair Kanun Hind Press.
Law Book Co., Post Box No. 4, Albert Road.

AMRAVATI

Thakur & Co., Ltd., Booksellers.
Proprietor, Navyug Book Stall, Rajkamal
Chowk.

BARODA

M. C. Kothari, Bookseller & Publisher,
Raopura Road.

BHANDARA

S. S. Dharashivkar, Opposite Municipal
Water Reservoir.

BHATAPARA

The Proprietor, Mahadeo Prasad Pustak
Mahal, Booksellers.

BILASPUR

Manager, Hind Prakashan.
Jaiswal Book Depot.

BOMBAY

D. B. Taraporewala, Sons & Co., Treasure
House of Books, Taj Building, 210,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.
Thacker & Co., Ltd.
The Proprietors, New Book Co.

BULDANA

V. A. Gitte.

CALCUTTA

Newman & Co.
R. Cambray & Co.
S. K. Lahiri & Co.
Thacker, Spink & Co.
The Book Company, 4/4-A, College Street.
The Indian School Supply Depot.

CHANDA

Shri Samarth Vastu Bhandar

CHHINDWARA

Mannilal Ganeshprasad Gupta, Bookseller.
The Managing Proprietor, Verma Book
Depot.

CHIKHILI

Chandra Kante Vastu Bhandar.

COOCH BEHAR

Babu S. C. Taluqdar, Proprietor, Students
& Co.

DELHI

The Oxford Book & Stationery Co.
Rama Krishna & Sons, New Delhi-1.

DURG

The Proprietor, Tiwari Book Depot, Chowk
Bazar.

HARDA

Manager, Shyam Book Depot.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

Hyderabad Book Depot.

JODHPUR (RAJPUTANA)

B. S. Mathur & Co., Chaturvilas, Paota
Civil Lines.

JABALPUR

Radhamohan, Proprietor, Shyam Stationery
Mart, Andherdeo.
The Manager, Bhargava Book Co., Pub-
lishers, Booksellers & Stationers.
The Proprietor, The Nerbudda Book Depot.
The Proprietor, Prem Book Depot, Sadar
Bazar.
B. L. Choube, Netaji Subhash Road.
The Manager, Dubey Book Stall, Cantt.

KHANDWA

Proprietor, Abhinav Stores.

KHAMGAON

Sakalkale Typewriting Institute.

LUCKNOW

The Proprietor, Newal Kishore Press.
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd.,
41, Aminabad Park.

MADRAS

Higginbotham & Co.
S. Murthy & Co., Post Box No. 152.
The Proprietor, The City Book Co., Post
Box No. 283.

NAGPUR

Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmavir
Book Depot, Mahal.
G. G. Khot & Sons, Sitabuldi.
Shastri & Sons, Walker Road.
D. M. Dhumal, Proprietor, Provincial
Book Binding Works.
The Manager, Denett & Co., Sitabuldi.
The Manager, Central Law House, Tilak
Road, Mahal.
The Proprietor, The New Book Depot, Modi
No. 3, Sitabuldi.
Manager, Western Book Depot., Residency
Road.
Thakur & Co., Ltd., Booksellers, Mahal.

PATNA

Laxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, Patna
City.
The Patna Law Press Co.

POONA

The Manager, International Book Service,
Deccan Gymkhana Colony.

RAIGARH

Regional Co-operative Association, Ltd.

RAIPUR

The Manager, Rashtriya Vidyalyaya Book
Depot.
The Proprietor, Bharati Bhandar.
M/s. Kasimuddin & Sons, Golbazar.

SAGAR

The Manager, Students Book Depot, Katra.

SEONI

Mahakoshal Kagaj Bhandar.

VELLORE

A. Venkatasubban, Law Bookseller.

YEOTMAL

V. N. Saraswat
Pawar Book Depot.

	Pages
Introduction	v—x
Chronology of Letters	xi—xxiv
Bhonsla's Territories after the Third Maratha War ..	1—188
Bhonsla's Territories under British Administration ..	189—279
Appa Saheb after 1818	281—344
The Pindaries	345—363
Peshwa's Affairs	365—418
Sindhia's Affairs	419—426
Miscellaneous	427—458
Confidential News-Letters of 1840	459—568
Index	569—592

Hoshangabad and Saoligarh were secure, and arrangements were made by the British for their administration. Similarly Khande Rao, the Cominandant of the fort of Chouragarh, was not in a mood to surrender, and the situation and strength of the fort rendered its capture by force a difficult task for the British troops. Seoni-Chapara was also a scene of trouble, but it was settled by entrusting the management of the district to Gosain Kharag Bharati and Dewan Mohammed Imam Khan. This district is described as "the most delightful part of the country" in the letter No. 4. Chain Shah, a relation of the Zamindar of Harrai, created much trouble in and around the parganah of Chawarpani. The fort of Chanda also did not surrender without a stubborn resistance. The British troops besieged it and after a severe bombardment the fort was carried by assault on the 20th May 1818. A detailed description of the siege is given in letter No. 44. In Berar there was little difficulty experienced by the British. The giant fortresses of Gawilgarh and Narnallah surrendered without resistance. The tracts of Akote and Argaon were placed under the management of Jelal Khan, Taluqdar of Balapur; and Bhautkuli and Akola under the Aumil of Amraoti, Raja Govind Baksh. In Jabalpur a provisional government was set up under the charge of the British military officers.

After these preliminaries civil government and military defence for the Nagpur State was set up according to the scheme envisaged by Secretary Adam in his despatch of 18th June 1818. The infant son of Nana Gujar by a daughter of Raghoji Bhonsla II was proclaimed as the successor of Appa Sahib, and Baka Bai was appointed "guardian of the young Raja and Regent of the state". The Resident, who was to control the civil government and military defence, was desired to be "careful to avoid any material departure from the established and constitutional forms of the ancient government," and "to detect and reform corruption and abuses that disgraced the late administration". The position of Minister, held by Nago Pandit, was conferred upon Narain Pandit. Regarding the territorial adjustments Sirgoojah was excluded from the Bhonsla's territories. Similarly the territories between Ratanpur and Cutrack, ruled by the Orissa Chiefs, were excluded from the control of the Bhonsla. The forts of Narnallah and Gawilgarh were taken away from the Bhonsla and given over to the Nizam, to be held on behalf of the British.

Regarding the military defence of the country the plans of Lt-General Sir Thomas Hislop were adopted; the Gonds were conciliated, and the Sitabuldi hill was fortified. But in spite of these measures, the people were not reconciled to the new order of things, and in one of the letters it was stated that "there is every reason to apprehend that the same spirit of disaffection exists throughout the country" (No. 64). The British therefore took care to introduce no innovations in government. But "the military power of the state" they had resolved "must remain essentially in our hands". For the maintenance of internal peace and order the British did not rely merely on the responsibility of the Parels and Zamindars (No. 78) but raised a few local corps of Gonds—five Tomans of Gonds, as

they were called—who could be employed in the place of the Risalahs in the interior parts of the districts. With all these precautions, insurgent activities of Inder Shah and Nizam Shah in Chanda (No. 85), Meer Wazir Ali in Multai (No. 88), Balla Mokashi in Chimur (No. 93) and others continued in a sporadic manner and died out only after the British administrators had ruled the territories for some years.

Section two contains documents that refer to the British administration of the Nagpur territories, whose extent had shrunk considerably as a result of the war. The territories were now divided into four districts, viz., Chhatisgarh, Bhandara, Chanda and Deogarh Balaghar or Chhindwara. At the headquarters of districts were posted British Superintendents who controlled the administration of the district. Their rule lasted for twelve years from June 1818 to June 1830. It was during this period that the fort of Sitabuldi was built and completed (No. 3), and the cantonment at Nagpur was shifted to Kamptee (No. 2). Many important measures were introduced to ensure regular justice by the elimination of criminal tendencies. One of their first acts was to suppress sorcery making it a criminal offence (No. 5). Crimes for which capital punishment was to be inflicted were thus specified: (1) Treason or Rebellion against the state, (2) Wilful murder, (3) Gang robbery or Dacoity or Highway robbery or Burglary or theft attended with murder, (4) Leaders of gangs convicted of gang and highway robbery attended with torture or other severe personal injury. Similarly crimes for which sentences of imprisonment for life, for 14 years and 7 years were to be inflicted were specified. It was a great step taken towards establishing the uniformity of criminal justice. Panchayats in villages and Kamavisdars were entrusted with certain judicial functions (No. 6). Attention was paid to the opening up of the country by means of roads for easy communication. In February 1823 the first road connecting Nagpur and Raipur was planned (Nos. 7 and 9). Reform of the currency was taken up, in order that a variety of coins current in the state may be replaced by one uniform currency (Nos. 8, 13 and 29). It is interesting to note that for the first time an effort was made to collect the inscriptions of Nagpur territories by Captain Fell, Secretary of the Hindu College, Benaras, who came to these territories to spend his leave with his brother in Nagpur (No. 12). It is painful to note the activities of the British to introduce opium into these territories in an organized manner (No. 16). Side by side vaccination against small-pox was introduced but people did not take kindly to it, so that an order from the Rajah had to be solicited (No. 30). The cheapness of the foodgrains and necessities of life is indicated in the letter No. 31, according to which feeding of five prisoners for a month in a jail cost only Rs. 9-12-0. According to the Governor-General's orders acceptance of presents and Nazars by public officials was forbidden. As a result of the introduction of such salutary measures as these, the administration of the Bhonsla's territories improved, and there was a surplus of income to the extent of three lacs a year over expenditure. On 6th June 1830 the British handed over the

administration to Raja Raghoji III. It was stipulated that the Raja would pay to the British an annual subsidy of 8 lacs in equal quarterly instalments, maintain a force of 1,000 irregular native horse at his own expense, and the right to advise the Raja in his internal and external affairs and to interfere actively if necessary was retained by the British. In May 1831, a son was born to the Raja and on this happy occasion the Governor-General sent a present of Rs. 5,500 to the Raja. The baby died a few months later and Raja had no other issue.

The third section contains documents relating to Appa Saheb. After Appa Saheb was deposed he was sent as a prisoner with his two ministers Ramchandra Pandit and Nago Pandit, to Allahabad on 3rd May 1818 from Nagpur. On the way after passing Lakhnadon he escaped in the garb of a British Sepoy on 12th May. He was joined by the Gond Chief Chain Shah on 15th May and then he made for Aseergarh whither Peshwa Baji Rao was proceeding. Next Appa Saheb was reported to have gone to Pachmarhi where he assembled 7—8,000 troops. In spite of the concern of the British officers to capture him and of the announcement of a handsome reward for his capture he crossed the Narmada in February between Harda and Hindia. Jaswant Rao Lar the chief of Aseergarh had invited Appa Saheb and his party to take shelter there. Sir John Malcolm tried to induce Jaswant Rao Lar to give Appa Saheb up to the British but since Jaswant Rao would not, Aseergarh was besieged and captured. But before the siege Appa Saheb had escaped and after a good deal of adventure reached the dominions of Ranjit Singh. Early in June 1824, he is reported to have presented an elephant, a sword and two mirrors to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In spite of that the Maharaja did not allow him to raise a loan of 32 lacs from the bankers of Lahore. Thus disappointed in Lahore he wanted to raise troops in the territories of the Hill Chieftains of the Punjab. In March 1828 he is reported to have been residing at a place on the bank of the Sutlej and negotiating with the British Resident at Delhi. In June 1829 his agents Ramchandra Wagh and Rao Ganga Singh tried to recover from some bankers of Ajmer a deposit of his jewels worth three crores, and for that purpose they wanted to enlist the influence of the British Resident at Delhi and the Political Agent at Ajmer by getting letters with the forged signatures of Sir John Malcolm and the Governor of Bombay. Foiled in these efforts to raise money Appa Saheb ultimately was forced to quit the shelter of the chief of Bikaner (No. 38). No other records about his subsequent adventures are given in this section.

Section four contains documents pertaining to the Pindaries. Their leaders Chitoo and Ranjan had met in March 1818 the Newab of Bhopal for a settlement, but nothing came off. Another Pindary chief Wasil Mohammed had been delivered over to the British by the Sindhia in order "to show by his conduct that he was no longer the supporter of the predatory system" (No. 5) of the Pindaries. There was a prolonged negotiation between the British and Amir Khan, the most powerful Pindary leader and ally of the Holkar for

a settlement. Amir Khan had requested for (i) a jagir in Rohilkhand for his son Vazir-ud-Dowlah, (ii) the grant of a compact territory in lieu of his scattered possessions and of the tribute to which he laid claim from Kotah, Jaipur and Jodhpur, (iii) the grant of jagirs to his son by the Rajahs of Jaipur and Jodhpur and Rana of Udaipur, (iv) a provision in land or money for his Sirdars, (v) a free gift of three lacs of rupees to him, (vi) the retention of the control and payment of his troops who had been taken into the British service and (vii) the grant of a sanad from the British in respect of all the lands held by him of Holkar. Some of these requests could not be granted, some were inadmissible, and some were favourably considered, a detailed discussion of which is given in letter No. 6.

Section five contains documents relating to the Peshwa's affairs. The Peshwa at the early stages of the war had fled away from Poona, and was being pursued by the British troops. At the battle of Ashti, 20th February 1818, he was defeated, his army was dispersed and the Raja of Satara whom he had forced to accompany him from place to place was captured. Ultimately Baji Rao surrendered to Sir John Malcolm on 18th June 1818. After his submission his territories were taken under the control of the British. Mountstuart Elphinstone was appointed as the Sole Commissioner of the territories excluding the Konkan and the country south of the Krishna on a salary of fifty thousand rupees a year. The country south of the Krishna was placed under the charge of Sir Thomas Munro, and the Konkan under the Bombay Government. British Collectors were appointed to the various divisions of the territories. The Raja of Satara was invested with new dignity and powers but under the control of Captain Grant. The Nizam was given territories worth 14 lacs a year, formerly belonging to the Peshwa, the Holkar and the Bhonsla, and exempted from payment of the Chauth to the Peshwa, in spite of the fact that the services rendered by him in the late war did not merit such generous treatment. The masterly survey of the affairs of the newly acquired territories in respect of their political administration and military organization, the clear statement of the objectives of British Government regarding the treatment of the jagirdars, Holkar, Gaikwar, Raja of Satara and the hill tribes, and the plans for revenue collection, dispensation of justice, religious foundations and spread of education, envisaged in the two despatches of the Secretary to Governor-General Mr. Adam, under Letters Nos. 8 and 10 reflect a wonderful comprehension of some of the vital problems of administration and a consummate assessment of the peoples and affairs of the newly conquered territories.

Section six pertaining to the Sindhia's affairs contains only five documents. They throw light on the territorial cessions as a result of the third Maratha war, the distracted state of Sindhia's territories due to "anarchy, misrule and devastation" and "the secret intercourse between Baji Rao and Sindhia".

Section seven contains documents pertaining to the history of some of the important persons and families both in the Nagpur State and outside, *viz.*, Shridhar Pandit, Gond Chiefs, Nawabs of

Bhopal, Gangadhar Ingolia, Ramchandra Wagh, Butis of Sitabuldi, Nawab of Oudh and Raja of Satara. Of these the Butis of Sitabuldi are still an important family in the city of Nagpur, and noted for their wealth and charity.

The last section contains 17 documents which are known as confidential news letters. They were secret despatches sent by the British foreign service agencies in different parts of India, Asia and elsewhere, and cover the period from 10th July to 20th December 1840. They describe the affairs from day to day of the Punjab, Kashmere, Sind, North-Western Frontiers, Afghanistan, Persia, Bokhara, Herat, Khiva, Baghdad, Bushire, Nepal, Tibet, Assam, Burma, China, Turkistan, Syria, Egypt, Muscat and other principalities. They are interesting and throw light on the internal conditions and external relations, the state of government, law and order, trade and commerce, and many other aspects of life in those lands. They were originally meant for the perusal of the Governor-General, at Fort William, and from Fort William copies were sent to all the British Residents in the Courts of the Indian princes.

That, in brief, gives an idea of the subject-matter of the records selected for this volume. There are certain discrepancies and inaccuracies in the spellings of names and places which have been left as they are in the original records.

CHRONOLOGY OF LETTERS

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Bhonsla's Territories after the Third Maratha War				
1	4th January 1818	Lt.-Col. G. MacMorine, Commanding on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	1
2	16th January 1818	Capt. J. Stewart, on a Mission to Bhopal.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	1
3	19th January 1818	Major O'Brien, Commanding a Detachment and Acting Commissioner.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	2
4	20th January 1818	Major O'Brien, Commanding a Detachment and Acting Commissioner.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	
5	21st January 1818	Major O'Brien, Commanding a Detachment and Acting Commissioner.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	4
6	22nd January 1818	Brigadier General F. Hardyman.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	6
7	23rd January 1818	Brigadier General F. Hardyman.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	6
8	25th January 1818	Major D. MacPherson, Commanding at Hoshangabad.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	7
9	21st January 1818	Major O'Brien, Commanding at Chhapara.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	9
10	26th January 1818	Brigadier General F. Hardyman.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	10
11	28th January 1818	Brigadier General F. Hardyman.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	11
12	29th January 1818	Major D. MacPherson, Commanding at Hoshangabad.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	12
13	29th January 1818	Brigadier General F. Hardyman.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	14
14	1st February 1818	Lt.-Col. G. MacMorine, Commanding on the Narbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	15
15	8th February 1818	Lt.-Col. G. MacMorine, Commanding on the Narbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	18
16	9th February 1818	Brigadier General J. Doveton	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	20
17	20th February 1818	Brigadier General F. Hardyman.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	22
18	23rd February 1818	Lt.-Col. P. H. Nicoll, President, Provisional Government, Jubbulpore.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	23

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Bhonsla's Territories after the Third Maratha War—cont.				
19	26th February 1818..	Brigadier General F. Hardy- man.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	40
20	9th March 1818 ..	Major E. Roughsedge, Com- manding Ramgarh Corps.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	41
21	12th March 1818 ..	Major O'Brien, Commanding at Jubbulpore.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	43
22	18th March 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. G. MacMorine, Commanding a Detach- ment, Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	43
23	18th March 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. G. MacMorine, Commanding a Detach- ment, Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	45
24	24th March 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Com- manding Nagpur Subsidi- ary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	46
25	26th March 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Com- manding Nagpur Subsidi- ary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	47
26	1st April 1818 ..	W. James, Deputy Adjutant- General.	Lt.-Col. G. MacMorine, Commanding Battalion, Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	47
27	8th April 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. G. MacMorine, Commanding 1st Bn., Nag- pur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	48
28	17th April 1818 ..	C. A. Molony, Commanding on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	49
29	18th April 1818 ..	Major-General D. Marshall, Commanding Left Division.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	50
30	21st April 1818 ..	Major-General D. Marshall, Commanding Left Division.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	51
31	25th April 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Com- manding Nagpur Subsidi- ary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	51
32	27th April 1818 ..	Major-General D. Marshall, Commanding Left Division.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	53
33	30th April 1818 ..	C. A. Molony, Commanding on the Narbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	53
34	3rd May 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Com- manding Nagpur Subsidi- ary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	55
35	5th May 1818 ..	Major D. MacPherson, In-charge of the District of Hoshangabad, Seoni, etc.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	55

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Bhonsla's Territories after the Third Maratha War—cont.				
36	6th May 1818	Major D. MacPherson	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	58
37	9th May 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	59
38	9th May 1818	Brigadier General J. Watson	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	61
39	13th May 1818	Brigadier General James Watson, Commanding the Left Division.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	62
40	13th May 1818	Lt.-Col. G. MacMorine, Commanding 1st Battalion Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	62
41	18th May 1818	J. Adam, Secretary to Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	63
42	18th May 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	64
43	20th May 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	65
44	22nd May 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	65
45	22nd May 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	69
46	18th June 1818	J. Adam, Secretary to Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	70
47	19th June 1818	J. Adam, Secretary to Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	93
48	21st June 1818	C. A. Molony, Commissioner in Jubbulpore.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	98
49	22nd June 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	98
50	22nd June 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	99
51	6th July 1818	Major E. Roughsedge, Commanding Ramgarh Battalion.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	102
52	20th July 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	104

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Bhonsla's Territories after the Third Maratha War—cont.				
53	20th July 1818	.. Captain E. Knonds, Collector and Magistrate, Chhatisgarh.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	105
54	21st July 1818	.. Lt. D. N. Hill, Commanding Detachment, 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	106
55	23rd July 1818	.. Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	106
56	23rd July 1818	.. Lt. T. Wardlaw, Commanding at Betul.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	108
57	24th July 1818	.. Major L. O'Brien, Commanding at Jubbulpore.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	109
58	27th July 1818	.. Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	110
59	28th July 1818	.. C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	114
60	29th July 1818	.. Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	116
61	31st July 1818	.. J. Adams, Chief Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	118
62	5th August 1818	.. Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	119
63	6th August 1818	.. Major D. MacPherson, In-charge of the Detachment at Betul.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	121
64	8th August 1818	.. Major D. MacPherson, Commanding at Betul.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	122
65	8th August 1818	.. Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	123
66	10th August 1818	.. Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	124
67	14th August 1818	.. J. Adams, Chief Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	125
68	14th August 1818	.. J. Adams, Chief Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	127
69	14th August 1818	.. J. Adams, Chief Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	128
70	15th August 1818	.. Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	129

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Bhonsla's Territories after the Third Maratha War—cont.				
71	17th August 1818 ..	Robert Pitman, Assistant Agent in Berar.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	131
72	20th August 1818 ..	Major A. Cumming, Commanding a Detachment at Multai.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	132
73	23rd August 1818 ..	Major A. Cumming, Commanding a Detachment at Multai.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	133
74	23rd August 1818 ..	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	134
75	29th August 1818 ..	J. Adams, Chief Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	137
76	30th August 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	140
77	5th September 1818 ..	J. Adam, Chief Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	141
78	13th September 1818	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	148
79	14th September 1818	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	150
80	18th September 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	151
81	18th September 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	153
82	25th September 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	154
83	20th November 1818	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	155
84	8th December 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding at Nagpur.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	161
85	10th January 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	152
86	16th January 1819 ..	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	163
87	21st January 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	166
88	25th January 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	169

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Bhonsla's Territories after the Third Maratha War—cont.				
89	9th February 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	171
90	26th March 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	174
91	12th April 1819 ..	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	176
92	12th April 1819 ..	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	Lt.-Col. Adams, Commanding Nerbudda Field Force.	177
93	16th April 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	177
94	24th April 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	179
95	10th June 1819 ..	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	183
96	19th June 1819 ..	Major D. MacPherson, In-charge of Hoshangabad District.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	184
97	22nd June 1819 ..	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	186
98	..	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding-Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	187
99	13th June 1821 ..	E. Roughsedge, Agent to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	187

Bhonsla's Territories under British Administration

1	12th January 1822 ..	Colonel J. W. Adams, Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	189
2	22nd January 1822 ..	Colonel J. W. Adams, Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	189
3	25th January 1822 ..	Colonel J. W. Adams, Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	193
4	22nd June 1822 ..	W. Hamilton, First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of Affairs, Chhindwara.	195
5	5th September 1822 ..	W. Hamilton, First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of Affairs, Chhindwara.	197

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Bhonsla's Territories Under British Administration—contd.				
6	20th January 1823 ..	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of Affairs, Chhindwara.	198
7	21st February 1823 ..	George Swinton, Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	203
8	30th May 1823 ..	George Swinton, Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	207
9	30th May 1823 ..	George Swinton, Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	213
10	31st July 1823 ..	George Swinton, Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	214
11	13th September 1823	J. Hamilton, Acting First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of Affairs, Chhindwara.	215
12	8th December 1823 ..	A. Stirling, Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	217
13	1st October 1824 ..	G. Swinton, Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	220
14	2nd December 1824..	Captain Agnew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chhattisgarh.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	222
15	4th January 1825 ..	Captain Agnew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chhattisgarh.	Captain Pew, Acting Superintendent at Chanda.	223
16	15th April 1825 ..	G. Swinton, Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	224
17	20th June 1825 ..	A. Gordon, First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Acting Superintendent at Chanda.	228
18	13th September 1825	A. Gordon, First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Acting Superintendent at Chanda.	228
19	16th September 1825	A. Gordon, First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Acting Superintendent at Chanda.	228
20	31st January 1826 ..	W. Gordon, Treasurer, Nagpur Residency.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	230
21	2nd February 1826 ..	William Isacke, Assistant Resident, Nagpur.	Captain Pew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	231
22	27th February 1826 ..	William Isacke, Assistant to the Resident.	Captain Pew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	232
23	17th March 1826 ..	W. Hamilton, Acting First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	235

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Bhonsla's Territories Under British Administration—contd.				
24	8th August 1826 ..	W. Hamilton, Acting First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	236
25	24th August 1826 ..	W. Hamilton, Acting First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	237
26	30th September 1826	W. Hamilton, Acting First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	240
27	23rd December 1826	W. Hamilton, Acting First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	240
28	4th June 1827 ..	W. Hamilton, Acting First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	F. B. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	241
29	12th September 1827	T. H. Maddock, Acting Agent to the Government.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	242
30	10th October 1827 ..	George Adams, Surgeon ..	Captain A. Gordon, First Assistant to the Resident at Nagpur.	248
31	4th April 1828 ..	Captain T. Wilkinson, Commanding Nagpur Auxiliary Horse.	W. Hamilton, Second Assistant to the Resident at Nagpur.	249
32	15th May 1828 ..	W. Hamilton, Second Assistant to the Resident at Nagpur.	L. Wilkinson, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	250
33	20th May 1828 ..	W. Hamilton, Second Assistant to the Resident at Nagpur.	Captain Hamond, Acting Superintendent of Affairs, Chhindwara.	250
34	24th October 1828 ..	G. Swinton, Chief Secretary to Government.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	251
35	18th April 1829 ..	G. Swinton, Chief Secretary to Government.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	251
36	19th June 1829 ..	G. Swinton, Chief Secretary to Government.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	254
37	27th November 1829	A. Stirling, Deputy Secretary, to Government.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	256
38	19th March 1830 ..	A. Stirling, Deputy Secretary to Government.	Captain A. Gordon, Acting Resident at Nagpur.	261
39	19th March 1830 ..	A. Stirling, Deputy Secretary to Government.	Captain A. Gordon, Acting Resident at Nagpur.	262
40	18th June 1830 ..	Captain A. Gordon, First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	H. S. Groome, Resident at Nagpur.	264
41	21st June 1830 ..	Captain A. Gordon, First Assistant, Nagpur Residency.	H. S. Groome, Resident at Nagpur.	267

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
------------	------	------	----	------

Bhonsla's Territories under British Administration—contd.

42	15th June 1831	H. Princep, Secretary to Governor-General.	H. S. Groome, Resident at Nagpur.	270
43	17th October 1830	W. H. Sleeman, Principal Assistant.	H. S. Groome, Resident at Nagpur.	270
44	23rd October 1831	John Wylie, Surgeon, Nagpur Residency.	H. S. Groome, Resident at Nagpur.	277
45	3rd December 1839	Major-General, J. Woulfe Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	Major Thomas Wilkinson, British Resident at Nagpur.	278

Appa Saheb after 1810

1	5th May 1818	Captain C. Browne, Commanding an Escort.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	281
2	6th May 1818	Captain C. Browne, Commanding an Escort.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	281
3	7th May 1818	James Watson, Brigadier-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	282
4	7th May 1818	Captain C. Browne, Commanding an Escort.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	282
5	11th May 1818	Captain E. C. Browne, In-charge of an Escort.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	283
6	15th May 1818	Captain N. Blacke	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	283
7	15th May 1818	Brigadier-General James Watson, Commanding the Left Division.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	284
8	17th May 1818	Major-General B. Marley, Commandant.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	284
9	17th May 1818	Lt.-Col. G. Macmorine, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	285
10	18th May 1818	Captain E. C. Browne, Commanding a Detachment.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	286
11	19th May 1818	Major D. Macpherson, Commanding at Hoshangabad.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	287
12	19th May 1818	Brigadier-General James Watson, Commanding the Left Division.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	287
13	19th May 1818	Lt.-Col. G. Macmorine, Commanding First Battalion, Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	288

CHRONOLOGY OF LETTERS

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Appa Saheb after 1818—cont.				
14	21st May 1818	Lt.-Col. G. Macmorine, Commanding the First Battalion, Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	290
15	23rd May 1818	C. A. Molony, Commanding	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	290
16	25th May 1818	Lt.-Col. G. Macmorine, Commanding the First Brigade, Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	291
17	7th June 1818	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	292
18	8th August 1818	J. Adam, Chief Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	294
19	9th August 1818	Nagpur Subsidiary Force	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	296
20	14th August 1818	J. Adam, Chief Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	297
21	26th September 1818	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	298
22	29th December 1818	W. Brooke, Agent to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	300
23	13th January 1819	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	301
24	18th January 1819	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	305
25	20th January 1819	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	306
26	22nd January 1819	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nerbudda Field Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	307
27	24th January 1819	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nerbudda Field Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	308
28	26th January 1819	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nerbudda Field Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	310
29	4th February 1819	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	311
30	11th February 1819	Lt.-Col. H. S. Scott, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	313

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
------------	------	------	----	------

Appa Saheb after 1818—cont.

31	24th February 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	315
32	10th March 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding the Nerbudda Field Forces.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	316
33	7th March 1819 ..	Brigadier General J. Doveton	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	319
34	15th March 1819 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	320
35	19th March 1819 ..	Brigadier General J. Doveton	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	323
36	9th July 1824 ..	G. Swinton, Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	324
37	24th March 1828 ..	Major M. Smith, Commanding Ellichpur Division of Nizam's Troops.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	326
38	5th June 1829 ..	G. Swinton, Chief Secretary to Government.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	328
39	21st July 1829 ..	G. Swinton, Chief Secretary to Government.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	340

The Pindaries

1	24th January 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	345
2	24th January 1818 ..	J. Stewart, on a mission to Bhopal.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	345
3	1st April 1818 ..	Captain William Henley, Captain on Duty at Bhopal.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	347
4	17th April 1818 ..	Lt.-Col. G. Macmorine, Commanding 1st Battalion, Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	351
5	29th May 1818 ..	J. Stewart, Acting Resident at Gwalior.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	352
6	30th June 1818 ..	J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	355

Peshwa's Affairs

1	4th February 1818 ..	F. Warden, Chief Secretary, Bombay Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	365
2	16th March 1818 ..	F. Warden, Chief Secretary, Bombay Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	368

Serial No	Date	From	To	Page
-----------	------	------	----	------

Peshwa's Affairs—cont.

3	21st April 1818	.. Lt.-Col. J. W. Adams, Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	369
4	30th April 1818	.. J. Warden, Chief Secretary, Bombay Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	370
5	18th May 1818	.. Brigadier General James Watson, Commanding Left Division.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	370
6	24th May 1818	.. J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	371
7	20th June 1818	.. J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	376
8	14th July 1818	.. J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	378
9	19th September 1818	J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	398
10	26th September 1818	J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	400

Sindhia's Affairs

1	9th July 1818	.. J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	419
2	7th August 1818	.. J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	421
3	7th August 1818	.. J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	422
4	14th August 1818	.. J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	424
5	14th August 1818	.. J. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	426

Miscellaneous

Affairs of.—Shridhar Pandit, Gond Chiefs, Nawab of Bhopal, Gangadhar Inglia, Ramchandra Wagh, Butis of Sitabuldi, Nawab of Oudh and Raja of Satara.

1	21st May 1818	.. G. Swinton, Persian Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	427
2	2nd May 1823	.. H. W. Prinsep, Persian Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	429
3	25th March 1825	.. A. Stirling, Persian Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	431
4	25th March 1825	.. A. Stirling, Persian Secretary to Government.	W. A. Brooke, Agent to the Governor-General, Benares.	433

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
------------	------	------	----	------

Miscellaneous—cont.

5	22nd July 1825	A. Stirling, Persian Secretary to Government.	W. A. Brooke, Agent to the Governor-General, Benares.	434
6	12th January 1819	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	436
7	11th February 1819	C. A. Molony, Commissioner on the Nerbudda.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	439
8	2nd June 1819	W. Henley, In charge of the Political Mission at Bhopal.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	441
9	28th June 1819	W. Henley, In charge of the Political Mission at Bhopal.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	442
10	6th December 1819	W. Henley, In charge of the Political Mission at Bhopal.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	443
11	26th March 1824	G. Swinton, Secretary to Government.	R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur.	443
12	31st May 1826	Captain W. Hamilton, Acting First Assistant Nagpur Residency.	Captain Pew, Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.	445
13	20th October 1827	M. Rickets, Resident at Lucknow.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	448
14	29th October 1827	M. Rickets, Resident at Lucknow.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	448
15	14th August 1829	A. Stirling, Deputy Secretary to Government.	F. Wilder, Resident at Nagpur.	449
16	3rd July 1830	L. Wilkison, Late Assistant Resident.	H. S. Groeme, Resident at Nagpur.	451
17	31st December 1838	J. A. Forbes, Acting Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Bombay.	The Hon'ble R. Cavenish, Resident at Nagpur.	454
18	10th September 1839	J. P. Willoughby, Secretary with the Governor of Bombay.	The Resident at Nagpur	455

Confidential News Letters of 1840

1	10th July 1840	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	459
2	22nd July 1840	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	465
3	1st August 1840	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	471

Serial No.	Date	From	To	Page
Confidential News Letters of 1840—cont.				
4	15th August 1840 ..	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	477
5	22nd August 1840 ..	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	489
6	1st September 1840 ..	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	493
7	10th September 1840	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	500
8	20th September 1840	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	505
9	1st October 1840 ..	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	509
10	10th October 1840 ..	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	520
11	21st October 1840 ..	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	526
12	1st November 1840 ..	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	533
13	10th November 1840	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	538
14	20th November 1840	G. H. Maddock, Secretary to the Government of India.	..	544
15	1st December 1840 ..	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	549
16	10th December 1840	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	554
17	20th December 1840	J. W. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	..	560

BHONSLA'S TERRITORIES AFTER THE THIRD MARATHA WAR

Letter No. 1.—The writer reports that he may manage to have the fort of Chouragarh surrendered to him. The Killedars of Chouragarh and Mandla had left for Nagpur.

FROM—LT. COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Bagauerwara, the 4th January 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your two letters of the 28th ultimo and this day, one covering an order for the surrender of Chowragarh, another order for the ordnance, etc., a third for the District of Shahpore, and I trust to be able to manage all without much delay or difficulty; indeed I have intelligence that the Killadar Khande Rao has already sent off some of the auxiliary troops he had called in from villages.

I also learnt some days ago that Sudoba, the subject of your other letter, who continued to refuse coming in to me, and took shelter in Chowragarh has gone off to Nagpur, and all his adherents have for some time been totally dispersed. I also learn that Battonia has left Mandla and gone to Nagpur.

Letter No. 2.—Stewart reports that Sir Thomas Hislop considered it desirable that the Nawab of Bhopal should exert himself to occupy the territories of the Raja of Nagpur comprising Seoni and Chhapara. The enclosure is also of the same purport.

FROM—CAPTAIN J. STEWART, ON A MISSION TO BHOPAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Raiseen, the 16th January 1818.

I do myself the honour to enclose copy of a letter I have addressed to the Officer Commanding at Hindiah and at Hoshangabad. You will observe from the 4th paragraph of my instruction from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop of

which I have already had the honour to transmit you a copy that it is considered by His Excellency desirable that the Nabob should exert himself to occupy the territories of the Rajah of Nagpur and as the Nabob considers that he has a claim to Seoni and Chhapara he was anxious to take possession, and I trust you will coincide with me in opinion that it is desirable he should lose no time in taking them.

To—THE OFFICER COMMANDING AT HOSHANG-
ABAD.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to enclose copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Heath, commanding at Hindia.

Should the officer of the Nabob proceed by Hoshangabad, I beg leave to solicit your attention to him. It may not perhaps be convenient for you to give him aid should he require it for the reduction of Seoni, but in that case I beg you will refer him to Lieutenant Colonel Heath.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

Camp at Raiseen :

(Sd.) J. STEWART,

The 16th January 1818.

On a Mission to Bhopal.

Letter No. 3.—O'Brien reports that the peace of the rich Pergunahs of Seoni-Chhapara had been disturbed by three miscreants, whom he had seized. He has entrusted the management of the 4 pergunahs and 9 Talukas composing Seoni-Chhapara to Gosain Kharag Bharti and Dewan Mohammed Imam Khan. The estimated revenue is Rs. 1,75,000. He further reports that two bandit brothers Khandu Mokasi and Janglu Mokasi had rendered the forests of Mohgaon and Ramtek unsafe for travellers and suggests that they should be seized.

FROM—MAJOR O'BRIEN, COMMANDING A DETACH-
MENT AND ACTING COMMISSIONER.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Seoni, the 19th January 1818.

I do myself the honour of reporting to you my arrival at Seoni-Chhapara this morning for the purpose of carrying into effect the instructions contained in your letter to me under date 15th instant.

I am happy to say that I have been able to accomplish your wishes here, both as mentioned in your letter of instructions and communicated personally to me when I had the honour of conversing with you.

The peace and quiet of these rich pergunahs has been disturbed and the subjects oppressed by, and through the means of three persons, Bhikajee Pandit, Murli Bharty and a Jemadar by name Faize Khan. The two former had the charge of this Soubadary, and the latter is the head of a Banditti ruinous to all parties. These three persons I have seized, and shall deliver them in charge to Captain Dunsmore who will take them to Colonel MacMorine under whose future charge these pergunahs are to remain.

Agreeably to the further tenor of my instructions having effected an entire reconciliation between the two Head men and most respectable in these pergunahs, Gosain Kharag Bharti and Dewan Mohammed Inam Khan, I have placed them in charge as joint Aunils of these districts, consisting of 4 pergunahs and 9 Tuppas or Thailukahs, the nett revenues of which I understand on a rough calculation to be about 1,75,000 Rupees per annum, but of this I shall in a day or two be able to report more accurately.

I have little doubt but that matters will go on in every respect as you wish under the management of these two men. The people of the country seem to be perfectly satisfied at their elevation (many of . . . being in attendance) and willing in every . . . to pay their obedience.

It may be as well to mention at this time the names of persons between Nagpur and this, who have for a long period rendered the forests between Mohgaon and Ramtek unsafe for travellers. Two brothers by name Khandu Mokasi and Jangu Mokasi who reside at Chaka Heytie in the Pergunnah of Amagarh are the Head men of the Banditti. If they are seized, the evil will probably be overcome.

There were no armed men here to . . . the operation of my instructions and but our Gun . . . which I have in my possession but which I must destroy as I have not the means of removing it.

Letter No. 4.—O'Brien reports the effects of his arrangements regarding the pacification of Seoni-Chhapara. "This is most delightful part of the country and will be well worth 3 lacks a year to us before it is many years in our possession." He speaks of Mandla and Sohagpur also.

FROM—MAJOR O'BRIEN, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT AND ACTING COMMISSIONER.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Seoni, the 20th January 1818.

I hope my public letter will give you satisfaction. Nothing could have given greater satisfaction, I am persuaded, to the mass of the people of this part of the country than nominating the two men you have done from their houses, appearance and followers

they carry the mark about them of old respectable families and I assure you it has been the pleasing part of my duty to reinstate from a small portion of their former authority. They are now on the best of terms, as I believe they must have been formerly, their difference only having been slight and of short duration. I have no doubt but that they will give you, and Colonel MacMoline every satisfaction. This is most delightful part of the country and will be well worth 3 lacs a year to us, before it is many years in our possession. Mundela falls very far short of it. The former Tahsildar at Mundela is here, and from what I can learn they do not calculate that at more than one lac a year, but even then, its proximity to Jubulpore renders it advisable to be . . . the same masters. As for Sohagpur . . . it is much more valuable to the . . . than to us and could be well, when ceded to us, given to them, in lieu of parts made materially of advantage to us; say Sohagpur given for Chandia, on mature investigation of their relative values. I know Rewah . . . Sohagpur at 40,000 a year, where the people here say it is under 20,000 Rupees per annum.

As all parties here intercede strongly for the release of Faiz Khan, and that he has entered into written engagements and named respectable people as securities for his future good conduct, I have thought it advisable to give him his liberty, as probably Bhikajee Pandit and Murli Bharti cannot now have any influence in these parts (where I cannot perceive that they ever had much more than I had derived from the Rajah's seal of office). If I can get assurance from them that they will return quietly to Sohagpur, I think I shall not exceed your . . . regarding them, if I liberate them. They are gone this day under a guard to Chapara and tomorrow I shall determine about them.

May I beg of you to forward the enclosed letter to Sir Thomas Hislop's Head Quarters.

Letter No. 5.—O'Brien reports the arrangements made about the administration of the territories of Seoni-Chhapara and asks for directions regarding revenue collection, police arrangements and other matters.

FROM—MAJOR O'BRIEN, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT AND ACTING COMMISSIONER.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Chhapara, the 21st January 1818.

Your public letter of the 19th, I have this day forwarded to General Hardyman. As yet I am ignorant of his ideas regarding the object of your letter to him of the 15th but as I received today the names of the provisional Government, I should conceive that the General only nominated them to give confidence to the towns

people and to keep the country quiet. They are, Col. Nicoll, Major Manley, Capt. Despard, Lt. Hervey; now out of the entire of these, Manley is the only one that knows anything about the natives, their language, or the least of their customs and manners. The General talks of falling back directly in which case Major Manley is the only one of the Provisional Government who will remain behind him at Jubbulpore. Considering all these matters I think and hope he will have no objection to your nomination of me. I hope you may have sent it on for confirmation to His Lordship. Should however a difference of opinion arise, if you will confer on me the arrangement of the Mandla and Sconi-Chhapara provinces, I have no objection to undertake them and at any rate they are not too distant from me even at Jubbulpore to conduct everything with regularity and care. Should you think that Colonel MacMorrine will have enough to do, with Sreenagar, Carrurwar, Sehagpur and Heshangabad.

I think I shall be able to get them to give up Mandla, if you allow me to promise protection and some little protection for Saheb Roy Hassary, but till I hear from you I shall do nothing more than feel my way.

It will be necessary to give me instructions on the following points. To what period are the revenues to be accounted for to the Rajah's Government or are arrears, which may be due, claimable by us? The present crops in the ground have as yet paid but a trifle. Is the assessment on them to be the same as under the old Government? What is to be allowed upon the assessment for the collection of it? I believe on former ceded countries for the first and second year 10 per cent on the revenue was allowed as an encouragement and to get at the truth which covered the charge for all public . . . employed . . . the accounts and collection.

How many servants will be allowed for the Police and other various duties. They may formerly 300 foot and 200 Horse. I should suppose 200 foot (Burkendazees, Chaprassies, Thanadars) and 100 Horse, would be sufficient. Pay of the former 4 W. and latter 20 W . . . reducible hereafter, both in numbers and pay. What is to be allowed to Mohammed Zaman Khan and to Hari Bharti?

As the revenue will be ours, will it not be better to remit the amount to the Jubbulpore treasury, than to send it to Nagpur?

As I shall be in daily correspondence with the two Aumils here, and that I have a man of theirs with me; when you furnish me with instructions on this point, I shall proceed to put them in execution.

In short, my dear Sir, nothing shall be wanting on my part to carry all your measures into execution.

Letter No. 6.—The General reports the arrangements he had made about the administration of Jubbulpore district and awaits his approval as also that of the Governor-General. He had appointed Raghonath Rao as the Acting Subah of Jubbulpore.

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL F. HARDYMAN.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Jubbulpore, the 22nd January 1818.

I am this day honoured with your letter of the 15th instant forwarded through Major O'Brien.

Since my communication of the 18th the former Soobah of this place has returned but, I have not admitted him to resume any authority, whatever, in consequence of your letter of instructions of the 14th current to prevent extortion in the district, after the knowledge of its transfer to our Government. He is only to remain here for a few days merely as an individual to arrange his private concerns, preparatory to his return to Nagpur where his family is said to be.

Raghonath Rao therefore remains as the Acting Soobah under the entire control of the Present Government which I had temporarily appointed, were pleased to approve until the sentiments of the Governor-General shall be known, to whom I had submitted the original appointment.

Under present circumstances and in expectation of the early arrival of Civil authorities from our own Government to assume permanent charge of the District of Jubbulpore, I should you would approve of the present Provisional Government to continue their management of it. Major O'Brien when he arrives can become a member of it. On falling back to Bellary, it was my intention to leave Lt. Col. Nicoll the President of the temporary Government and next in seniority to myself to command at Jubbulpore; and, as he is now getting well acquainted with the nature of the Revenue affairs of this District, I conceive the state will derive some advantage from his continuing the management. I shall however be entirely regulated by your next communication which I may be favoured with, on this subject.

Letter No. 7.—The General reports how the Provisional Government of Jubbulpore is receiving the loyalty of the people and what he contemplates doing about Mandla and other territories.

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL F. HARDYMAN.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Jubbulpore, the 23rd January 1818.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Fort at Bellary, was quietly evacuated yesterday and occupied by a small detachment of Sepoys under the command of Captain Black, whose report I have the honour to forward.

The principal, and the greatest number of the Zamindars of this district, have already come into the Provisional Government, to make their submission, expressing much satisfaction to find themselves placed under British protection.

Though the large town and fort of Mandla is on the Southern bank of the Nerbudda, yet, being nearer to me than to Lieutenant Colonel MacMoline, I have this day dispatched a messenger to the Soobah or Killadar of that place, to desire him to appear before me, to make his submission and to receive instructions. When I receive his answer, you shall be immediately made acquainted with it.

The Provisional Government, is to receive into its treasury, tomorrow and next day about Fifteen thousand Rupees arrears of town duties and the President states that from Forty to Fifty thousand Rupees of Revenue Collections, will be soon in course of payment from the distant towns.

The President also states, that he has nearly ascertained an accurate statement of all the Jageers of the district by whom held, for what amount, and on what terms. It appears that one in particular, Paton granted in the name of the Peshwa, amounts to 47,000 Rupees annually and I shall take immediate steps to prevent any of his authorities there from receiving any arrears that may be due; as he can now only be considered as an enemy.

I had the honour to address you yesterday, and now send the duplicate throughout the district, and particularly about Bellari. I shall be in no hurry to repair to that place with H. M. S. 17th Foot at least, not until after I am favoured with your sentiments of the proceedings going on here.

Letter No. 8.—Macpherson reports the details of his action in Seoni, how he occupied the fort of Seoni and captured Prem Sukh Chief of Seoni who had been imprisoned in the Fort of Hoshangabad.

FROM—MAJOR D. MACPHERSON, COMMANDING AT HOSHANGABAD.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 25th January 1818.

I had the honour to address you on the 22nd instant, detailing my having got possession of the Fort of Seoni, after having nearly effected a

On the evening of the 22nd, I received information that Prem-sukh, with his followers had joined Khandu Pandit, and that they were both on the way of Bhainsadbur, distant 15 miles from Seonee in the direction of the Nerbudda.

On the detachment reaching the town, Premsukh, who had previously been in power in the district, and then held the Chief authority in the town, under Khandoo Pandit, requested permission to be allowed to retire, with his followers; I consented, on condition that he quitted the district forthwith; and notwithstanding his apparently full agreement, to my wishes immediately after quitting the town he took an opposite direction to that pointed out.

I accordingly detached 150 Rohilla Cavalry under the command of Captain Newton and Lieutenant Macqueen (who both handsomely urged their services) to surprize them. On the party reaching the village, a fire of matchlocks was opened without any act of hostility having been committed on our part, which wounded two horsemen; the party, however, succeeded in taking Premsukh prisoner, capturing some horses and their property and killing and wounding about 50 of his and Khandu Pandit's adherents. I lament that Khandu Pandit effected his escape, and I presume he will endeavour to reach Shrinagar by the route of Souwaleeghur.

I rejoice at having secured the person of Premsukh, he having at the time of his surprize upwards of 100 followers, a considerable number of whom were horsemen and from his known character, and violent disaffection towards the British interest would have been the cause of much trouble in the district, where, he was much dreaded from his numerous acts of oppression and cruelty, during the time he formerly was in power.

The pleasure evinced by all classes at his being secured fully expresses the dread and horror they had to him and his measures.

He is known to have been the instigator of every act of oppression committed, and had he would have been a rallying point to all Banditte and to all such as might be disaffected towards us.

A number of Horses, Tattoos, a Camel and some other property belonging to him were secured by Capt. Newton's party, and I beg leave to recommend their being disposed for the benefit of the Captain's. I have ordered their being strictly taken care of until your orders on the subject may arrive.

Premasukh is now in confinement in the Fort of Hoshangabad and from the above detailed circumstances and his former insolent conduct to Colonel Adams (represented I believe to you) I respectfully beg leave to suggest that he should not be released, at all events until matters in this quarter are finally adjusted.

Previously to my quitting service, I established (to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, who evinced their confidence and pleasure, at being taken under our protection) such provisional arrangement as I conceived best calculated to ensure the tranquillity and regular management of the districts.

I shall do myself the pleasure to detail fully on this subject, as soon as I have carried into effect, measures, for the provisional Government of the district of Hoshangabad, and which I expect will be completely arranged in a day or two.

I have the pleasure to enclose a return of the Ordnance and Ammunition found in the Fort of Seoni; the guns are of no value, but part of the ammunition is of a serviceable and good kind, and in the event of the fort being given up to the Nawab of Bhopal might be disposed of for the benefit of the Captors.

Letter No. 9.—Major O'Brien reports the satisfaction of the people of Seoni and Chhapara in coming under the protection of the British and that they "are anxious for a change of masters". The appointment of the new Aumils, viz., Dewan Mohammed Zaman and Goosain Kharag Bharty has also been viewed with satisfaction.

FROM—MAJOR O'BRIEN, COMMANDING AT CHHAPARA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Chhapara, the 21st January 1818.

Regarding the immediate possession of these pergunnahs of Seoni, Chapara and the force necessary to protect them, I hesitate not in stating that the whole of the population of these rich pergunnahs are anxious for a change of masters and that the greatest satisfaction is apparent from the acts which I was instructed by you, to carry into effect at Seonce, distant from this place 25 miles.

The new aumils, Dewan Mohammed Zeman Khan and Goosain Kharag Bharty seem to enjoy the confidence of the people, and nothing seems now wanting but the final declaration of the pergunnahs being actually ceded to the Company.

Regarding the force, necessary to give confidence which is all that is requisite, there being no armed bodies in or about these pergunnahs, I should think that 5 companies of Native Infantry, and two Hundred of the Rohillah Horse would be quite sufficient, considering there is a force on both flanks, at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, and another in their rear at Gurrawara. This force should be posted at this place, Chapara, sending a Native officer's party of 40 men and 25 Horse to Seoni, where the two aumils reside.

I have every reason to suppose that in consequence of some negotiations I have . . . not avowedly, but privately, that I should have as little delay or trouble in getting possession of Mundela as I had at Seoni, in which case none of our own provinces will be more secure than these ceded ones.

I have ordered my Regiment on to Lakhnadon tomorrow, but I shall remain here myself having brought on Kharag Bharty with me to explain matters in and about here.

Letter No. 10.—Hardyman reports the measures taken to establish provisional government for the province of Gurrah Mandla due to the flight of Ramjee Tantiah the Subah of the Province. The proclamation to that effect made on 7th January forms the enclosure. Mandla fort had been surrendered, but it was urged that the Bhonsla's orders may be obtained for it. By another proclamation dated 10th January, Raghonath Rao Raja Ingliia was appointed as the Acting Soobah.

FROM—F. HARDYMAN, BRIGADIER GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 26th January 1818.

I had the honour to address you on the 23rd last and now transmit a duplicate of that communication.

Soon after its dispatch, I was honoured with your letter of the 19th.

From the nature of the proclamation of the 7th instant forming the Provisional Government here, I was satisfied you would approve of it, after seeing it and the explanation contained in my letter of the 23rd. I have no doubt will equally satisfy you, that Major O'Brien could not, consistently, be appointed to the Head of the temporary military Government. He arrived yesterday and is admitted a member of the same.

The messenger I had sent to Mandla, is not yet returned. It is believed by the most respectable natives here, that the Killadar of it will not evacuate the fort, without express written orders from his Rajah.

If such orders may be expected it would be desirable to have them issued with as little delay as possible, for the inhabitants of the Mandla district are naturally at a loss to whom they are now to pay the collections, becoming daily due. By accounts received yesterday and this day from Lieut.-Colonel MacMorine, and General Marshall at Burseah, it would appear that a large body of Pindarces were taking an Easterly direction.

Should I receive any certain intelligence of their approach any where between this place and the Saugor country, I purpose to advance the greater part of the 8th Cavalry in that direction to act as information of the moment of the Pindarces may require.

Ramjee Tantecah, the Soobah of the province of Gurrah Mandla having fled from his Soobahship and duties, Brigadier General Hardyman, Commanding the British Forces now before the town of Jubbulpore, is in consequence pleased to appoint a

Provisional Government to manage the whole affairs of the aforesaid province, until orders are received from Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur, signifying the wishes of the Rajah of Berar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicoll 17 Foot—President.

Major Manley 8th Regt. Native Inf., and Captain Despard
Major of Brigade—Members.

Lieut. Hervey, Sub-Asstt. Commissary General—Treasurer.

The whole of the Native authorities of the late Soobahship now remaining in office, both in the province and town of Jubbulpore, are hereby called upon to perform their usual duties, and to render an immediate and daily account of the revenues and collections made, which are to be deposited with the Provisional Government, who will grant receipts; and duly account for all sums of money paid into the Treasury.

By command of Brigadier General Hardyman.

Proclamation

The Provisional Government appointed by me, in my Proclamation of the 7th January 1818, having reported in their proceedings the absolute necessity of nominating someone to the office of Acting Soobah, until the sentiments of the Berar-Rajah shall be known; I do hereby nominate and appoint Raghunath Rao, Rajah Ingolia, to exercise the function of that office and all the public officers of Government are directed to obey him as such.

Jubbulpore :

F. HARDYMAN,

The 10th January 1818.

Brigadier General

Letter No. 11.—Hardyman reports about the tranquillity of the district of Jubbulpore and requests that Bhonsla's order for Seoni, Chhapara, Mandla and Sohagpur be obtained. The strength of the Mandla fort is also referred to.

FROM—F. HARDYMAN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 28th January 1818.

I had yesterday the honour of addressing you as per enclosed duplicate.

The Dawk of this morning, brought your communication of the 25th instant.

It affords me increased satisfaction in having done that which I conceived my duty and a benefit to the present service to know that it meets with your approbation.

The tranquillity of the district of Jubbulpore, and joyful submission of the whole of its population, left nothing further for me to do here ; and it was my intention to have commenced my march tomorrow for Ballary. I shall now, however, wait the arrival of the Rajah's orders, through you, for the surrender of the other districts, Seoni, Chapara, Mandla and Sohagpur, for, I do not imagine without that authority, the Killedars of the forts of the two would quietly give them up, and that that of Mandla, is too strong in its defences to attempt its possession by surprise—nothing less than a respectable Battering train would ensure success.

As soon as the Provisional Government have formed a digest of their proceedings, I shall direct a copy of them to be transmitted for your more particular information ; and to do so on all interesting matter, in future.

That I may clearly understand your meaning and the better enforce an active prosecution of all your wishes, regarding the districts on this part of the Nerbudda, I should be glad to have your answer to the following questions :—

- 1st. Do you propose to delegate to Major O'Brien exclusively, the particular charge of the two districts of Seonee, Chapara, and Mandla, he being no further subject to the wishes of the Provisional Government, than to cause to be paid into its Treasury, the amount of Revenue and collections.
- 2nd. And, do you also mean that he should have similar charge and management likewise of the district of Jubbulpore, which to this day, has been entrusted to the control and management of the Provisional Government subject to the check of my superintendence for your ultimate information and decision.

Letter No. 12.—Major Macpherson reports the arrangements he had made regarding the administration of Seoni and Hoshangabad. At Seoni he had appointed Makhan Singh Seth "to carry on the duties of the town and district under the general control of a Subedar" and at Hoshangabad he had appointed Khem Chand Seth under his (Major's) own general superintendence.

FROM—MAJOR D. MACPHERSON, COMMANDING AT HOSHANGABAD.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 29th January 1818.

I have now the honour to acquaint you with the temporary arrangements I have deemed it expedient to make for the management of the districts of Seoni and Hoshangabad.

At Seoni, I have ordered a wealthy merchant named Kakhan Singh Seth, who is a Patail in the town and bears a most respectable character to carry on the duties of the town and district under the general control of a Subadar, who I have left with 50 Sepoys, in the fort, and in whom from a long knowledge of his excellent character I have reason to confide.

The Patails and Zamindars of the district have all been summoned, and told that they are now to consider themselves entirely under the protection of the British Government, and cautioned that for the present, no other duties or assessments of any kind beyond the usual customs are to be levied; that the internal management and government of their respective villages rests solely with them and that they alone are to be held responsible for the same.

That all disputes and complaints are first to be made to the Seth, and Subadar at Seoni, and should their decision not be satisfactory to the parties, they are at full liberty to make them to me.

It appearing to me, that the minor authorities formerly employed were best calculated to hold their respective situations from the unavoidable confusion of accounts which must have occurred, had they been displaced and new ones established, I have on the responsibility of the Seth, allowed the same to remain in office, as far as practicable.

I have ordered the Thannahs at the different places to be kept up and regulated as formerly.

The same arrangements in every respect have been made for the district of Hoshangabad under the immediate management of Khem Chand Seth, who is the most respectable, and principal inhabitant of the town, under my own general superintendence.

At the time of my establishing the Seths on the respective districts, I had in view the responsibility of the charge, and I considered them as most fit to have that employ, from their property, and interest in the country, there being greater hold on them, in the event of any collusions regarding the late receipts of Revenue.

I have ordered statements to be made, and furnished me, of the villages, in each district, specifying minutely whether held in Jagir, or not, or under whatever terms; what amount of land rent and also Sayer duties, what portion of the revenue paid by each for the present year, with detailed balance of the same; and a copy of which shall be duly forwarded to you as soon as possible.

I have information that several periodical charities not of a very great amount were granted by the former government and I have thought proper to allow them to remain in force, until I hear further on this subject from you. A statement of their several amount shall be transmitted.

May I solicit the favour of a reply from you whether the above arrangement meets your approbation or not; any alterations or further measures which you may judge necessary shall immediately be carried into effect.

I am happy to state that the inhabitants appear to be fully satisfied with the above temporary measures and that they universally express much pleasure and confidence at coming under the protection of the British Government.

I have formerly made favourable mention to you of Jairam, the vakeel on the part of the Berar Government, left with me by Lieut-Colonel Adams and who since the first affair at Nagpur has conducted himself with perfect propriety.

I beg again to recommend him to your favourable notice, as a shrewd, intelligent man, and from whose information and advice I have benefited on more than one occasion.

Although, I have a good opinion of him I did not consider it advisable to give him any responsible situation on the districts fearing that the inhabitants would conceive, I had been . . . in his favour by his long intercourse with me, and the British camp.

He is now entirely out of employ and authority here.

Letter No. 13.—The General reports that the Bhonsla's order for the surrender of Mandla fort was awaited, and that the fort of Tejgarh was going to be surrendered to the British.

FROM—F. HARDYMAN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 29th January 1818.

The messenger I had sent to Mandla, returned this morning with a letter from the Killedar of the Fort, a Persian copy of which I have now the honour to transmit.

His Vakeel from thence may be expected in Camp this afternoon, or tomorrow at the latest. Any further particulars that I may learn from him shall be duly forwarded by the next Dawk.

As soon as the Rajah's orders arrive here for the surrender of Mandla, I shall instantly detach two or three Companies to occupy the fort, imagining from the Killedar's civil answer to my letter that he will quietly give it up.

Tomorrow, one company of Sepoys, under a European Officer will leave this to occupy the Fort of Tejgarh, which has at present in it, 4 or 5 Guns, and 3 hundred Matchlockmen. The Killedar is now in camp, and expresses his happiness at the transfer. For some days past, I have had one hundred of the Benares auxiliary horse, in the town.

Col. Nicoll, the President of the Provisional Government will forward to you a copy of its proceedings by the Dawk of this evening.

Accompanying you will receive a duplicate of my letter of yesterday.

Letter No. 14.—The letter mentions how the fortress of Sohagpur had been surrendered and the fortresses of Babye and Chouragarh may also surrender. It contains suggestions about the arrangements that have to be made at Betul, and Chhapara and for the garrisoning of the Forts of Sohagpur and Chouragarh. The two enclosures are important.

FROM—LT.-COLONEL G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING
ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Burra Garurwarrah, the 1st February 1818.

I have much pleasure in forwarding for your information the accompanying reports of the surrender of the fortress of Sohagpur so happily effected by Lieutenant Wardlow, Commanding at that place, in conformity with instructions sent to that officer under my orders, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose and which I trust will entirely meet your approval.

As the Killedar, Sher Khan, behaved in the best manner you will I hope consider with favourable attention such claims as it may hereafter appear, he may be entitled to; but as I found the day after my last address to you of the 28th ultimo that the fort was not his own property, and that he had only superintended the building of it, and that from the conciliatory conduct I have been ever observing he was willing to obey my orders I did not deem it expedient to await your particular instructions. As to Babye there can be no doubt of its surrender, in the same quiet way and I trust also that Chouragarh, which is really a very strong place, which with my present resources I conceive it would be imprudent to assail, may also surrender . . . the Killedar or others rely with confidence in the justice of the British Government to all who entitle themselves to it.

I am favoured with your letter of the 25th ultimo received yesterday. You have already been informed of the disposition of the troops on the Nerbudda, as well with a view to guard against the express incursions of the Pindarees as the . . . management of the country. Major Ruhure being at Bairkhairie with 5 Coys. affords to Captain Dunsmure a needy support and Major Macpherson will be able to send a sufficient force to reinforce the two Companies now at Betul, to establish our authority in that quarter should, however, resistance be afforded and more means required to

defence (?) your wishes, and taking it for granted that guarding against the Pindaries must soon become quite unnecessary, and having obtained possession of Chouragarh, I can safely arrange everything as you wish by sending Major Ruhure to Chappara to relieve Captain Dunsinure who can then join me. I should be able to send the 4 companies now at Sohagpur to Betul detaching 2 Companies for the duties of Sohagpur and from which 20 or 30 men could be placed in Babie under a Native Officer. 2 Companies would also be required to Garrison Chowragarh, the Light Company being with Colonel Adams. I should have 5 companies remaining with or 200 Rohilla Horse at my own headquarters at the Eastern Gurwarrah, until the return of Colonel Adams when a final disposition of the whole force might be arranged.

I have the honour to transmit enclosed an order from His Highness Shrimant Madhojee Bhonsla, Rajah of Berar, addressed to the Killedar of the force of Sohagpur, and Babie, directing them to surrender the above-mentioned places to the officers of the British Government.

Your presence with a detachment of troops at the first-mentioned place will enable you to adopt such measures as may appear to you best suitable to ensure an immediate compliance on the part of the Killedar who is no doubt prepared for the requisition.

To obviate, as much as possible, any scruples which might arise relative to a provision of such nature as his claims on enquiry may be found to entitle him, I have the honour to forward a letter to his address on the part of Brigadier MacMorine of a tenor so conciliatory as to induce the hope that he will without hesitation put you in possession.

Should he however deny compliance with the order of surrender on your assurance of the strictest adherence being kept on the part of the British Government to the hopes held out in the Perwannah from the Brigadier, I have the honour to request, you will refrain for the present from any measure of coercion or other endeavour to obtain possession by attacking it with your small forces, or by any other means which might involve you in open hostility with the Killedar or troops composing the Garrison.

In event of acquiescence, I have the honour to beg you will cause the occupation of the fort by a small party of your troops, permitting the Killedar to remain until further orders in unmolested possession of his house, but you will of course cause him to remove his troops and to disband all in excess to the proportion required for the collections of the district and which will at interim be kept up by the British Government for its own purposes.

The fort and troops of Babie being included in the same order with that for Sohagpur, I beg you will, on its return by the Killedar of Sohagpur, forward it to Babai, giving it in charge to an

intelligent native officer who, I beg leave to recommend, should be accompanied by a party of 50 men of your force and instructed to adhere in every respect to the request I have had the honour to make relative to Sohagpur.

I have the pleasure also to enclose a Purwanna to the Zamindars or Kamdars of Babai as well as Dawood Khan who I find has established his Thannahs at that place.

I beg you will cause the native officer to see them withdrawing and the fort occupied by a Havildar and 12 Sepoys and rejoin you with the remainder of his party.

TO—LIEUTENANT MONTGOMERIE.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding the Rajah's warrant for the Fort of Sohagpur and Babye being delivered up to the British Government and I beg leave to acquaint you that I immediately sent for Sher Khan, the Killadar of the former place, and showed him the Rajah's order to which he, without the least hesitation, said that he would deliver up the Fort an hour after he left my tent which promise he fulfilled and I am now happy to inform that it is garrisoned by our troops. I further beg leave to state to you that I shall send off a party to take possession of Babye which Sher Khan has also promised.....shall

In compliance with your directions I shall send off the orders for the different Zamindars to consider themselves as subjects of the British Government and will use every measure towards the inhabitants of the country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sohagpur :

The 30th January 1818.

D-3

S. WARDLOW, Lt.,

Commanding at Sohagpur.

Letter No. 15.—The letter adverts to the unexpected attitude of the Killedar of Chouragarh, Khande Rao, who was not in a mood to surrender the fort. MacMorine describes the situation and strength of the fort, and also the state of its defence. He suggests the means of reducing it by force for the approval of the Resident.

FROM—COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Shahpore, the 8th February 1818.

SIR,

I do myself the honour of enclosing for your consideration the reply of Khande Rao, Killedar of Chouragarh, to the letter I had yesterday forwarded as communicated in my address of the 6th instant.

I shall offer no remarks on the style of address further than my opinion that he would not assume one so improper but with an intention of defiance.

I have not yet learnt that the person alluded to, as about to have been sent from Nagpur to adjust the arrears of the troops, has arrived. You will observe that no modifying cause is assigned for a want of prompt compliance with the Rajah's mandate, and delays being sometimes fraught with much inconvenience would ultimately, I deem it my duty to convey to you my opinion of the reasons, induce him to withhold obedience.

- 1st.—The absence of my instructions or authority from his immediate master and relation Mahpat Rao Ghadgay.
- 2nd.—His friendly disposition to the policies of the late faction, confirmed by his having sheltered Suddoba after his flight from Sreenaggar and his having persuaded him to refrain from throwing himself on the clemency of the British Government.
- 3rd.—A report in universal belief that the Governor or Killedar of Chouragarh in the time of the late Rajah held command under positive orders never to deliver the fort into the hands of any authority on the seal of the state alone, without its being accompanied by some private token of concurrence or writing from his own hand.

Though this letter may be, as it very probably is, a mere report, still, there are some coincidences which induce a belief in its possibility.

Khande Rao has made no.....of his having been made acquainted with the cession of the fort, as an act which sprung from the Rajah's fault and perilous situation at the moment, but that a little subsided, he repeated the deed and dispatched counter order on the Garrison on which he will act.

Under the probability, therefore, force of arms must be applied to the reduction of the fort. I have the honour to express to you my opinion of the strength of the Detachment which may be required to ensure success; this opinion being formed on a tolerably authentic account of the nature of the obstacles to be surmounted.

I am now encamped within five miles of the hills on the first range of which it stands conspicuous, in appearance triangular, and built on a rock perpendicular for many feet to the bases of the wall which seems good.

It is said to contain 1,200 men, 800 being its reputed establishment in time of peace with 20 guns, and well stored with provisions.

At the bottom of the hill on which the fort stands is the village of Chougaoon which has been surrounded with palisades and commands the best road to the fort. This village is protected by a Hill on which were lately placed the guns of all the Divisions of the late contingent under Nuddeem Sahib, Suddoba and Meean Sahib. Some of these, I believe 12, have been removed to advantageous positions, commanding the advance of an enemy on the fort on the hill itself. There are now remaining 12 Guns and the whole defended by the armed retainers of the Gond Rajahs of Harrai, Deleeree, Chicklee, Petura and other dependants on the fort to a large number, if to be credited, of 2,500 men.

The approach to the fort is reported excessively difficult and it does not appear to be commanded by any adjacent hill or Height and every report confirms the bad prospect of a total waste of water for the use of a besieging force. These are local difficulties, however, which must be remedied to the best of my ability, but to ensure success and to enable me to effect its reduction speedily I have the honour to propose to you my opinion of the necessity of my being furnished with the Battering Train of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, 1 Company of Pioneers, 3 Brigades of Native Infantry and the whole of the Rohilla Cavalry now attached to my command.

Adverting to the probable return of Colonel Adams previous to your reply, which will put it out of my power to assemble the force now detailed, it may be necessary that Col. Adams should be made acquainted should he have returned with your wishes on this subject, to enable him to afford me the means of effecting the object in view.

In the meanwhile, should the arrival of the person expected from Nagpur be unattended with a good effect, I shall endeavour to ascertain and take advantage of any possibility of obtaining possession by.....main or otherwise.

Letter No. 16.—It is a covering letter for two enclosures, which mention (i) that the fortresses of Narnallah and Gawilgarh had been surrendered under the instruction of the Bhonsla; (ii) that the districts of Akote and Argaum have been put in charge of Nawab Salabat Khan but actually under the management of Jelal Khan, Taluqdar of Balapur; and (iii) that the district of Bhautkuli has been put in charge of Raja Ram and Akola in charge of Sakharam Pandit on the part of Govind Buksh, Aumil of Amravati.

FROM—J. DOVETON, BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

The 9th February 1813.

I have the honour of transmitting for your information the copy of a letter I yesterday addressed to the Quarter Master General of the Army together with copies of letters which accompanied it.

TO—THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR,

I had the honour of reporting to you on the 4th instant, that the fortress of Gawilgarh had been given up by the Killedar and was taken possession of by the British troops.

I have now further to state for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's information that the districts of Akote and Argaum have been put in possession of the troops of the Nawab Salabat Khan to be kept in trust by him (under the management of Jelal Khan, Talukdar of Ballapoor) for the British Government until the pleasure of the Governor-General shall be known, and that the district of Bhautkuli has been made over by Major Pitman under similar instructions to Rajah Ram (on the part of Govind Buksh), Aumil of Amraoti.

I yesterday detached Captain Patterson with 3 companies of the Regular.....infantry for the purpose of taking possession of and making over to Sakharam Pandit, talukdar of Akola, accompanied by his troops, the district of Akola which he will manage as representative of Govind Buksh and hold in trustthe British Government in like manners as the others.

The Rajah of Nagpur.....of surrender being sent to the Killedar of Narnalla, he, after some.....agreed to give up that fortress and I have much pleasure in reporting it that.....taken possession of yesterday morning.....a Company of the 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment, and 3 Companies of the Berar Infantry, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Newell of the former..... Returns of the ordnance and military stores and all other Public property found in that fort as well as Gawilgarh, shall be transmitted to Head Quarter, the moment they are received.

I deem it likewise necessary to report that the troops of the Nawab Salabat Khan under the command of his son Namdar Khan, taking advantage of the movement of the division to the Westward, have possessed themselves of some villages belonging to the Peshwa and are endeavouring to reduce such others as their limited means will admit of.

Accompanying are the instructions given to Lieutenant Newell and Captain Patterson for their guidance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp..... :

(Sd.) J. DOVETON,

The 8th February 1818.

Brigadier General.

To—LIEUTENANT NEWELL, COMMANDING DETACHMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by Brigadier General Doveton to request that you will march in the course of this evening with a company of the 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment, and three companies of the Berar Infantry for the purpose of taking possession of the fortress of Nernalla which has been ceded by the Rajah of Nagpur to the British Government, and will be given up to you by the Killedar.

The Killedar and troops composing the present garrison are to be permitted to carry with them their private property.

You will remain in command of the fort of Nernalla the garrison of which is to be composed of the troops before mentioned, and you will have the goodness as soon after your arrival there as possible to transmit for the Brigadier General's information a return of such public property as may be found in the fort. An artillery officer will proceed with you for the purpose of taking an account of ordnance and stores, etc., attached.

The General is likewise anxious that you should afford your protection to such villages above the Ghats as may be dependent on the fortress and that you will conciliate the attachment of the inhabitants to the British Government as much as may be in your power.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp at Bunnu :

(Sd.) G. MACLENE,

The 6th February 1818.

Dy. Quarter Master General

To—CAPTAIN PATTERSON, COMMANDING A BATTALION, NIZAM'S REGULAR INFANTRY.

SIR,

I am directed by Brigadier General Doveton to request that you will have the goodness to march with the four remaining companies of your corps towards Wunnaie tomorrow morning, and put in possession of the whole of that Pergunnah, Sukhrām Pandit, Talukdar of Akola, which he will hold in trust for the Company, as well as the amount of any collections that may be made from their subject to the ultimate disposal of the Governor General.

After having put His Highness the Nizam's authorities in possession of the abovementioned district, you will have the goodness to keep moving with the Detachment under your command for the protection of the country lately ceded by the Rajah of Nagpur and that in its vicinity, reporting to Major Pitman the instructions you have received and obeying such orders as he may from time to time send you.

Accompanying I send you the Raja of Nagpur's order of surrender to the Zemindar and inhabitants of the Pergunnah of Wuun.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp near Bunnū :

(Sd.) C. MACHEAD.

The 6th February 1818.

Dy. Quarter Master General.

Letter No. 17.—The General reports that he was leaving with a part of the Brigade for Ghazipur. Colonel Nicoll, the President of the Provisional Government, will hand over to Major O'Brien, who will succeed him as the President. Nathoo Ram writes from Mandla Fort that the troops of the garrison refuse to disperse since the arrears of their pay have not been paid.

FROM—F. HARDYMAN, BRIGADIER GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Jubbulpore, the 20th February 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that H. M.s 17th Regiment marched this morning on its return to Ghazepore, and that I shall follow it tomorrow, for the same destination, leaving the rest of my Brigade at Jubbulpore, and in its vicinity under the command of Major O'Brien.

It will take Col. Nicoll, the President of the Provisional Government, some days before he can close the proceedings now in hand, so as to deliver the whole over to Major O'Brien, who will become its President, on the Colonel's departure.

Captain Despard, one of the members proceeding also to Ghazepore, shall be replaced by the next senior officer, present at Jubbulpore, to enable the Provisional Government, to continue its proceedings.

Nathoo Ram writes to say, that he finds great difficulty in raising money at Mandla, to pay off the troops, who will not quietly quit the fort, until they are all fully paid. In the course of 4 or 5 days your confidential man is to be here, to state personally some other particulars of delay; and I shall refer him to the Provisional Government, who will decide in my absence.

Letter No. 18.—The letter is a copy of the proceedings of the Provisional Government established at Jubbulpore, of which Lt.-Col. Nicoll was the Chairman. Before he left, under orders to join his post at Ghazipore, he gave a report of the proceedings of the Provisional Government. The proceedings contain interesting information both of a political and social import. Ramaji Tantia was the Subahdar of Jubbulpore before British established their government and Raghonath Rao Inglia became Subahdar under the British. The prices of commodities, customs duties levied on them, pay of officials, sale of widows and daughters, farming of liquor shops and many other interesting information could be gleaned from these proceedings.

FROM—LT.-COL. P. H. NICOLL, PRESIDENT, PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, JUBBULPORE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Jubbulpore, the 23rd February 1818.

In consequence of orders received from the Head Quarter for the return of H. M. 17th Foot to Ghazepore and it being necessary that I should (with Captain Despard) proceed to join the Corps that marched on the 20th instant from this place, no time has been lost in closing the proceedings of the Provisional Government, a copy of which I have now the honour to transmit for your information and hope our zealous exertions in the discharge of our important duties, will meet with your approbation.

The Provisional Government having met on 2nd February 1818 receive the following sums on account of Revenue due in part of the 3rd kist:—

Viz., Purgunnah Mudjowlics	...	...	496	8	0
„ Bellary	...	...	1,976	8	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	2,473	0	0

For this President grants his receipts.

The following list of orders from the Resident at Nagpur enclosed in a letter to Brigadier General Hardyman's address is there entered, viz.,—

Mandla.

General order to Sahib Rao Hazari for the Fort and District.

Separate orders for Huwellee Mandla.

Separate orders for Burgee Purgunnah.

Seoni-Chhaparah

General order to Bugeajee Hudes.

Separate orders for—

Chapparrah.	Dunassece.
Kurola.	Ghansore.
Chao.	Uglee.
Boptee Katangi.	Gondce.
Aree Ashta.	Dongertal.
Deigriya.	Sohagpur.
Khargna.	

General order to Nathoo Ram Hazaree.

Separate order for—

Dhungar.	Jytpoor.
Munkoorce.	Khundrodehee.
Konheeceewance.	Chandcea Koonzece.

The appointment of Lieutenant Swinton on the 1st of January by Brigadier-General Hardyman to the Superintendence of Police of the town of Jubbulpore having been submitted to the consideration of the Provisional Government for a remuneration to that officer from the date of his appointment, resolved that a salary of 300 Sonat Rupees per mensem shall be allowed. Having also taken into consideration if there was at present any further occasion for the services of Lieutenant Swinton, they are of opinion that they are not at present required, Raghonath Rao having been placed at the head of the police.

The inhabitants of Jubbulpore having represented a stagnation of circulation in consequence of the cessation of the mint, the Provisional Government deem it necessary to fix a standard for the Rupees which come into this country and have been hitherto broken up and reminted, viz.

Benares Rupees at 16 annas.

Hyderabad Rupees at 15 annas.

Nagpur, Indore, Ujjain, Kotal, Saugor and Jubbulpore Rupees at 14 Annas.

Rajah Shahee at 13 Annas.

Bhopal Nawab Shahi at 12 Annas.

The Provisional Government having met on the 3rd instant and taken into consideration the nature of the Arack or Liquor Shops in the town of Jubbulpore and Gurrah, resolve that as the lease of the duties on them expires with the month of Magh they shall then be put up for public sale under certain rules, regulations and limitations.

The person at present holding the lease is called upon to pay up all arrears from the 7th January 1818.

The Provisional Government order the following Regulations for the Abkarie to be published, viz.

- 5 Shops allowable in Gurrah.
- 5 Shops allowable in Jubbulpore.
- All others to cease.

Hours of sale from sunrise till sunset.

A Police Thannah to be established by Raghonath Rao over each Liquor Shop to see the just obedience paid to these Regulations. No man to be allowed to take away any liquor from the shop but to drink there what he purchases.

If an officer's order is produced, one Rupee worth may be taken away.

The price of sale is $2\frac{1}{2}$ seer of Phool per Nagpur Rupee and 5 Seers of Daroo per Nagpur Rupee.

The Provisional Government issue the following Ishtiahars, viz

1st.—Standard of silver coin.

2nd.—How to seek redress in events of complaints not being attended to by the.....

3rd.—The Ahmed Bhai Bhora is the Farmer of Town duties under the Government.

The farmer of town duties Ahmed Bhai having paid into the treasury the sum of 2,000 Nagpur Rupees in part of the monthly instalment for the month of Magh the President grants his Receipt for that sum.

The Provisional Government having assembled on the 4th instant and after particular enquiry into the nature of complaints preferred by some Jagirdars deem it necessary in order to prevent oppression to issue the following circular, Ishtahar (or order).

The Provisional Government do hereby declare that all persons holding lands either by Jagir or Ryat are to continue in possession of the same until further orders from the Government.

The Provisional Government having received an order of surrender of the fort of Faizgarh from Nagpur, direct it to be forwarded to Lieutenant M. C. Paul, Commanding a Detachment on that frontier.

Mankoojee Rao Tahsildar of Gurrah having presented an Arzee, representing that the Jamindars had declined payment of their kists it is translated and entered.

Viz., Mankoojee Rao represents that the Jamindars to whom he has applied for the payment of the kist now due or about to be due have made application to the Provisional Government for a remission of the payment due by them to the state, until the month of Chait, and requests some punishment may be inflicted on persons making such representations under false pretences.

He will then make his arrangements with the Bankers of the town and the payments will be made without delay.

The Provisional Government having met on the 6th instant an order for the surrender of the fort of Dhamonee received by Brigadier General Hardyman from the Resident at Nagpur is read and then deposited with the Secretary.

The Provisional Government having sent for the Principal Bankers of Jubbulpore and explained to them the situation of the Zamindars of Gurrah, the Bankers state that the only cause of their not making the usual advances arose from the Zamindars not paying what remained due, but on receiving security they will immediately advance whatever sum necessary.

The Provisional Government inform them that in case any Zamindar fails making good sums advanced on account of Land Revenue at the proper period, his village or villages will be put up for Public sale, the proceeds of which will be paid to the Bankers and any balance after paying off the sum advanced will be made over to the Zamindar.

The Provisional Government in consequence of the termination of the lease of the Arack Shops, direct the following notice to be published :—

Viz. Notice is hereby given that all persons desirous of farming the sale of spirituous liquors in the towns of Jubbulpore and Gurrah for one month from the 1st of Phagun are to give their proposals in writing to the Secretary's Office Provisional Government within 8 days.

The sale of spirituous liquor will be farmed to the highest bidder; no more than 10 shops are to be established in the towns of Jubbulpore and Gurrah; all other Regulations respecting the Abkarce recently enacted are to continue in force.

Several Jamindars, Jagheerdars and other Land Holders not having yet attended on the Provisional Government for the purpose of acknowledging the British authority the following circular is issued.

Viz. Orders having been given for your attendance a month since, without any regard being paid thereto, this is to warn you that unless you attend in person on the constituted authorities without further delay, your lands or other property will be forfeited to the British Government.

The Provisional Government having met on the 7th instant receive an Arzee from Raghunath Rao which is translated and entered but as most of the articles detailed require immediate suspension they will be reframed and published for general information on Monday.

Translation of Raghunath Rao's Arzee. Raghunath Rao begs leave to inform the Provisional Government that the following Rules and Regulations have been long enforced and acted upon in this Province. He is desirous of ascertaining from them whether these Regulations are to be enforced or to be rescinded.

1st.—All persons of the caste Koormi and Lodhi wishing to marry a second time, to pay a sum proportional to their circumstances and means to the state for its sanction to their second marriage.

2nd.—All persons betrothing their children but not performing their contract to pay a fine to the state proportioned to their means of payment

3rd.—All persons intriguing with the wives of others or quarrelling or exciting quarrels on account of women, to be fined.

4th.—The effects etc., of all persons dying without issue or heirs belong to the state.

5th.—The 4th of the purchase money of all houses sold to be paid into the Treasury.

6th.—All lands not held by any individual or to which no rights or title can be substantiated by any person belong to the state.

7th.—All widows to be sold and the purchase money to be paid into the treasury.

8th.—All persons selling their daughters to pay one-fourth of the purchase money to the state.

9th.—All persons receiving any sum through an order or the interference or interposition of any person in office or authority, to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the sum recovered to the state.

10th.—All persons attended by Chapparasees or Bailiffs to see any order of Government executed or obeyed to subsist those Chapparasees, Suzawals or Bailiffs.

11th.—The following articles have always been farmed in this country :—

Mango trees.

Vegetables.

Abeer and Gulal.

The permission or privilege of playing at games of chance and Hazard has been farmed from time immemorial in this province.

12th.—All persons of the following castes pay a proportion of their earnings to the state :—

Chamars.

Kahars.

Julahas.

13th.—A rent or fine be paid into the Treasury for all empty houses.

14th.—All articles etc., that pay duty to the state but are not owned by any person belong to it.

15th.—All persons making complaints but not substantiating them to be fined in proportion to their means of payment.

16th.—The receipts of Nazars is legal and customary.

17th.—The following is the establishment, salaries etc., fixed under the former Government for the Adalat or Civil Court of Jubbulpore.

1 Daroga at 500 Rupees per annum.

1 Head Assistant at 125 Rupees per annum.

1 Mutsuddie at 100 Rupees per annum.

4 Vakeels 240 Rupees per annum.

10 Chaprassces 360 Rupees per annum.

2 Harcarrahs 96 Rupees per annum.

Total—1,421 Rupees per annum.

As it appears from several statements that Rajah Lachman Singh of Ramgarh is at present in the fort of Mandla with a body of armed men and not having yet come in to acknowledge the authority of the Hon'ble Company, the Provisional Government issue the following proclamation :—

The Provisional Government being informed that Rajah Lachman Singh and others holding Jagheers dependant on the Government of Jubbulpore are now in the Garrison of Mandla, this is to warn them that unless they make their appearance at Jubbulpore within ten days from this date they will be considered as rebels in arms against the state and their Jagirs or other property within the Province forfeited thereto.

The Provisional Government having assembled on the 9th instant the articles presented for their consideration by Raghunath Rao with this Arzee of the 7th instant are republished for General information.

Article 1.—All persons of the castes Kurni, and Lodhi wishing to marry a second time, to pay a sum proportioned to their circumstances and means to the Government for its sanction to their second marriage.

Article 2.—All persons betrothing their children but not performing their contracts to pay a fine to the state proportioned to the means of payment.

Article 3.—All persons intriguing with the wives of others or quarreling or exciting quarrels on account of women to be fined.

Article 4.—The effects etc., of all persons dying without children or heir belong to the state.

Article 5.—The 4th of the purchase money of all houses sold to be paid into the Treasury.

Article 6.—All lands not held by any individual or to which no rights or title can be substantiated by any person belong to the state.

Article 7.—All widows to be sold and the purchase money to be paid into the Treasury.

Article 8.—All persons selling their daughters to pay one-fourth of the purchase money to the state.

Article 9.—All persons receiving any sum through an order or the interference or interposition of any person in office or authority, to pay 1/4th of the sum recovered to the state.

Article 10.—All persons attended by Chapparassees or Bailiffs to see any order of Government executed or obeyed to subsid those Chapparassees, Suzawals or Bailiffs.

Article 11.—The following articles have always been farmed in this country:—

Mango trees.

Vegetables.

Abeer and Gulal.

The permission or privilege of playing at games of chance and Hazard has been farmed from time immemorial in this province.

Article 12.—All persons of the following castes pay a proportion of their earnings to the state:—

Chamars.

Kahars.

Julahas.

Article 13.—A rent or fine to be paid into the treasury for all empty houses.

Article 14.—All articles etc., that pay duty to the state but not owned by any person belong to it.

Article 15.—All persons making complaints but not substantiating them to be fined in proportion to their means of payment.

Article 16.—The receipts of Nazars is legal and customary.

Article 17.—The following is the establishment, salaries etc., fixed under the former Government for the Adalat or Civii Court of Jubbulpore.

- 1 Daroga at 500 Rupees per annum.
- 1 Head Assistant at 125 Rupees per annum.
- 1 Mutsuddie at 100 Rupees per annum.
- 4 Vakeels 240 Rupees per annum.
- 10 Chapprassees 360 Rupees per annum.
- 2 Harcarrahs 96 Rupees per annum.

Total ... 1,421 Rupees per annum.

In order that speedy redress to all complaints may be given and to prevent matters prior to the 7th January 1818, being brought before the Provisional Government the following notice is published :—

Proclamation

All persons wishing to prefer any petition or make any representation respecting matters or circumstances which have occurred since the establishment of the British authority in this province are hereby directed to submit their statements in writing through the Secretary for the consideration of the Provisional Government.

Representations however respecting matters prior to the 7th ultimo will not be attended to.

Five Zamindars having been confined by Durriow Singh Kanungo without authority from the Provisional Government they are called before it and released and Durriow Singh is warned of the consequences attending such conduct and to prevent such practices the following order is issued :—

Viz. No man to be confined for any transaction prior to the 7th of January 1818 or 15th of Poos of the Fuslie year, but all demands or debts considered due prior to that period are to be allowed to remain pending, till a regular Court of Justice is established.

Ahmed Bhai Bohora Farmer of town duties having paid into the treasury one thousand Nagpur rupees the President grants his receipt for the same.

The Provisional Government having on the 11th instant taken into consideration the fees, etc., attached to the situation of Choudhari of Jubbulpore as enumerated.

1st.—A Jagheer of 1,000 Nagpur Rupees per annum.

2nd.—A fees from every villager of Garha Khas of 8 annas
.....the final payment on account of land rents.

3rd.—From every zamindar the same.

4th.—From every Bullock loaded with grain paying duty at....., Jubbulpore, its Kutru, and in the Bazar at Sihora
 $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna.

5th.—On every Puttah granted to any villager a fee of a rupee.

6th.—On all releases discharges and acquittances a fee of 1 anna.

7th.—From the farmer or farmers of the sale of spirituous liquors a stipend of 4 rupees per month.

8th.—From all grain a portion or a quantity in kind, out of every bullock-load.

9th.—Fees from or on account of the sales, etc., of women.

10th.—Fees from the mint of 10 annas per 1,000 rupees coined.

11th.—From the Qussabs a stipend of 2 rupees per annum.

12th.—From all sellers of Horses a fee of 8 annas.

13th.—From all persons who build houses a fee of $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

14th.—For every rupee worth of grain brought for the purpose of traffic and sale by any individual a fee of 1 pic.

15th.—For every rupee worth of grain brought to market a Chhadam.

16th.—On all horned cattle disposed of, a fee of a Chhadam per rupee on the amount of sales.

17th.—A fee of a Chhadam per rupee on the amount for which every horse or camel is disposed of.

The whole of the foregoing with the exception of articles 1, 3 and 5 are cancelled and the same directed to be published.

The Provisional Government taking into consideration the duties of their secretary who necessarily requires an office tent, they accordingly pass an allowance of 30 sonaut rupees in the account and to have effect from the 7th ultimo.

The Provisional Government have after particular enquirythe farm of Ubeer to be discontinued until further orders.

The Provisional Government direct the following proclamation to be public.

Viz.—All buildings, lands or other property belonging to any person who continues in arms against the British Government 10 days after the date within the ceded districts to be forfeited.

Thait (Chait?) Singh of the village Punariah Pargannah Muijowlie, having reported the murder of Dhan Singh of that village by Kurrah (Deemah) (Poorau) (Singah) and Dowkal (Soorkee) by order of Rajah Ram Pytal head of that village.

The Provisional Government direct the whole to be apprehended and also order the Tahsildar of Muijowlie to attend without delay.

Soolah Resident of Garrah having been brought before the Provisional Government on a charge of murdering the wife and her Paramour and who confessing the same, direct the police to keep him (Soolah) in confinement until further orders.

It having come to the knowledge of the Provisional Government that a woman by name Poorseah was sold by auction a few days since for 17 rupees the woman is called and released from so barbarous a contract and the purchase money ordered to be returned.

Mahipat Rao collector of Bellary having paid into the Treasury Nagpur rupees 987 on account of his kist for Magh the President granted his receipt for the same.

The Provisional Government having met on the 13th inst. and considered the purport of the letter addressed to Punsiri Dichhut (Dixit) Vakeel by Luchan Sah Collector of Koombhee, Resolves as there is no proof that the Jaghir of Sakiree in Koombhee was ever held by Durren Singh (Kanungo) or the revenues paid to him, that all payments of the Jaghir in question are to be paid into the Provisional Government Treasury until an original grant is produced to bear out his claim and an order to the effect is directed to be issued to the Collector of Koombhee.

The increased.....requiring more native writers the secretary is directed to entertain another Persian and Hindi Munshi at a salary of 30 sonaut rupees per month from this date.

The Provisional Government having met on the 14th instant receive.....of Rajah Chain Singh of Burrah.....of Mangarh, Bikramajee give them the Nagpur Rajah.....forwarded by the Resident Mr. Jenkins.

Major O'Brien having received official permission from Brigadier General Hardyman to proceed in execution of his instructions for the settlement of the districts south of the Nerbudda, the orders of surrender of the several pergunnahs as detailed in

the.....of the 2nd instant are delivered to him and by permission from the Resident of the Provisional Government of absence which is accordingly.....

The Provisional Government receive from Ramjee Gauttea late Soobahdar the copies of the records of the Province for which the President resident grants his receipts and directs these being translated.

The Provisional Government having met on the 16th inst. Dhurut (Bhurut?) Singh Lodhi, son of the late Rajah of Faizgarh, comes voluntarily before the Provisional Government and on being questioned states that he commands 700 Foot and 100 Horse and his family having been driven out of their rights by the Maratta, he has hitherto subsisted himself and followers by plundering the country round, that he plundered the villages of Pindaree and Horsdooah but on learning the establishment of the British authority throughout the province he gave back the property amounting to about 800 rupees, discontinued committing further depredations, and hopes that his case may be taken into consideration by the British Government.

This day being appointed for consideration of all Arzees received during last week the following are entered with the decision on each :

1st.—Urzee of Mohkum Baboo, Darogah of the Adalat of Jubbulpore which he long filled and from which he but lately retired.

2nd.—Arzee of Ghunuth Rajpoot.

The petitioner represents that he has resided in the village of Puaritta since the month of Usarh.

That Kalu a cotton Carder, also a resident of the same village being indebted in the sum of 2 rupees to Ghurruhsedur a Rajput and an inhabitant of.....the latter sent a person named Dowkul Singh to demand payment of the sum due. Dowkul Singh on entering the village of Puarettta, went to the place of residence of Kalu, grossly abused him and beat him so violently with a staff that he fell senseless on the ground. That Dowkul Singh while thus maltreating Kalu, repeatedly cried out "all your friends, supporters and protectors shall be treated as I now treat you", that petitioner and his uncle moved with pity and compassionating Kalu's situation, endeavoured to mitigate the wrath of Dowkul Singh requesting him to return to his village and assuring him that he might consider them responsible for payment of the debt.

That Dowkul Singh immediately went to his village, collected all the inhabitants of it, who armed themselves with sticks staffs, swords and spears ; that petitioner's uncle was being shaved when the armed mob with Dowkul Singh at its head approached him.

That Deegera a bearer wounded petitioner's uncle with a sword while Pooran a Rajput stabbed him with a spear. That petitioner's uncle immediately expired.

The petitioner implores the justice of the Provisional Government and requests that measures be immediately taken for the apprehension of Dowkul Singh, Deegera and Pooran the murderers of his unfortunate uncle.

3rd.—Arzee of Moonalal.

That he has been employed by Raghunath Rao Acting Subedar to see that all orders for supplies, for Bearers, Bagarries, Coolies are strictly complied and that petitioner has laboured unremittingly for some time past, but has received no payment or wages. That petitioner requests orders may be given for his regular payment.

4th.—Arzee of Balajee Pandit.

Petitioner states that he has fulfilled the office of Farnavees of the Pergunnah of Mujhoulce for the last five or six years. That his Mutsuddee at present discharges his duties at Mujhoulce, Fakir Mohammed collector of Mujhoulce having driven him out of the pergunnah on account of his remonstrating with him against the payment of his horsemen from the Revenues of the pergunnah when the wages should be paid from the fund set apart for the purpose. That petitioner was deprived of two villages which he has farmed, by Fakir Mohammed who further sequestered divers sums.....to about 1,000 rupees due to him. That petitioner having been expelled 6 months since from Mujhoulce does not consider himself responsible for any papers, etc., relative to the district, although his private Mutsuddee manages in his absence. That although as Farnavees of the pergunnah he should be responsible as well as Fakir Mohammed for the payment of the collections, the recording of all papers and the proper management of the district, yet, he begs to intimate to the Provisional Government that he denies his responsibility as his advice has never been attended to, as the revenues of the pergunnah have been squandered and paid away improperly and as he is not present in the pergunnah.

5th.—Arzee of Ganesh Rao.

Petitioner represents that the Karnkajee of the pergunnah of Mujhoulce has been filled by persons of his family for 4 generations, but that last year Ramjee Tantcea, Subedar, deprived him (petitioner) of his post and gave it to Fakir Mohammed.

Petitioner solicits restoration to office from the favour of the Provisional Government.

6th.—Arzee of the Zamindars of Gurhah.

The petitioners solicit the dismissal of the present Revenue Officers and other public functionaries of the pergunnah as from the experience of their past conduct, with respect to the petitioners, they fear that attempts will be made to oppress them or to exact money from them.

7th.—Arzee of Dhurnee Ram Patel.

The petitioner solicits the restoration of his village of which he was deprived by Ramjee Tantea while Soobahdar of the province.

8th.—Arzee of Ram Jiwan.

The petitioner represents that 2 men, his relatives were robbed of 500 rupees in cash entrusted to them for the purpose of purchasing cotton and murdered in the vicinity of the villages of Kurhya, Piparia, Amereca and Moundka between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon 3 days since. Petitioner is certain that the robbers and murderers of his relatives reside in or near some one of the 4 abovementioned villages. Petitioner requests that measures may be taken to trace and secure the individuals who robbed and then deprived his relations of life.

9th.—Arzee of Asa Ram Patel.

The Petitioner represents that his crops have been most materially injured and damaged by the followers of the British force in the Pergunnah of Gurrah. Petitioner solicits compensation for his losses.

10th.—Arzee of Panwarree Paramsukh and Amanee inhabitants of Koolwarree.

The Petitioners represent that 11 days since Suwar Singh Gond Patel of Soondarpoor in the pergunnah of Panagarh at the head of 100 armed followers entered Koolwara at an early hour in the morning and carried off belonging to Petitioners and other residents in Koolwara, 30 seer of Gur, 131 Cows, 38 Bullocks, 27 Buffaloes, 2 male Buffaloes, 2 mares, 1 Brass Nuttaroe, 1 Kootaree, 1 Gundara and 25 articles of wearing apparel. The Petitioners request that measures may be taken to effect the restitution of their property.

11th.—Arzee of Asaram Patel.

The Petitioner represents that he was deprived of the Zamin-daree of Moha-nagpur by Ramjee Tatea and solicits his restoration.

12th.—Arzee of Doorjan Kachhi.

The Petitioner represents that he entrusted 125 Kooroo of wheat 4 years since to Meharban Tiwari. That for the last 12 months, he has repeatedly called upon the Tiwari for payment for his grain but has been informed by him that he cannot pay for

the grain as he had been plundered by the Patel of the village of it. The Petitioner requests that the Provisional Government will make enquiry into his complaint and if it be found just order him payment for the grain delivered to Maharban Tiwari.

13th.—Arzee of Sitaram.

The Petitioner represents that on account of his having received the promise of an employment from the Rajah of Nagpur he delivered a valuable Dukhance mare to Ramjee Tantea Subedar of Jubbulpore as a Nazar to His Highness the Maharaja. That the mare was entrusted by Ramjee Tantea to Beni Singh with directions to convey her to Nagpur. That on account of the disturbed state of the country Beni Singh not being able to proceed any further than Sreenagar, returned with the mare as all hope of obtaining the promised employment was at an end, the country in which it was promised having been ceded to the Hon'ble Company. That Ramjee Tantea kept the petitioner for 25 days in suspense, sometimes promising the restoration of the mare and at other times demanding a certificate from Petitioner that the mare had been duly forwarded to Nagpur. This certificate of course he refused to give at.....Petitioner's mare was given by Ramjee Tantea as a Nazar to Raghunath Rao, the Acting Subedar of Jubbulpore. The Petitioner requests that his property may be restored to him and begs to be permitted to produce proofs of the mare being his property.

15th.—Arzee of Nandoo Joolshee.

The Petitioner states that 2 years since Naroola Nana Daroga of the Adalat of Jubbulpore compelled him to sign a note for 30 Rupees payable to Nandoo Peearce Ruzzag that although Nandoo Peearce is aware of the circumstances under which the signature of the Petitioner to the note was obtained, payment of the sum is demanded and Petitioner is daily dunned for the amount. The Petitioner requests the interference of the Provisional Government.

16th. Arzee of Chota Jemadar of Police.

The Petitioner represents that he has been dismissed from employment by Raghunath Rao Ingellea Acting under the authority of the Provisional Government and solicits his restoration to office.

17th.—Arzee of Asa Gooree.

The Petitioner represents that Kotwal Gooree seduced the wife of Toolooram Gooree sometime since and carried the woman off. The husband Toolooram Goree having learnt that the seducer and his wife were concealed in the village of Berhar.....the man and woman out of the place the man by fair words and the woman by promises of parden, as the seducer was unarmed.

Toolooram Goree killed him without much resistance and afterwards his own wife near the village abovementioned. The murderer besides carried off the purse of Kotwal Goree containing 45 Nagpur Rupees. The Petitioner states that he has secured the person of the murderer of his relative and the money taken and trusts that justice will be dispensed to him by the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government having met on the 17th instant deliver the Nagpur Rajah orders of surrender to Takoor Umrao Singh of Piparia, Dowkul Singh Thakur of Emlie and Guge Raje Singh of Narrainpore.

A complaint having been professed by Dunnee Ram Patel of Pattan against Balloojee Naik and Collector of that pergunnah and it appearing that Umrao Singh Choudhri is in confinement in order to prevent the charge being proceeded, the Provisional Government direct an order to be sent for his release, and his and other evidence immediate attendance and as the sum stated on account of Revenue to be in his Baloojee Naik's hands amounts to 14,000 Nagpur Rupees and upwards, he is directed to furnish ample security and until he does or produces the Revenue which he has hitherto withheld and denies having two Government Peons are placed over him.

The Collector of Sechorah having paid into the Treasury Nagpur Rupees 4,302 on account of Revenue, and Awastee Waqeel the sum of Nagpur Rupees 355 on account of Abkari and Mint duties the President grants his receipts for those sums.

The Provisional Government having met on the 18th instant received Jiwan Singh, son of Rajah Niranjan Singh Jagirdar of Bhoree Bund.

The papers delivered over by Ramjee Tantecaa having been translated, the Provisional Government think it right to include in their proceedings the cause of appearance of two different statements and amount of Revenue due. On their first appointment of the Provisional Government they thought it their duty as the Tantecaa had absconded to obtain immediately as correct a statement possible of the Revenue due before any collusion could take place between the different Tahsildars and Public Officers. They therefore.....to the Kanungo of the Province and obtained statement No. 1; about a fortnight afterwards the Tantecaa.....an assurance of protection and agreeably to orders from his master the Rajah of Nagpur, made out a statement of revenue agreeably to actual assessment as made by himself and delivered, as copy of the Provisional Government which is inserted. The Provisional Government have in consequence ordered that the Revenue be collected agreeably to the statement furnished by the late Soobahdar as the just one established for the current year, and that those people be deprived of their grants who still remain without them and that proclamation be issued accordingly.

The Collector of Kummowrie having paid into the Treasury on the 19th instant Nagpur Rupees 497-8-0, Collector of Gopalpore Nagpur Rupees 300, and the Collector of Bhorce Bung Nagpur Rupees 200 on account of the revenue, receipts are granted for these sums by the President.

The evidence in support of the charge preferred against Balloojee Naik Collector of Pattan having arrived and particular enquiry made as to their knowledge of the Collector's conduct, it is deemed advisable by the Provisional Government to postpone further investigation until the principal Zamindars arrive to furnish statements of what sums each has paid to Balloojee.

The following petition received from the Farmer of Town Duties is inserted down to 3rd para., humbly sheweth.

That although more than 3 weeks have elapsed since petitioner's liberation, yet it has not been decided whether Petitioner is to pay the amount due on account of the 11 days he was in confinement, Petitioner implores the Provisional Government to at once decide upon the point as it may think best.

That Petitioner has as yet received no certificate or Sunnud from the Provisional Government of what sums he has to pay monthly during the remainder of the present revenue year, fearful that the terms of his agreement may not be comprehended by the future managers of this district, or be disputed by the Native authorities, he humbly solicits the Provisional Government to grant him a sunnud.

The Provisional Government having met on the 20th instant deliver the Nagpur Rajah's order of surrender of Matunpore to Pancham Singh and then direct the following notice to be published.

The Provisional Government do hereby declare that Ahmed Bhai Bahora, the Farmer of customs has been continued in that situation for the remaining four months of the revenue year on condition of paying eight thousand Nagpur Rupees per month including the.....of 300 Rupees per mensem paid by him at the.....

The following letter received yesterday from Brigadier-General Hardyman is directed to be recorded.

TO—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICOLL, PRESIDENT OF
THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, JUBBULPORE.

SIR,

Convinced of the very great advantage the state has derived from the faithful services of the Provisional Government established for the management of the affairs in particular of the ceded

district of Jubbulpore, I consider it my duty to recommend, for the gracious cause and action of the Most Noble Governor-General, the following rate of salary to yourself, Members and Treasurer as a small remuneration, for the very great devotion and vigilant integrity you have.....shewn in the performance of duties of the utmost importance :

Monthly salary for the President—Sicca Rupees 1,000 p.m.

Monthly salary for each member—Sicca Rupees 800 p.m.

Monthly salary for the Treasure—Sicca Rupees 500 p.m. and which sums are to be paid out of the Revenues of the District of Jubbulpore, the Treasurer taking due receipts for the same.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) N. F. HARDYMAN,

Brigadier-General.

Jubbulpore :

The 19th February 1818.

Agreeable to which bills are presented and passed by the Provisional Government. The Collector of Ghurrah having paid into the Treasury Nagpur Rupees 12,459, Collector of Koombee 475, Ahmed Bhai, Farmer of Town Duties, 1,600, including the sum of 300 Rupees on account of the Saer, the President grants his receipt to the three latter but declines doing so to the Garrah Collector until he has made good his kist.

The Provisional Government having met on the 25th instant the Collector of Panagarh pays into the Treasury Nagpur Rupees 2,193 on account of Magh's kist for which the President grants his receipt.

The Provisional Government having assembled on the 23rd instant, and having taken into consideration the circumstance of some of the troops composing the division having been ordered away, which renders it necessary for the President (Lieut.-Col. Nicoll) and one of the Members Captain Despard, Major of Brigade, to proceed and join their Corps. They have in consequence adopted the resolution of bringing proceedings to a temporary close.

The Provisional Government feel themselves practically happy that at the close of their proceedings at this early period, they can confidently state the whole of the district North of the Nerbudda, under the denomination of Jubbulpore and Garha, which has been placed under their immediate superintendence is now in a state of perfect tranquillity, that collections have been made and paid into the Government treasury to the amount of 55,747-4-5 on account of the 3rd Kist or payment of the revenue, which expired on the 25th instant. That after paying all expenses, attendants on the Government, they leave a balance in the Treasury to the amount of 45,956-10-9 Rupees besides which they have ascertained after a close and laborious investigation, that the 2 Kists (or payments of revenue) to be made to Government for the remaining part of the present year, which expires on the last day of.

Next amounts to 2,01,533-8-11 exclusive of.....there are other smaller payments that will become due about the same time which the Provisional Government have not had sufficient time to enquire into. In the statements here specified as well as in the amount that has been paid into the Treasury the district immediately subject to Jubbulpore, is only included, as no statement of revenues of the district South of Nerbudda, has been received, or any sums on that account paid into the Treasury, in consequence of Major O'Brien not approving, nor being able to draw up an official report.

The Provisional Government think it necessary before closing their proceedings to advert to the appointment (recommended by them) of Raghunath Rao, who has been represented as having imposed on them, as having held the appointment of Soobah of the district at a former period. When the Provisional Government was first appointed, they found everything in a state of confusion and alarm from the circumstance of all the public authorities having fled, they consequently looked out for some Native to place in a high and responsible status under them, in the hope of giving confidence to the natives, who then were flying away. Raghunath Rao was at that time the most respectable man in point of rank and family at Jubbulpore and the one whom the natives looked up to with the greatest confidence, he was consequently appointed. Then afterwards came to their notice that Raghunath Rao had made an incorrect statement of the situation, he was said to have filled but the Provisional Government have deemed it better to allow him to continue in his situation under the restrictions established in their proceedings, till such period as the Treaty of Cession to the British Government be published.

P. H. NICOLL, Lt-Col.,
President, Provisional Government.

Letter No. 19.—The letter mentions the changes that had been made in the Provisional Government of Jubbulpore and the amount of money collected by Col. Nicoll who relinquished charge to Major O'Brien as its President.

FROM—F. HARDYMAN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Chakoh, the 26th February 1818.

In consequence of the intended removal of the Provisional Government established at Jubbulpore, of Lt-Colonel Nicoll, its President, Captain Despard, a member, and Lieut. Hervey, the Treasurer, I have the honour to acquaint you that I have temporarily appointed other officers to replace them, as per accompanying order.

Colonel Nicoll informs me, that he had closed his proceedings, and transmitted them to you, having collected during his Presidency upwards of 55,000 Rupees, from the District of Jubbulpore alone. This, I hope, will sufficiently prove to you the great utility of the Provisional Government; and I can with confidence assert, that no act of oppression, speculation, or unjustly displacing of any of the old native officers found in authority in the district of Jubbulpore has taken place up to this date.

The balance of 45,000 Rupees remaining in the Treasury after defraying the salaries and various contingent charges on the Public account, I have directed to be paid to Lieut. Hervey, S. A. C. General, on account of Government and which transfer I have reported for the information of the Governor-General.

Brigade Orders by Brigadier-General Hardyman, Commanding a Detachment.

Headquarters Bellary, the 24th February 1818.

The Regiments composing the Brigade under the Command of Brigadier-General Hardyman being about to separate, the following alteration of temporary appointments in the Provisional Government, established at Jubbulpore, are to have effect from the 1st proximo, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, viz.,--

Major O'Brien to be President, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel Nicoll.
Lieut. Pope, 8th Regt., N. C., to be a member, *vice* Captain Despard.

Major Manely to be Treasurer, *vice* Lieut. Hervey.

Lieut. Pope is also appointed Superintendent of Police, Town of Jubbulpore, *vice* Lt. Swinton.

F. HARDYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Letter No. 20.—The enclosure to this letter contains information about the unsettled state of Sirgooja, Jashpur and Chhattisgarh. Major Roughsedge informs that he had advanced into Sirgooja and informed Bhonsla's Governor at Ratanpur about it.

FROM—MAJOR E. ROUGHSEDGE, COMMANDING
RAMGARH CORPS.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp on Sir-naddee, the 9th March 1818.

I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter addressed on the 4th instant to Mr. Adam.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that after making the movement described in the 5th paragraph of my letter of the 11th ultimo, I was enabled to procure accurate information of the state of things in Chatteesgarh and Sirgoojah, and finding that Dhan Singh Jemadar had relinquished the idea of bringing Beni Singh into the last-mentioned district, and that no troops of the Rajah of Berar were, in fact, within its limits or expected to arrive, I determined to return to the foot of the Pushtoo Ghat where I encamped this morning.

The Jagirdars of Sirgooja accompanied by Jeet Singh of Palamow and headed by Lal Isaree Singh are wandering in and about that unfortunate district, apparently determined to evade submitting either to the Mahratta or British authorities, and I am informed that the orphan Rajah of Jashpur and his family have been carried to a remote part of that Zamindari.

General Toone's return to Danpooree will place the general charge of the frontier and the command of the five companies of the 4th Native Infantry to be stationed at Oataree Ghaut in my hands, when if it be the pleasure of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, either the steps for the opening of the communications described in my letter of the 11th ultimo or any other measures for the settlement of this frontier, which His Lordship may deem most advisable, can be carried into immediate effect.

I availed myself of my advance into Sirgooja to address a letter which was safely escorted through that district, to the person in authority at Ruttunpore advising him of my situation and begging an immediate communication of the orders. I did not doubt he would very soon receive from his sovereign on the subject of Sirgooja.

The horse entertained by me for General Toone are recalled from the frontier and will be paid up and discharged without delay, receiving a reasonable extension of the allowances for the purpose of carrying them to their respective homes. I shall also disband on the 15th instant, unless prevented by the nature of your orders which I may in the interim receive, the Burkandauze raised by Rajah Ghanshyam Singh and the Chichoree Jagirdar, reported in my letter of the 31st of December last to Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Basley in the Political Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Camp Sir-naddee :
The 4th March 1818.

Your most obedient humble servant,
E. ROUGHSEGE, Major.

Letter No. 21.—The letter refers to the “spirit of disaffection exhibited at Mandla” and to the measures to be adopted to crush it. Further, Major O'Brien suggests that the “protection to the Pergunnahs of Gurra, Jubbulpore, Burgee and Seoni-Chapara are matters of material moment”. Hence he means to raise a contingent of 500 horse and 1,000 foot.

FROM—MAJOR O'BRIEN, COMMANDING AT JUBBULPORE,

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Jubbulpore, the 12th March 1818.

Under existing circumstances, the spirit of disaffection exhibited at Mandla and the numbers that have joined the standard of Rebellion, I have commenced the adoption of your suggestions regarding Sebundies, as the means of straitening the enemy and adding to my own resources of defence. Protection to the Pergunnahs of Gurra Jubbulpore, Burgee and Seoni-Chapara are matters of material moment and as the attendant expence must be defrayed by the Nagpur Rajah, I have not hesitated in following up such plans, as seemed but calculated to attain the object in view. I have given out that I intend to raise 500 horse and 1,000 foot and am disposing of such as I entertained, in situations the most eligible both with reference to annoying the enemy and protecting the villages. I shall have three good posts established and considerably distress the Mandla Garrison through their means, reserving my regular troops to take advantage of any favourable circumstances.

Protection to the population of Haveli Mandla is impracticable but as they never have been actually taken under British protection they cannot complain of us, however severely they may suffer from the rebels, in which situation they are doubtful to be pitied.

Letter No. 22.—The letter refers to the reluctance of the Killedar of the Fort of Chouragarh, Khanderao Shirke, to surrender the fort. If it was due to the arrears of pay of the garrison Lt.-Colonel MacMorine suggested a way out. As the fort was not surrendered by the sunset of 15th March he had proclaimed Khande Rao, an enemy of the British, and those who aided him traitors to the British.

FROM—LT.-COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp.....18th March 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you that on the 6th current in consequence of the receipt of the letters forwarded in your private communication on the part of Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan to the address of Khande Rao Sherke, I renewed a correspondence in regard to the evacuation of the Fort of Chouragarh which I regret to say has

not been attended with the success which might have been expected. The Killedar having persevered in the same evasive strain which has marked his whole correspondence.

In his reply to the Nawab's letter and those addressed to him under my instructions by the Nawab's former agent Shankar Bhow, he held out a hope, that an amicable arrangement might result from an adjustment of the arrears due to the Sebundeas, of the Garrison whom he endeavoured to prove the only obstacles to the surrender. In reply I assured him that their claims would meet with the most minute attention and be satisfied in every respect consonant with justice, after an investigation conducted by delegates on either part.

His notice of this proposal was confined to the expression of his intention of compliance and a request for the liberation of some of his followers who had been seized in positive proof of inimical acts, also a wish for a perusal of the Rajah's Orders for surrender of the fort, which he has twice before perused, and.....for the information of Mahipæ Rao Ghautkia.

In this last he was indulged and assurance received of my firm adherence to the original stipulation, relative to the arrears due to the Sebundeas, but limiting him till sunset of that day the 15th as expressed in my former letter.

His reply was in most respects verbatim that of his former communicating his perfect comprehension of the Rajah's order of surrender, and his intention of sending in the account of arrears due to his troops in a few days, and taking no notice of my having limited him to a certain hour for his final answer.

As I was determined that nothing which might affect your wishes should remain untried I also addressed the person who had arrived from the Rajah for the purpose of settling arrears. Explaining to him my surprise at his apparent want of interest in the important trust committed to his charge, his answer was much of the same ambiguous tenor acquainting me with a severe illness and which he had laboured since his arrival and his intention of shortly waiting on me.

As I had explained my intention of dropping all correspondence with Khande Rao after sunset of the 15th should no arrangements have been made, I have since caused proclamation to be issued, holding him to public men as a rebel to the Rajah's Government, and an enemy of the British power denouncing all of our subjects in the valley, or elsewhere, who may aid or abet him, as traitors and announcing to others, heretofore neutral. That they shall be treated as enemies, should they afford him any, the smallest assistance.

In this state, therefore, affairs must remain, until I have the means of compelling the Killedar to a surrender of the Fort though I have not been led to hope their immediate arrival as by any means probable, a circumstance which I regret extremely.

Letter No. 23.—The letter mentions the purpose for which a local corps was to be raised and the duties to be assigned to it. They were required to aid the civil authorities and punish plunderers and raiders like the Pindaries and Gonds in the valley south of the Nerbudda.

FROM—LT.-COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Jeytaria, the 18th March 1818.

I have now the honour to forward a scale of the particulars of the local corps proposed to be raised as mentioned in my letter of the 1st instant, since approved of by you, and now in considerable forwardness, except the worse, who are not to be got here and I am endeavouring to get from Jubbulpore.

You will observe the scale of pay is at a very low rate, and in the Nagpur rupees; but it being generally more than the (nominal) pay of the Rajah's troops in this quarter, they are quite content with it, and compared with their expences will be sufficient. I should, however, recommend in the event of the Corps being made permanent, that the amount for each should you deem it proper, I trust, and I hope Lt. Campbell may be confirmed in the charge and command of the Corps, being so capable and deserving.

Remarks regarding the arms and ammunition and duties to be performed by the local Sebundee Corps, in the valley, south of the Nerbudda.

The Sowars to be armed, each with a good Matchlock and Talwar. The Infantry also with a good Matchlock and Talwar and both to keep up a supply of a.....of powder and 40 bullets.

The Corps to be distributed, as circumstance may render advisable, with a view to the protection of the pergunnahs, south of the Nerbudda from the incursions of Gonds, or other plunderers, from the district of Bhoular Garh East, to that of Zimane West, comprising a computed distance of 140 miles, the whole of which is skirted, by the range of hills named Vindhya-chal, inhabited solely by Gonds.

The Corps is also to be considered, as available for purposes of police as far as, it can be so used without detracting from its efficiency to render it incompetent, to the principal object of its formation. It will, therefore, be the duty of the Corps, when required, to aid the Civil Officers, securing any offenders, or otherwise, in support of their authority, as circumstances may require. After performance of the duty required, the party shall return to its post.

G. MACMORINE, Lt.-Col.

Letter No. 24.—The letter and the enclosure intimate that Col. Adams was proceeding fast to reach Nagpur in six marches i.e., by 29th March 1818. Action for the reduction of Chouragarh had been postponed in consequence of the superior urgency of something else, which is made clear in the following letter.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Shahpore, the 24th March 1818.

With reference to my letter by express to you of the 22nd instant, I have now the honour of reporting my arrival at Shahpore this morning after a march of 27 miles, and that tomorrow I shall be at Betul.

I beg leave to annex, copy of my letter of yesterday's date to the address of the Adjutant-General of the Army, acquainting him that I had postponed His Lordship's instructions regarding Chouragarh, in consequence of the superior urgency and until the completion of the present service.

TO—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. NICOLL, ADJUTANT-
GENERAL.

SIR,

I have the honour to annex for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief copy of a letter from the Resident at Nagpur, which reached me by express yesterday evening at 6 p.m., and that according to Mr. Jenkin's requisition, I marched this morning with the troops as per margin under my personal command, a distance of 20 miles and propose, if possible, reaching Nagpur on the 29th instant, to effect which in six more marches the average will be about 26 miles per day.

My intention of moving with the troops towards Chouragarh and which I had arranged for tomorrow morning, is now of course postponed. I am not, however, without hopes, that Mr. Jenkins will immediately acquaint me should the Peshwa retrograde, which, I think, very probable as soon as he knows that the plot has been discovered and that we have Appa Saheb in confinement. In this event I shall very probably by making a detour to my left reach Chouragarh as soon as the Battering Train which M. General Marshall has been requested to furnish, arrives on the Nerbudda.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Headquarters,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Nagpur Subsidiary Force:

J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.-Colonel.

Camp, the 23rd March 1818.

Letter No. 25.—In this letter the urgency of Lt.-Colonel Adams' coming to Nagpur is explained with reference to the importance of making Chanda "a primary object of operations". Hence Military contingents, stores, etc., are called for.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Multai, the 26th March 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you that soon after my arrival at my ground this morning, an express was put into my hands from you to Captain Sparkes, Commanding at Betul, which I took the liberty of opening, and had the pleasure to receive your letter of yesterday's date, the 25th instant.

Fully concerning in the sentiments you have done me the favour to express of the advisability of making Chanda a primary object of operations not only from its importance but also from its distance from the Nerbudda, I beg leave to inform you that I, this day address Major Paphason to move without delay in this direction with the train of the Subsidiary Force from Hoshangabad and that I have likewise desired Lt.-Col. MacMoline to detach Major Richards and five Companies in charge of the Battering Guns, and Mortars, which General Marshall has been requested to furnish me with as soon as they shall arrive on the Nerbudda, to join me.

As the necessity no longer exists for my advancing with such rapidity it is my intention to start tomorrow morning, both as a relief to the troops, and also admit of the many cattle, public and private, which have been left in the.....to come up. I shall prosecute my march on the following day by easy stages, so as to reach Nagpur on or about the 2nd proximo.

Letter No. 26.—The letter refers to the military dispositions that have to be made for the reduction of the Forts of Mandla and Chouragarh.

FROM—W. JAMES, DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

TO—LT.-COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Camp near Damoh, the 1st April 1818.

I have the honour by direction of Major-General Marshall, Commanding the left Division, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo in duplicate by the regular Dak and by Cossid.

The Major-General regrets equally with you the delay which must take place before the siege of Chouragarh can be undertaken which from unforeseen circumstances could not be arrived.

The Left Division is now proceeding upon special orders from the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief to Mandla to put..... chastisement on the Killedar and Garrison of that place for their perfidious conduct towards Major O'Brien in particular also for not giving up the fort. at the requisition of the lawful authorities.

It has been the Major-General's intention after taking Mandla to detach a party on the whole of his Saair, to Colonel Adam for the reduction of Chouragarh, but as Colonel Adams has proceeded to Nagpur with the greater part of his force, that measure will now depend on circumstances and further communication with Colonel Adams, also the orders the General may receive from His Lordship.

The Left Division will arrive at Jubbulpore about the 8th or 9th instant and at Mundela by the middle of the month.

Letter No. 27.—The letter reports an encounter with a party of Gonds who had been directed to plunder certain villages by the orders of Chain Shah, a relation of the Zamindar of Harrai. The enclosure is from Lt. Wardlow who led the British detachment.

FROM—LT-COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kulluanpore, the 8th April 1818.

I have the honour to report for your information, that a party of Gonds having attacked the village of Bussooreeah pergunnah Fatehpore, on the 4th instant, and having information that the plunderers came from Chowreepani and of the constant presence there of a body of Gonds, to the number of 200 Matchlocks, assembled by orders from Chyn Shah, a relative of the powerful Zamindar of Harrai, with a view to the molestations of the lately ceded districts as well as the support of the Killedar of Chouragarh, it appeared to me an indispensable duty to attack and disperse them; and in consequence I conveyed orders to Lieutenant Wardlow of the 2nd Bn., 23rd Regiment, Commanding at Chichil to move with a light Detachment consisting of a complete Company of Infantry and 50 Rohilla Horse, at such hour in the evening as would enable to reach Chowarpani at an early hour in the morning and if possible to surprise and attack without hesitation the party stationed there.

The movement was, I am happy to say, attended with complete success, as will appear by the annexed copy of a report from Lieut. Wardlow, and I confidently hope that the very prompt and judicious manner in which this officer carried into execution my instructions will obtain for him your approbation,although Lieutenant Wardlow's measures have been attended with that success, which his zeal and energy had led me to hope, it is a justice

I owe to him to place the affair in rather a more conspicuous point of view than his modesty has permitted him to carry in his public communication of the result which could only have been gained by the secrecy and alecrity with which it was accomplished at a distance of nearly 30 miles, and in a very difficult country.

To--CAPTAIN AUBERT, M. B., 1ST BN., NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you for the information of Brigadier MacMoline that agreeably to instructions contained in your letter of the 6th instant, I marched last night at 8 O'clock, with one complete company and 30 Sowars and arrived at Chowarpani about daybreak this morning. The Gonds on seeing the Detachment advance, left the village; I immediately directed Lieut. McHacisin to proceed with the Cavalry to the right whilst I went with the infantry to the left of the village, we came up with them about a hundred yards to the South of the village and succeeded in killing about 60 and taking a number of prisoners.

In our side there are 2 Sowars wounded and 2 Horses. I request you will state to the Brigadier that I shall march tomorrow morning for Bussoriah and there await his further orders.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Chowarpani :

F. WARDLOW,

The 8th April 1818.

Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No. 28.—The letter reports that Major O'Brien, Major Manly and Lieut. Pope, who are members of the Provisional Government had gone with Major-General Marshall's force. Bargi was the only part of Mandla in which the authority of the British Government had not yet been established.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMANDING ON THE NER-
BUDDA.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Mandla, the 17th April 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of His-Excellency the Governor-General that I arrived at Jubbulpore on the 11th instant. Finding that Major O'Brien, Major Manley, and

Lieutenant Pope, the members of the Provisional Government had marched with Major-General Marshall's force on the 9th instant, I immediately proceeded to the Major-General's camp. On my arrival, however, in Camp on the 14th instant I found that Major O'Brien had been sent in with Brigadier-General Watson in advance. Having now had an opportunity of communicating personally with Major O'Brien I have this day assumed charge of the duties of my office.

2. Agreeably to the suggestion contained in your letter to me of the 10th instant, I have requested Major O'Brien to retain for the present the management of the district of Seoni-Chapparrah which has been hitherto in his special charge; and also of the adjacent pergunnah of Bargee the only part of the district of Mandla in which the authority of the British Government has not yet been established.

Letter No. 29.—The General intimates that he could not send any guns and mortars to Colonel Adams as they were required for the reduction of Mandla. The reduction of Mandla has to be given priority over anything else, according to the instructions from the Commander-in-chief.

FROM—D. MARSHALL, MAJOR-GENERAL, COMMAND-
ING LEFT DIVISION.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp before Mandla, the 18th April 1818.

I had the honour this morning to receive your two letters of the 14th instant, and return you my sincere thanks for the intelligence they contain.

On the subject of my sending to Colonel Adams as many guns and mortars as I can spare without delay I regret to say it is utterly out of my power to send him any consistent with the spirit of the orders and instructions I have received from the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Sickleil my Field Engineer being of opinion that the whole of my present means both in Ordnance and Infantry will be required for taking the Fort of Mandla.

I wrote Colonel Adams yesterday; and reported the same to the Adjutant-General that after the fall of Mandla I would proceed against Chouragarh, having learnt from the Colonel that such was your wish.

On the reduction of Mandla, I propose detaching the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry to Nagpur for the purpose of relieving the 5th Regiment in obedience to the orders I have received from Head Quarters.

Letter No. 30.—The General reports that his stores had arrived ; the people of Mandla are still holding out ; and he expects he would be able to open Batteries on the town in 3-4 days.

FROM—MAJOR-GENERAL D. MARSHALL, COMMANDING LEFT DIVISION.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp before Mandla, the 21st April 1818.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your two very interesting communications, dated the 15th and 16th instant containing the particulars of Colonel Adams's and Bajee Rao's positions, which appear to me such as must shortly end in a severe engagement or in the precipitate flight of the latter with every prospect of being overtaken.

All our stores have come up today, the people of the place still hold out and we are busy in the preparation of our materials for the siege and I expect to be able to open my Batteries on the town in three or four days ; after the reduction of the town we shall have to erect other Batteries to break the wall of the fort, and I dare say it will take me the remaining part of this month to obtain possession.

After this I shall lose no time in proceeding to Chouragarh.

Should any thing extraordinary occur I shall not fail to acquaint you with the particulars without delay.

Letter No. 31.—The letter reports the "impossibility of receiving a Battering Train from Major-General Marshall in time for the anticipated operations against Chanda before the approaching monsoon". Hence he wants to proceed to Hinganghat to await the arrival of Battering train from Nagpur. There is a report from the couriers about the movements of the Peshwa.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Sheerpoor, the 25th April 1818.

In consequence of the concurring reports of our own Hircarrahs together with the several statements of travellers and villagers regarding the movement of Bajee Rao towards Aurangabad adverting likewise to the advanced period of the season and the impossibility of receiving a Battering Train from Major-General Marshall in time for the anticipated operations against Chanda before the approaching monsoon (even were it dispatched immediately which from my correspondence with the Major-General cannot be expected) I have

determined to march on Hinganghat tomorrow morning, there to await the arrival of the Battering train from Nagpur which, with the 18 Pounder from Major Pitman, I have reason to believe adequate to the service in contemplation.

Hinganghat as a halting place is likewise preferable to Sheer-pore in-as-much as the comparative ease and expedition with which supplies of every description can be there collected according to the consumption of the troops.

My letter, therefore, to Lt. Colonel Dowell, a copy of which I have the pleasure to transmit as well as my immediate movement on Hinganghat will I trust meet with your sanction and approbation.

I take this opportunity of stating the possibility of a wish for terms or negotiation on the part of the Killedar of Chanda and of soliciting your opinion and advice relative to the measures that it would be advisable to adopt towards him whatever line of conduct he may pursue.

Intelligence Report of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, Camp Sheer-pore, the 25th April 1818.

No.—10.

Names—Chedi, Kailu, Debi.

Where Stationed—Sent after Bajee Rao.

Reports.—Arrived this morning in camp; left the Division two days after the action, passed Piperkheda, Mainly and Damuck in the track of Bajee Rao; from Damook went to Berrar 18 coss further in the direction of Mahore, the enemy levied 3,000 Rupees from the Killedar at Berrar, the Hircarrahs were within a coss of them at Berrar, where there was an alarm of the approach of the Feringhee army; from Berrar they followed them to Goorjgong whence they fled to Omurkerah one of the Peshwa's towns beyond the Pain Ganga. Hearing that General Doveton's Army was only 18 Coss to the Eastward of them marched again without rest. The country to the Southward and Westward of Omurkerah belongs to Baji Rao, is very mountainous and capable of concealing troops.

Heard from villagers that the widow of one of the Peshwa's chiefs (nicknamed Naktee Zeelin from having lost her nose) was moving towards Bajee Rao from the Southward with three hundred Guns pursued by a British force under an officer by name Stewart. She had crossed the Ganga Godavary.

The Peshwa had listened to the prayers of his troops at Omerkher and issued pay. They had been starving for five days. Aurangabad said to be their destination. Ganpat Rao was with the Peshwa with only three or four Sowars, his own Army having dispersed and gone towards Nagpur.

Saw 150 Sowars yesterday near the Wardha going to Curdagong said to be Ganpat Rao's people.

Letter No. 32.—The letter reports “the capture of the town of Mandla yesterday evening ; and the subsequent surrender of the fort and garrison.” Thirty-two guns of various calibres had been taken.

FROM—MAJOR-GENERAL D. MARSHALL, COMMAND-
ING THE LEFT DIVISION.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Mandla, the 27th April 1818.

I have much pleasure in announcing to you the capture of the town of Mandla yesterday evening ; and the subsequent surrender of the fort and Garrison.

Our Batteries opened against the works at dawn of day and a breach having been effected by 5 p.m. the place was almost instantly carried by assault. Our loss I am happy to say has been very trifling (10 or 12 Sepoys wounded) but the enemy, from the obstinacy they displayed in retiring towards the fort have suffered very considerably about 500 killed. On the course of the night the remainder of the Garrison were induced to surrender the fort, and to give themselves up unconditionally. About 32 guns of various calibre have been taken on the occasion.

In obedience to the orders of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief I am about to repair to Cawnpore to assume command of the Field Army, leaving Br.-General Watson C. B. in command of the Left Division, who will proceed with it to the reduction of Chouragarh.

Letter No. 33.—The letter explains why Sahib Roy Hazari killedar of Mandla and Nathoo Ram Hazari were tried for treachery and acquitted. One Anand Singh had been found responsible for certain treacherous proceedings. The fort of Mandla was not surrendered owing to the secret orders of Appa Sahib. About 25 officers who were of notorious character had been detained and the rest of the prisoners of war had been released.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMANDING ON THE NER-
BUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Mandla, the 30th April 1818.

You will have received the greeting intelligence of the capture of the town of Mandla by storm on the 26th instant and of the subsequent surrender of the fort.

Agreeably to the instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sahib Roy Hazaree Killedar and Nathoo Ram Hazari were brought for trial before a Court Martial on charges of

rebellion and treachery. Both of them being acquitted, Major-General Marshall was pleased afterwards to make them over to my charge, together with the rest of the prisoners, comprising the whole of the Garrison who survived the storm.

The Court, I understand, saw reason to be satisfied that Sahib Rao was not a party to the treacherous attack made upon Major O'Brien, while it appeared, originated solely with Anand Rao, the commandant of a portion of the troops composing the Garrison, who fell in the assault. It was further ascertained to the satisfaction of the court, that the refusal of Saheb Rao to surrender the place to Major-General Marshall is also attributable to Anand Singh, who, it is said, had latterly acquired an influence over the soldiery paramount of that of the Killadar and had assumed a control over the proceedings of the latter under strong threats of personal violence.

Sahib Roy has, however, no plea of this motive to urge in defence of his conduct in refusing obedience in the first instance, and the public orders transmitted to him from the Government of Nagpur for the surrender of the place. His justification on that charge rests, I apprehend solely on the treacherous counter-orders which he had received from Appa Sahib. Nathoo Ram also having voluntarily remained at Mandla after the order for surrender had been disobeyed, and until the capture of the place, must be I presume considered equally with Saheb Roy, implicated in the treachery practiced towards the British Government by their late master. I accordingly detained both Sahib Roy and Nathoo Ram in confinement till the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General can be received.

It would, I conceive, be regarded as a circumstance of aggravation in Sahib Roy's conduct, that when Major-General Marshall called upon him to permit the unarmed inhabitants to leave the town, the demand was only partially complied with, a large proportion of the population having been denied..... As, however the evidence adduced on the trial proved to the satisfaction of the Court, the entire ascendancy of Anand Singh's authority, it is difficult to determine how far any subsequent act can be considered as really attributable to the Killadar.

Of the other prisoners detained over to my charge I have thought it proper to detain in consequence, all those who bore the rank of officers, or were supposed to have any command or influence over the soldiery. Amongst them are some persons inhabitants of Mandla and of Seoni-Chapara, of notoriously turbulent character whose immediate liberation would, therefore, be dangerous to the peace of those districts. The others might, I conceive, be set at liberty after the fall of Chouragarh and of Chanda. The whole number detained is 25. The rest of the Garrison have been liberated with the warning prescribed in the Governor-General's instructions.

Letter No. 34.—Colonel Adams reports his concurrence with the views of the Resident regarding the fort of Chanda. According to an understanding the Killedar of Chanda fort was to surrender without opposition within a certain time, failing which an attack will be made on the fort.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Hinganghat, the 3rd May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo expressing your approbation, and entire concurrence in the return of this force to Hoshangabad, and conveying your sentiments and opinion on the line of conduct to be pursued by me in regard to Chanda.

I beg leave to offer my warm thanks for the unreserved and comprehensive communication you have made upon all points connected with Chanda not only as to the Political importance which the possession of the place will be of, to the British interests and those of the state of Nagpur but likewise of your views, and the measures which you have adopted to secure its quiet surrender and I request you will feel assured, that every practicable attention shall be paid to their execution and accomplishment.

Major Graham's Detachment joined me this morning and I purpose advancing the troops towards Chanda tomorrow morning by very easy stages. This will afford full time for any preliminary arrangement which the Subahdar may have to make for its surrender and should he solicit any additional delay, there cannot be an objection to granting it, under the stipulation allowed him by you, and his being made distinctly to understand that the time expires, and our Batteries open immediately they are ready.

Agreeably to your wishes the necessary orders will be given with regard to the authority of Captain Lucas.

Letter No. 35.—The Major reports in detail the arrangements he had made for the management of the districts of Seoni, Hoshangabad and Saoligarh. The arrangements regarding internal security and collection of revenue have been briefly indicated.

FROM—MAJOR D. MACPHERSON, IN CHARGE OF THE
DISTRICT OF HOSHANGABAD, SEONI, ETC

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 5th May 1818.

Agreeable to the instructions contained in your letter of the 10th ultimo I have the honour to forward you a connected account of my proceedings and arrangements for the management of the districts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, and Saoligarh, which you have been pleased to place under my authority.

2. On the receipt of your letter of the 14th of January directing my immediately assuming charge of the districts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, I moved towards the former place, which I considered as the only one likely to resist your orders, and obtained possession of the fort as detailed to you in my letter of the 22nd of January.

3. I immediately assembled the heads of villages and with their general concurrence nominated a merchant of the town and Land-holder in the district to the situation of Kumavisdar to that, as also to the adjoining pergunnahs of Chappara and Nundarwarra. As the removal or, supercession from their respective officers of the minor authorities then in employ would have been attended with very great inconvenience, and the whole of the accounts regarding the above districts thrown into confusion, I deemed it expedient, (where there was no objection) to retain them in their respective situations.

4. The Tannahs I also ordered to be continued though upon a more reduced scale than under the former Government giving instructions that all matters regarding the police of the country should be carried on in the same mode as heretofore.

5. On my quitting Seoni for Hoshangabad, I left a party of sepoys in the fort under a respectable native officer to whom in conjunction with the before mentioned Kumavisdar, I entrusted the immediate settling of all disputes which were not of consequence enough to be referred to my decision allowing and affording in any instance of dissatisfaction a free reference to me. Part of the regulars left in the fort have since been withdrawn and the duties are now carried on by 25 Schudees in conjunction with the remainder under the orders of the Native officer.

6. I directed general statements to be made out of the villages in each pergunnah specifying whether held in Jagir or included in the collections, the amount of land revenue, and Saer duties etc., what properties had been paid for the current year and the balance due. Copies of these have been forwarded to you.

7. I also directed the heads of the villages to produce the receipts for sums paid by them in part of revenue for the present year to the former authorities. These receipts were duly compared with the statements given in by the people in office.

8. The charities sanctioned by the former Government and for which sunnuds have been produced or satisfactory proofs given of such charity being customary, I have allowed to continue.

9. Similar arrangement to the above have been adopted for the districts of Hoshangabad, the charge of which has been given to Kheinchand a respectable merchant in the town.

10. On the receipt of your letter of the 29th January last enclosing the orders for surrender of the districts of Betul, Maisdehi, and Saolecgarh to the British Government, I deputed Captain

Sparkes to take charge of and make arrangements for the management of the two former with orders to be in direct correspondance with you and under my own general control. Captain Sparkes will have transmitted the required report regarding these districts to you.

11. On the orders of surrender being forwarded to Saoligarh and Bhowargarh, both those fortresses were immediately given up to the parties sent to receive charge.

12. Statements of the ammunition and stores left in these Garrisons have been duly forwarded to you.

13. A Garrison of 60 Sebundees, principally Gonds, together with a small party of regulars was placed for the time being in the fort of Saoligarh.

14. The fortress of Bhowargarh was also garrisoned by 20 Sebundies, they have recently been withdrawn in consequence of the works having been destroyed agreeable to your suggestion.

15. The Agents of Nimbalkar (the former holder of the country) were called on by me to furnish all documents relating to the districts together with a statement of the sum collected in part of revenue for the present year which were accordingly furnished and receipts granted by me for the districts and forts. The heads of villages were also ordered to produce their receipts for sums paid on account of revenue for the current year which were compared with the above.

16. The extent of this district, much separated by hills and jungle, rendered the establishing of a Kumaisdar, and three thannahdars requisite viz., a Kamaisdar for the immediate management of the Talookas above Ghats and the general management of the Bhowargarh district, a Thannadar for each of the Talookas of Bhadoogaon, and Rhotgaon, and one for the town of Shahpore in the Bhowargarh district.

17. Exclusive of the number of Sebundies employed in the forts of Saoligarh and Bhawargarh, and the different Thanas, I have deemed it expedient to establish Chowkies of Gonds between this and Betul to the number of 30 men for the general security of that part of the country.

18. Finding that there were no fixed assessments made by the former authorities for the revenue of the present year, I have taken the amount of land revenue realized last year. My general guide for settling the balances now due and in order to ascertain correctly where remissions were necessary on account of the failure of cultivation etc., I procured men of this country well versed in those matters to accompany me on my tour through the districts and by which means I was enabled to check all unreasonable applications.

19. I herewith have the pleasure to forward a statement of the amount collected by the former authorities in advance of this year, the balance due for the current year agreeable to the system I have

acted on as above stated, likewise the amount realized of that balance in the treasury after deducting the amount paid for authorised charities, Sebundies and all other necessary expenses up to the 1st of this month, a general statement of which accompanies. You will observe in the statement of revenue for the Saoligarh District, a sum exceeding 1,000 Rupees is put down as having been collected by the Agents of Nimbalkar from the Ryets in excess to the statement given in by them. On being taxed with this they acknowledged the justness of the charge, and promised to refund the amount as soon as the grain belonging to Nimbalkar in the district were collected as however payment has since been put off on various pretences. I have directed the grain to be with-held from them till your orders on the subject are received. I have not yet had the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Malony any circumstance of consequence that may take place, or alteration in the state of the treasury from this date till the period of my delivering over charge shall of course be duly reported to you.

20. I beg leave to conclude by remarking that as far as has fallen under my observation the transfer of the country to the British Government has afforded the inhabitants general satisfaction.

21. The quantity of waste land is at present very considerable from the want of population, and the former oppressive system, but judging from the numerous applications which have been made for leave to occupy deserted villages, I am led to believe that under the immediate eye of one of the gentlemen of the commission the whole of these districts would shortly attain a high state of cultivation, as the inhabitants appear to have entire confidence in the European character. But if the districts are farmed out or left to the management of Native Agents, the result I fear would be very different.

Letter No. 36.—The letter reports about Mr. Molony's having assumed charge of his office and certain other matters regarding the administration of the districts in his charge.

FROM—MAJOR D. MACPHERSON.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 6th May 1818.

I have the honour to report to you my having this day received communication from Mr. C. A. Molony acquainting me of his having assumed charge of the office he has been appointed to, and directing Captain Sparkes and myself to retain for the present the management of the districts we have hitherto had charge of, reporting our proceedings to him.

I had the honour of addressing you yesterday forwarding the report of my proceedings as required by your letter of the 10th ultimo also a full and detailed statement of the revenue of these

districts with an account of the balance remaining, in the treasury after paying all expences up to the 1st of May.

Since that date there has no alteration taken place in the state of the treasury and I shall do myself the pleasure of forwarding copies of the whole of the dispatches to Mr. Molony for his information. I request your orders respecting the grain withheld from Nimbalkar's Agents in the Saoligarh district on account of unauthorized collection made by them as stated in my letter of yesterday. As a remission has already been granted to the Ryets for the amount so taken you probably would wish to let the affair rest there and the restriction to be taken off the grain. I also beg leave to bring to your notice Paramsukh being still in confinement in the fort here respecting whom I beg for your orders as to whether the circumstance should be reported to Mr. Molony or not; however, on furnishing security for his future good behaviour he might be released.

Letter No. 37.—The letter reports that neither the brother nor the son of the Subahdar of Chanda had come to him to offer submission. He had sent a letter to the commandant of the fort calling upon him to surrender it. The translation of the letter is enclosed, and throws light on the proceedings of the British in regard to Nagpur administration.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp, Chanda, the 9th May 1818.

I have the honour to report for your information my arrival at Chanda this morning with the troops under my command.

Neither the brother nor son of the Soobahdar, has yet made his appearance in my camp, nor have I had any communication from Mahipat Rao Gwatkar, himself, but I have not failed to avail myself of the suggestion which you kindly offered to my consideration in your letter of the 30th ultimo, and on my arrival therefore this morning, I sent by Hircarrahs with a flag of mine, a letter in the Persian and Rangurey character and addressed to the Chief authorities which I had previously prepared and of which the enclosures, are a copy and translation. The terms are those offered by you to the Soobahdar and I trust the preamble and expression of the paper will meet your concurrence and approbation.

I must confess, I cannot be at all sanguine..... reply for I found that the water in some of the parts of the river, at which I am encamped had been attempted to be poisoned, a mark of determined resistance and have reason to believe that the Garrison have considerable.....from the surrounding country, particularly from Woonce and Railygaon on the other side of the Wardha and now amount to near 3000 armed men, but there is

probably not much union or connection, for I understand the defence has been allotted to two parties, one pertaining to the Killahdar Gangahdin and his adherents, and the other to Khandu Bapu at the head of the Gonds, and Ghossains.

I propose reconnoitring the North, and East forces tomorrow morning at day break.

Translation of a letter addressed by Colonel Adams, C. B. Commanding the British Troops to the Killedar, Balla Jamadar, and the other authorities at Chanda, the 9th May 1818.

You have already been informed by communication from Mr. Jenkins the British Resident, and the proper authorities at Nagpur through the medium of Mahipat Rao Gwaatkar, Soobahdar of the town and province, that you are required to deliver up the fort and town of Chanda to me, Commanding a British force, acting in the name and on the behalf of the existing Government of the Nagpur state, that Appa Sahib the late Rajah having been deposed has been sent out of the country, and that therefore no plea, excuse will be admitted, or remain to you for refusing to obey the orders of your Government or to accede to the terms that have been offered; on the contrary any resistance on your part will make you rebels to your own state, responsible in your persons for all the blood which may be shed in consequence before Chanda and as the enemies subject you to the just vengeance of the British Government. But as it is probable, that you may be desirous of hearing from me on this subject, I have for your better satisfaction written this letter, and the terms I have to propose to you in communication from Mr. Jenkins the British Representative and the authorities at Nagpur.....provided you do not commit any act of hostility against me or my troops.

1st.—That you and the Garrison shall be allowed to move out of Chanda with your arms and private property and be continued in the service of the state.

2nd.—That the property of the state now in the fort or town, under charge of Balla Jamadar, shall be accounted for and delivered up to authorised agent from the Nagpur Government.

3rd.—That the Guns, Arms and Military stores of every description belonging to the store shall be delivered up to me.

You will fully and maturely (bear) in your mind the above terms, which I am authorized to guarantee to you, either by articles of regular capitulation or in any other mode you may require that is just and reasonable, and as I have come with a large force sufficient for the speedy reduction of Chanda (which I will effect with the assistance of Providence) it will be for your own interest, and it is expected by me, that I shall receive a satisfactory answer to this letter by sun-set this evening for no delay on my preparations for the attack of Chanda, can or will be admitted on any pretence whatever.

(G. SCOTT.)

Letter No. 38.—Watson wants to know if orders had been sent from Nagpur to the Killedar of Chouragarh to surrender the fort unconditionally as the Nagpur Raja had ceded the fort to the British by a treaty.

FROM—JAMES WATSON, BRIGADIER GENERAL, COMMANDING LEFT DIVISION.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Deogarh, the 9th May 1818.

I have the honour to enclose you an extract of the copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army to Colonel Adams's address, dated the 6th March sent for the information of the Officer Commanding the Left Division.

In reference to the trial of the late Killedar of Mandla by a Court Martial when he was acquitted of the charge preferred against him by producing satisfactory proof to the Court that he had received counter and secret orders from the Rajah of Nagpur not to deliver up the fort committed to his charge, but to maintain it to the last extremity, I beg leave to request you will inform me if any summons to give up the fort of Chouragarh has been delivered to the Killedar of that place since the late change in the Nagpur Government, in order that in the event of a Court Martial being held on him he may not have to plead a similar excuse, which the receipt of subsequent orders from the existing Government of the country would completely do away.

I shall be obliged by your informing me if it is necessary on arriving before Chouragarh for me to send the Killedar a formal summons to surrender the Fort unconditionally in virtue of the late Treaty with the Nagpur Rajah ceding it to the British Government and in pursuance of the orders he has received to that effect from his sovereign.

Extract of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army to Colonel Adams C. B. dated Lucknow, the 6th March 1818.

The Commander in Chief being satisfied of the expediency of making an example of some of the Rebellious Officers of the Nagpur Government as a measure which will in the end prove the means of saving many lives His Lordship has directed me hereby to require you, in the event of Chouragarh being taken by assault or if its unconditional surrender, immediately to try the Killedar by a Drum head Court Martial as a Rebel to his sovereign the Maharaja whose orders you are delegated to fulfil, and to carry the sentence, should it be capital into execution upon the spot.

(True extract).

W. JAMES,
Dy. A. A. General.

Letter No. 39.—The letter reports that on the 13th the Fort of Chouragarh was evacuated and therefore occupied by the British troops under Brigadier Macmorine.

FROM—JAMES WATSON, BRIGADIER GENERAL, COMMANDING THE LEFT DIVISION.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Currawarrah (Gadarwara), the 13th May 1818.

I have the honour to report that the Fort of Chouragarh has been evacuated and taken possession of this day by the troops under Brigadier Mackmorine.

I purpose proceeding with the left Division by the direct route to Saugor without delay.

Letter No. 40.—The letter intimates certain facts about the surrender of the Fort of Chouragarh, its strength, and its occupation by the British troops. The Agent from Nagpur and one Shankar Bhow were of very great help.

FROM—LT.-COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMENDING 1ST BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Kalyanpur, the 13th May 1818.

I have the honour to report for your information that the very strong and important fortress of Chouragarh is now in our possession, and I must attribute its evacuation chiefly to the near and rapid approach of General Watson's Division from Mandla.

Some time since an Agent from the new Government at Nagpur arrived here, vested with authority to endeavour to effect the surrender of the fort, but from the numerous disappointments, which I have experienced, I felt reluctant to trouble you with further reports until actually in possession.

General Watson was to have arrived tomorrow with the advance of his Detachment and with the Brigade, under my command would most probably have attacked Chowragarh and the guns on the heights above the town, in order to have established first position of investment. In consequence I yesterday wrote to command the Agent from Nagpur and Shankar Bhow, who had also received instructions to aid in effecting the surrender to repair to my camp, before sun-set, should the Garrison not have complied to the only terms, I could attend to, which were not very short of unconditional surrender or evacuation. At about 4 p.m. these

persons sent me intimation that both town and fort were abandoned and in consequence I ordered Major Brown to proceed with four Companies of the 1st Bn. 10th Regiment and 100 Rohilla horse to take possession.

Major Brown found the town and also the guns in the height evacuated, but admittance to the fort could not be obtained in consequence of the late hour at which our troops arrived. I have however, the honour to report that it was entirely evacuated during the night and that our troops took possession at about 7 O'Clock this morning. Major Brown reports the fort to be of very great strength, and well supplied, with ordnance, stores and grain. I trust you may coincide in opinion that it is advantageous our having obtained quiet possession of the fort from the very advanced season of the year in which our operations would have commenced.

In conclusion I beg leave to mention that the exertions of the Agent from Nagpur and Shankar Bhow, have been such as to entitle them to any mark of favour which you might feel disposed to show them. Shankar Bhow in particular, I beg leave to bring to your notice for the useful information which I received from him while the newly ceded territory was under my charge.

Letter No. 41.—This is a covering letter to the enclosure in which the sentiments of the Governor General regarding Sahib Roy and Nathuram Hazari are expressed. They are to be detained as prisoners in consequence of treachery until further orders.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gorakhpore, the 18th May 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day to Mr. Molony in reply to one from him of the 30th ultimo, enclosing his report to you of that date.

TO—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo enclosing a copy of your report to the Resident at Nagpur relative to the capture of the town and Fort of Mandla and the disposal of Sahib Roy the late Killedar and Nathoo Ram Hazari and of the rest of the Garrison who survived the assault.

2. The acquittal of Sahab Roy and of Nathoo Ram Hazaree by the Court Martial of the specific crimes with which they were charged, does not exonerate them, from the consequences to which they are liable as rebels taken in arms against the British Government, nor can the plea advanced by them in their defence absolve them morally or politically from the guilt of rebellion and treachery against the British Government, since they were fully aware that the secret counter orders from Nagpur under which they acted were issued in direct violation of public faith solemnly pledged.

3. On these grounds the Governor General has determined the Sahab Rao and Nathoo Ram Hazari, as having been willing instruments in treachery, shall be retained in strict confinement as state prisoners until further orders. You are accordingly desired to hold them in confinement in any suitable place within your own jurisdiction or to send them to Mr. Wauchope at Lohargaon who will in this case be instructed to confine them in one of the fortresses of Saugor or Bundelkhand.

4. The Governor General approves entirely of your having detained in custody for the present, the officers of the late Garrison of Mandla, whose immediate liberation would in your judgment have been dangerous to the peace of the country. You will retain them as prisoners until in your judgment they may be released without inconvenience or danger when you will apply for the authority of the Resident to release them. His Lordship approves of your having liberated the rest of the Garrison.

5. Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Wauchope will be respectively furnished with a copy of this letter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Gorakhpore :

J. ADAM,

The 18th May 1818.

Secretary to Governor General.

Letter No. 42.—The letter reports that the bombardment of the Fort of Chanda had started that morning, and that heavier artillery were going to be used since lighter ones were ineffective against the fort.

FROM—J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING, NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Chanda, the 18th May 1818.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that our battery of 12 Pounds for taking off the defence to the right and left of the point of attack opened this morning, the Purcotah resists our shot

more than I expected and I have, therefore, ordered two 18 Pounders into the battery, to assist in lieu of two of the twelves. I expect the breaching battery will be constructed this night within 250 yards of the place and it is probable we may be able to assault it tomorrow evening. I have much pleasure in acquainting you that Colonel Scott has most particularly solicited the command of the storming party.

Letter No. 43.—The letter reports that the Fort of Chanda had been carried by assault in the morning that day, and only a few officers on their side had been wounded.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Chanda, the 20th May 1818.

It is with peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to report for your information, that the large fortified city of Chanda was stormed this morning a little after 5 O'Clock; that the breach was carried with a spirit and energy, I have never seen exceeded; and that in little more than an hour the whole of this extensive capital was in the possession of Colonel Scott who gallantly conducted the assault and the brave troops under his command.

I am most happy to add the loss has not been severe, Captain Charlesworth, Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson, Lieut. Tell and Casement are the only officers wounded. I shall do myself the pleasure of transmitting my detailed account by tomorrow's Dawk.

Letter No. 44.—The letter contains a detailed account of how the Fort of Chanda was attacked and taken.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Chanda, the 22nd May 1818.

My dispatch to your address of the 20th instant will have acquainted you that the strongly fortified city of Chanda was carried by assault that morning, and I have now the honour to state for your information the details which led to this glorious result.

During the night of the 17th instant a Battery for 4 Twelve pounders, a small one for 2 Howitzers, and a Sunken one for 2 six pounders were finished, and opened on the morning of the 18th instant. The former at a distance of about 400 yards from the

wall and I viewed with high satisfaction on visiting them at sunrise, the vivacity and excellent effect with which they played against the place.

The requisite materials being ready the breaching battery for 3 Eighteen Pounders was marked out at a distance of about 250 yards and erected during the ensuing night. At this time I also invested the West and North forces, with the 6th Cavalry, a Squadron 8th Native Cavalry, and Captain Peddar reformed them in detached squadrons and parties at convenient distances.

A breach was effected at 5 O'Clock in the afternoon of the 19th instant, but the immense extent of Chanda and the assurances of Major Graham that he should be able by the night to prevent the enemy from throwing at any work inside, induced me to defer the attack till the following morning with the view that I might have the whole day before me.

The result was as already reported in my letter of the 20th instant to your address, and I have herewith the honour of transmitting a copy of Division Orders which I deem it proper to issue on the occasion.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a return of ordnances taken, as also of the killed, and wounded, and it is with deep regret I report the death of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Davies on the 19th instant from fatigue, and of that of Major Graham on the evening of the 20th instant from severe exertion and exposure to the wet.

P. S.

I beg leave to add that the number of killed and wounded of the enemy may be between 4 and 500 altogether, and that the Killedar Gangadin and a Gond Chief called Aiyah were amongst the former.

*Copy of Division Orders by Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Adams,
Commanding, Camp Chanda, the 21st May 1818.*

With sentiment of heart-felt satisfaction Lieut.-Col. Adams has again to offer his sincerest congratulations to the gallant troops he has the honour to command upon the successful result which crowned their animated and brilliant assault yesterday morning of the strongly fortified city of Chanda, when an ancient and favourite capital obstinately defended by a numerous and determined Garrison with heavy artillery was carried in a style of superiority and excellence not exceeded by any thing he has ever witnessed.

In the due course of the preparations which led to this splendid success, the Commanding Officer has much pleasure in recording the eminent services of Lieutenant Anderson, Field Engineer, Madras Establishment, assisted by Lieutenant Crawford, Acting

Field Engineer, to the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, whose accurate and frequent reconnaissances, determination of the point of attack for the several Battallions and displayed.....knowledge so highly creditable to both those officers.

The laborious, constant, and arduous exertions of the Pioneers of both establishments under Lieutenant Brown and Tell have strenuously upheld the high reputation of the distinguished Corps to which they belong, and fully acquired by the Commanding Officer, approbation and applause and he sincerely trusts the wound received by Lieutenant Tell in the storm yesterday morning and while nobly planting the British standard in the Breach will not long deprive the force of the services of this brave and excellent officer.

To Major Graham, Commanding the whole of the Artillery under whose masterly and scientific direction the enemy's guns were continually silenced, the defences taken off, and the breach effected which led to so glorious a result and whose ardent and animated exertions taken admirable an example to all under his command, Lieutenant Colonel Adams begs to offer the expression of his warm and unqualified thanks, as well as to Captains Roth Macdowell and Mackintosh and Lieut. Malcult and all the officers and then of the horse and foot artillery for their active, zealous, exertions so prominently conspicuous throughout the performance of their arduous duties.

The Commanding Officer cannot express the peculiar and deep sense of obligation which he feels himself under to Lt. Col. Scott better than in according and holding up to the division under his command, his admiration and applause of such distinguished conduct which must ever command success when attainable and which inspired the batch of his brave associates of the Assault with a spirit and animation that was irresistible. Lieut.-Colonel Adams has already expressed the high satisfaction he derived from the honourable office of Lieut. Colonel Scott's services, and he could not but owe with admiration the detachment of the Right and left columns from the village their steady but spirited advance, while they ascended and the judicious disposition of the several columns which so rapidly and happily accomplished the successful result now recorded.

The Commanding Officer has perused with high satisfaction Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's report of the able and gallant manner in which the Right and left columns were conducted round the rampart by Lt.-Colonel Popham and Captain Brook, together with the Lt. Colonel's warm expression of applause and obligation to Major Logie and Pobolies, Captain Charlesworth, Baker and Cooper commanding the different Corps employed in the attack, and performs a most pleasing part of his duty in offering to these officers

his unqualified acknowledgements for the distinguished gallantry and animation with which they led on their men, as well as to Captain White and Spandier, and Brigade Major Taylor and Roope of whom honourable.....and to all the officers and men engaged in this glorious and memorable assault. Lieut.-Col. Adams feels he could be wanting if he did not notice in this place, the extraordinary effect of Lieutenant Poggerpohl and Hunter in effecting the transport of their guns over the breach into the centre of Chanda.

The Commanding Officer's warm thanks are also peculiarly due, to Lieutenant Hall, Deputy Post Master, and Cantonment staff, and to Lt.-Cosement, Baggage Master to the Division the former of whom most handsomely volunteered and led the 1st Gun Company, 2nd Battalion, 16th Regiment the first Company of the Right Column and the latter who actuated by feeling, equally honourable joined his own Company 17th Bn. 19th N. I. in consequence of the four Platoon officers. Colonel Adams sincerely regrets that Lt.-Cosement in this zealous discharge of his duty received a severe wound, but he trusts the Division will not be long deprived of his services.

The immense extent of the interior of Chanda having presented to the Commanding Officer, the necessity of a strong reserve, he records with peculiar pleasure and approbation the cheerful acquiescence with which his wishes for the 5th Cavalry to act dismounted on this occasion along with the light infantry Battalion, was met by Major Clarke and the officers and men of this Excellent Corps. And it is with equal satisfaction he embraces this opportunity of also recording the able and judicious disposition, made by Captain Doveton for preserving the important post of.....entrusted to his charge from the commencement of the siege; the extreme vigilance and constant alertness manifested in the defence of this post justly entitle Captain Doveton and the officers and men of the Light Infantry Battalion under his command to the Commanding Officer's best thanks.

Lieutenant Colonel Adams while recording his sentiments of approbation and applause so justly due to all engaged in this memorable occasion, particularly deploras the loss the service is likely to sustain for some time in Captain Charlesworth, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson of the 1st Battalion 1 Regiment N. I. the former distinguished officer having been twice severely wounded in the ardent discharge of his duties in the short period of six months.

The Commanding Officer in conclusion has peculiar pleasure in embracing this opportunity of recording the high sense he entertains of the valuable assistance he has uniformly derived from the zeal and ability of Captain Scott, Assistant Adjutant General and

Lieutenant Sandys Deputy Assistant Q. Master General, the latter of whom gallantly accompanied the Head of the Storming columns, who in their several important department, have conducted to his entire satisfaction during the siege those arrangements which were so necessary towards the attainment of its successful result and he has already much pleasure in retaining his best.....to Captain and Brigade Major Hanks of the 5th Cavalry who acted as his Aid de Camp, and to Lieutenant Sandys of the Commissariat Department who also accompanied him on the occasion and to Mr. Dyer Superintending Surgeon and Mr. Marsell Field Surgeon for the particular.....and careful attention which has been paid to the comforts of the sick and wounded.

(A true copy).

SCOTT.

Letter No. 45.—The letter reports that Lt. Crawford had been placed in charge of the Treasury and civil management of Chanda along with Bapoo Chintaman subject to the approval of the Resident. The enclosure contains further information about other appointments made for the administration of the town and territory of Chanda.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Chanda, the 22nd May 1818.

Considering the critical state of affairs in this district owing to the recent escape of Appa Sahib and adverting to the necessity of my immediate departure towards Hoshangabad I have directed Lieutenant Crawford to assume charge of the Treasury and Civil management of the Province in concert with Bapoo Chintaman the native Agent subject to your confirmation.

In the event of the arrival of Captain Lucas or of any other arrangement you may see it expedient to adopt I take the opportunity of recommending Lieutenant Crawford as a proper person to take charge of the repairs which it will be necessary to make in the fortifications round the town of Chanda, he having acted with credit to himself in the capacity of Field Engineer to the Division under my command for a considerable period.

I do myself the honour to transmit a copy of instructions furnished to Lieutenant Crawford which I trust will meet with your approbation, and to state it is my intention to march for Hoshangabad, via Nagpur tomorrow morning having directed 800 of Captain Pedler's reformed Horse and a Battalion of the 11th Native Infantry to remain at Chanda.

To—LIEUT. CRAWFORD.

SIR,

By direction of Lieutenant Col. Adams J. W. I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter from Mr. Jenkins bearing reference to the appointment of Captain Lucas and to state that in consequence of the indisposition of that officer, the Lieutenant Colonel has appointed you to act according to the tenor of the extract until you shall receive further instructions from Mr. Jenkins.

A native Agent by name Bapoo Chintaman arrived in Camp this morning who in concert with you will take charge of the Public Treasury and of the Civil Management of the Province.

You will of course exert yourself to the utmost in conciliating the natives and.....dissipating the alarms naturally consequent to the coercive measures which the Government lately found necessary to adopt towards the Rebellious Garrison of Chanda.

Captain Cooper will be left in military command in the town and has been already directed to afford you every assistance in his power towards the maintenance of good order and establishing an active efficient policy in the town and throughout the districts.

The officer in Command at Chanda will hand-over charge of the treasure already discovered, and give you all the information he has gained relative to the most advisable direction in which to pursue your search.

To conclude the Lieutenant Colonel deems it scarcely necessary to advert to the very important nature of the duty to which you now stand appointed as it cannot fail of being obvious to yourself, particularly since the recent escape of Appa Sahib from the British Escort conducting him to the Company's provinces, the report of which unfortunate circumstance has scarcely yet been thoroughly circulated throughout the country.

Camp Chanda:

The 22nd May 1818.

(Sd.) H. C. SANDYS,

Dy. Asstt. Quarter Master General.

Letter No. 46.—The despatch and its four enclosures are important. The dispatch outlines the scheme of civil government and military defence to be established in the Nagpur territories under the direction and control of the resident. Since Appa Sahib has been dethroned, "the infant, son of Nana Goojar by a daughter of the late Raja Raghojee Bhonsla" has to be proclaimed his successor with "Baka Bai to exercise the office of guardian of the young Raja and Regent of the State." Regarding administration

he was to be "careful to avoid any material departure from the established and constitutional forms of the ancient Government" and "to detect and reform corruption and abuses that disgraced the late administration". The position of Minister held by Nago Pandit has to be conferred upon Narain Pandit. In the treaty to be concluded with the new Raja, Sirgoojah is to be excluded from his territories. The forts of Gawilgarh and Narnallah are to be taken away from him and given over to the Nizam's officers, to be held on behalf of the British. The Gondas are to be conciliated. The arrangements for the military defence of the territories, suggested by the Lt. General Sir Thomas Hislop are to be adopted. Sitabuldi is to be fortified and Lt. Col. Scott to be placed in charge of it. The first enclosure—a copy of the letter from J. Adam to Major Roughsedge, refers to the condition of affairs in Sirgoojah, Jashpur, Sambalpur and Singhbhoom, and conveys the approval of the Governor General of the measures that Major Roughsedge had adopted for the management of Sirgoojah. The second, third and fourth enclosures are letters from Major General G. Martindell, Military Commissioner and Commanding at Cuttack reporting the measure he had taken to incite the Rajas of the territories between Ratanpore and Cuttack, viz., Boad, Athmallik, Badah Sambhar, Barpali, etc., who owed allegiance to the Bhonsla to rebel against him. The results of the measures, he reports, appear to have been satisfactory.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gorakhpur, 18th June 1818.

[Paras 1, 2, 3 and a part of 4 are missing.]

the Governor General might think fit to adopt your resolution was founded partly on your increased conviction of Appa Sahib's deep personal concern in the transactions which had excited your suspicions, coupled with the apprehension that he would effect his escape from Nagpur, and partly on the reason you now had for believing that the late Rajah Persojee had been murdered at his instigation. It suggested itself to you that the Governor General might think it proper to institute an enquiry into that charge which would have little prospect of being successfully prosecuted, while he remained on the musnud, and which indeed could scarcely be undertaken against a Prince actually possessing the name and character of sovereignty.

5. The Governor-General does not think it necessary in this place to discuss the question of the sufficiency of the latter charge to form a ground of proceeding against Appa Sahib. It is enough to state, that the strong circumstances of suspicion of his treachery increased by your apprehensions of his effecting his escape from Nagpur justified and required the resort to the decisive measure.

you took of arresting him in his palace and making him a prisoner at the Residency. His Lordship considers your vigorous and decided concern on this occasion, on which you acted excellently on your own responsibility, to be entitled to his high commendation.

6. The proofs subsequently attained of Appa Sahib's concert with Baji Rao, with whom he was it appears in correspondence at the moment of his first submission (a correspondence continued notwithstanding the renewed pledge of faith to us) together with the other circumstances exhibited in the statement in your dispatch No. 33, and in the documents accompanying that dispatch, and No. 34 amount to the most complete evidence of the secretly active hostility of Appa Sahib and of the sufficiency of the grounds on which you acted. The arrest of Appa Sahib defeated the design of the confederates which was to have been promoted by the advance of Bajee Rao to the Wardha, and while it secured our immediate interests at Nagpur, appears to have produced that indecision and wavering in the conduct of Bajee Rao which detained him near the Wardha and afforded Lieutenant Colonel Adams the opportunity of giving him that decisive blow, visibly the proximate cause of the dissolution of his army and his ultimate submission.

7. The brilliant success of our arms at Mandla and Chanda, has completed the overthrow of the party of Appa Sahib and the establishment of our superiority throughout the country and it only remains to determine the principles on which the new Government is to be established, so as to proceed with the least practicable delay to arrange the details of the administration.

8. The escape of Appa Sahib from the escort under which he was proceeding to the Company's Provinces is much to be regretted, as it may tend to keep unsettled the minds of a portion of the inhabitants of the country. From all the information that has been obtained, however, his personal character and qualities are not calculated to render him dangerous, and the contempt into which he has fallen by the mingled pusillanimity and profligacy of his conduct has deprived his name of the influence which often attends that of a Prince, even in his reduced condition. Whenever he emerges from the fastnesses of the hills and jungles where he is comparatively secure from our search, and where he must be nearly harmless, the facility of reapprehending him will naturally increase, and even if he shall continue to elude our efforts to recapture him, he must be reduced to the condition of a freebooter.

9. The first step therefore ought to be to declare him dethroned, and to proclaim his successor. You are apprized that the Governor General contemplated elevating to the Musnud of Nagpur, the infant, son of Nana Goojar by a daughter of the late Raja Raghojee Bhonsla, and you will have been prepared to give effect to that resolution should you not already have done so under the general sanction deducible from the former instructions,

you will be pleased to proclaim the young prince Rajah of Nagpur and to invite Baka Bai to exercise the office of guardian of the young Raja and Regent of the state. You will issue a proclamation to this effect, stating the arrangement to be made with the sanction of the Governor General, who had been compelled to remove Appa Sahib from Musnud in consequence of his repeated and incorrigible enmity, perfidy, and ingratitude.

10. You will proceed to conclude with the new Government a Treaty corresponding with the draft already approved by the Governor General, with the modifications that may be requisite to adopt it to the new state of circumstances and the change of line.

11. The Governor General apprehends that it will be indispensable for the British Government to exercise, for a time at least, a degree of direct interference in the internal Government of the country which otherwise, on general principle His Lordship would consider to be highly undesirable. The total dissolution of the Government by the events of the last eight months, and the apparent want of persons of integrity and capacity to fill the principal offices of the state, seem to render this course nearly unavoidable. It is the earnest wish and positive instructions of the Governor General, however, that this interference be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, and that even in exercising it when necessary, the earliest practicable restoration of the ministerial and executive duties of the state to their natural and legitimate channels, be not lost sight of.

12. It would be infinitely desirable, even, the military force of the state of Nagpur with the exception of a small and select body could be confided to its Native Chiefs, but this His Lordship apprehends is altogether unattainable at present; that there is no choice between making the principal part of the army, in fact a British force, or of exposing the new state and our just and legitimate influence in it to imminent hazard.

13. The same necessity does not, however, apparently exist, at least to the same degree with regard to the civil administration and we ought, if practicable, to limit ourselves to the selection of a minister in whom we can place confidence and who will recur to the British Resident for counsel and assistance, and make the interests of the alliance which is identified with the prosperity of the country, the rule of his policy, while he is left unshackled in the exercise of the executive details of the administration, as long as it is kept free from oppression and gross abuse. To prevent the latter he must necessarily be accountable to the Resident who will not fail to point out and require him to correct such abuses as he may perceive but will leave the minister to be the ostensible agent of the measures of the Government.

14. Conformably with the declared intention of gradually receding from the exercise of direct interference in the administration, you will be careful to avoid any material departure from the

established and constitutional forms of the ancient Government, which, if called to their original principles, will probably be found sufficiently adopted to ensure regularity and integrity in the transaction of the ordinary affairs of the state. It will be no less your duty than your inclination, to detect and reform the corruptions and abuses that disgraced the late administration, and lay the foundation for an improved order of things in the restoration of those wholesome institutions of the ancient Government which have been perverted by the errors and vices of the policy of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla and his successor. In the pursuit of this legitimate and laudable purpose, however, we are not to seek the attainment of that degree of perfection which it would be practicable to reach under a system to be permanently administered through British Agency. With the deliberate intention of restoring to the Native Government the direct executive administration as soon as the agitations and disquietudes arising out of late events shall be composed, and the new Government shall have attained sufficient security and solidity to enable it to conduct its own affairs without our direct assistance, it would not in His Lordship's judgment be either judicious or equitable to attempt the establishment of a system which, when it ceased to be administered by the integrity, energy and vigour of British Agents, would cease to operate beneficially either for the country or the state.

15. Our views then in the reform of the Civil administration must be limited to restoring it as nearly as may be practicable to the character of its original institutions; to correcting and punishing gross abuses and frauds in the collection and appropriation of the Revenues; to introducing order, regularity and economy in every branch of the administration, and to establishing such plain, simple and efficient regulations on the basis of the ancient usages and laws of the country as shall enable the Rajah's Government to assume the administration with every reasonable assurance of being able to carry it on, under the protection of the British Government, with credit and success.

16. Even when the British Government withdraws from that direct share in the administration which imperious circumstances compel it to exercise in the outset, it will retain, under the terms of the treaty the right of offering its advice and aid, and will be able by timely and judicious interposition to prevent any gross mismanagement to recall the native administration to the just and legitimate principles of Government.

17. These general observations will suffice to explain to you the principles on which it is His Lordship's opinion that the internal Government of Nagpur must be established. It is one of those cases in which the judgment, sagacity and discretion of the Agent will have more influence than any prescribed rules, and His Lordship entertains a perfect reliance on your exercise of those qualities for giving effect to the arrangement now contemplated.

18. The choice of efficient ministers will be one of the most important, as well as the most difficult practical questions arising out of this system. The treachery of Nago Pandit had deprived the two Governments of the benefit of his ability and experience. As far as the Governor-General can judge, our choice must rest upon Narain Pandit whose tried fidelity and respectable character and the confidence with which he is generally regarded may compensate in a great degree for the want of extensive knowledge of the details of business and natural weight in the country. His Lordship concludes, however, that the Government cannot be without able and efficient instruments in the subordinate departments whose services may be rendered beneficial to the state under the guidance and control of a minister of integrity supported by the favour and confidence both of his own and of the British Government.

19. The Military branch of the Rajah's establishments must, His Lordship apprehends, as has already been stated, be virtually a British force. It is desirable, however, both to confine the extent of the description of establishment to which this principle must apply within the narrowest bounds consistent with the attainment of the object, and with regard to the horse at least to allow them to retain as much of their original character as is consistent with efficiency, so as to render their return under the command of their native chiefs more easily attainable whenever circumstances may admit of that arrangement.

20. The Governor-General has already authorized the increase of the regular infantry on the Rajah's Establishment to a Brigade composed of two Battalions, and you have very properly and judiciously been employed in completing that corps, and have called for the services of several officers to aid you in the work. This proceedings is entirely approved, and I shall have the honour in a separate letter to communicate to you, His Lordship's resolutions on the subject of this establishment, and to signify to you the names and stations of the officers to be attached to it. His Lordship approves in like manner of the measures taken by you to form a body of efficient horse on the model of the reformed horse of His Highness the Nizam whose services have been so exemplary during the late campaign. This establishment will also be the subject of a separate communication. For the present it is sufficient to state that the infantry Brigade and the Select body of horse you are now engaged in forming, appears to His Lordship to be sufficient for what may be termed the regular army of the state of Nagpur, which will stand in the place of the contingent stipulated by the original alliance, and will at all times be an efficient force to act in co-operation with the British Troops. A force of a more irregular description including Sebundies will of course be required for the service of the distant provinces and for the realization of the revenues, and the tribute of the dependent Rajahs. The amount and distribution of this force must be regulated by circumstances which cannot be within the knowledge or cognizance

of the Governor General. It is only necessary therefore to enjoin the utmost attention to economy in this branch of the public establishments, without overlooking the advantage of giving employment to such a number of the military class as shall attach them to the new order of things.

21. With a view to this object also, it will be desirable to endeavour as much as possible to compose the Horse of the contingent of the different military Sardars of the state, whom the unavoidable results of the late revolutions have deprived of their natural consequence in the country and whose interests in the success of the present arrangements, it will be desirable to secure by rendering it a means of giving employment to a portion of their followers. Satisfied as the Governor General is of the advantage in point of description and efficiency of attaching European officers to the Native Horse on the plan which has succeeded so well at Hyderabad and Poona, the adoption of this plan to the great extent, in proportion to the whole amount of the military establishment, to which in order to render it at all adequate to the purpose it must be carried at Nagpur, is not unattended with inconvenience. The intrinsic power and respectability of every native state and its self-respect and confidence must mainly repose on the character, attachment and just weight in the Counsels of the state of its military chiefs, which it is the tendency of this system to undermine. The necessity of adopting the present plan is however, one of the unavoidable results of the treachery of Appa Sahib, and the consequent obligation imposed on the British Government of destroying the power of that prince which has forced upon us, a direct concern in the affairs of Nagpur.

22. In the actual state of that Government and country, however, it does not appear to His Lordship that any other system could be adopted with equal promise of security to our interests and advantage to those of the other party. The course of events has prostrated the military strength of the Government of Nagpur and rendered it incapable of any well directed effort if left to itself. The Military character of the Nagpur Army never stood high and it is undoubtedly expedient to take the opportunity now afforded of improving that branch of its establishment by restricting its amount and increasing its efficiency. There seems therefore no solid objection to the introduction even to the extent proposed of the plan already held on a proportionately smaller scale at Hyderabad, while its positive advantages with reference to the security of our interests are manifest.

23. These are the only remarks His Lordship judges is necessary to make to you regarding the Civil and military establishments of the Government of Nagpur and the principles on which those branches of the public affairs are to be conducted. They have been made with due advertance to the contents of your dispatches of the 27th of January and 13th and 15th of February and to those of my

letter to your address of the 1st of March, and are in fact founded on the principles explained in those instructions modified according to the altered state of circumstances since they were framed.

24. Your knowledge and experience will enable you to follow out His Lordship's views and to establish in concert with the Regency and ministers of the state of Nagpur such a system of administration as shall best secure the tranquillity of the country, the prosperity of its people and Government, and the security of the British interests as involved in its connection with Nagpur.

25. An early object of your attention will be the establishment of the authority of the new Government in the more remote provinces. The Governor General is not led to suppose that any resistance will be offered to it excepting perhaps by the refractory Jagirdars of Sirgooja unless Appa Sahib should be able to make his way into Rattanpore and collect adherents. It will not be practical to undertake military operations on any extensive scale until after the close of the rainy season should they be necessary. His Lordship trusts however that will not be the case and that the success which has attended Major Roughsedge's proceedings in Sirgooja, the arrangements made by him for maintaining our ascendancy in that province during the rains, his presence with a commanding force in Sambalpur and the deputation of Captain Edmonds to Ruttunpore (a measure which the Governor General entirely approves) will have the effect of establishing the British authority in the districts ceded in that quarter and that of the Government of Nagpur in those which will remain in its hands. You will perceive from my dispatch of this day's date to Major Roughsedge, a copy of which will accompany this letter, the view taken by His Lordship of that officers proceedings and intentions and the arrangements proposed for the future management of those countries as far as His Lordship is yet enabled to form a decided resolution. Major Roughsedge and Captain Edmonds will of course correspond on all points connected with their respective duties on which their co-operation can be at all conducive to the success of each other's measures.

26. You will have observed from Major Roughsedge's dispatch of the 30th of May, the earnest recommendation of that officer that the Pergunnahs of Kowreeah and Bukhar adjoining Sohagpur should be included in the cessions from the state of Nagpur and that the river Hudsoo should form the boundary of Sirgoojah and Chateesgarh, which would include in the British possessions the Talook of Koorba. These suggestions appear to the Governor General to be very judicious and if no objection unknown to His Lordship exists to the proposed arrangement, I am directed to desire that the lands in question may be comprehended in the cessions specified in the schedule to be annexed to the treaty. You will of course correspond with Major Roughsedge on the subject of his arrangements in Sambalpure and Sirgooja as far as they are connected with the settlement of the adjacent territories of the state of Nagpur, or may otherwise affect the public interests committed to your charge.

27. The Governor-General has nothing to add on the subject of the ceded territories on the Nerbudda to what is contained in my letters of the 13th of March to Mr. Molony and to yourself. The conciliation of the Gonds in that quarter will be an object of your particular attention both as connected with the tranquillity of the ceded districts and those of the state of Nagpur. His Lordship is not sufficiently acquainted with the interests and character of that tribe to prescribe any particular mode of proceeding for the attainment of this object. Your own knowledge and experience will guide your measures and you will, His Lordship is assured, derive much useful information and able assistance from Mr. Molony in the formation and execution of any plan directed to the conciliation of the Gonds. The nature of the country they occupy would render the conduct of Military operations very difficult and inconvenient, and this consideration as well as others of no less importance recommend the endeavour to conciliate them to our interests by amicable means.

28. The Gonds of this part of the country are an object of special attention at this time from the circumstance of Appa Sahib's being still connected in the fastnesses of those hills and jungles. It is of course an object of great consequence to endeavour to prevail on them to deliver him up or to require him to leave the country.

29. I take this opportunity of referring to your letters of the 17th and 21st and 31st of May and 1st June relative to the escape of Appa Sahib and the measures taken for his reappréhension. In my letter of the 6th instant, I communicated to you the sentiments of the Governor General relative to the terms of the proclamation offering a reward for his person. The whole of your proceedings with the reservation stated in that letter are approved by the Governor General. Should Appa Sahib be apprehended or delivered up he is to be sent to Allahabad according to the former orders. After the experience we have had of the hazard of affording him any indulgence, he must of course be confined under such precautions as shall effectually stop all chance of escape, and considerations of delicacy must give place to those of security. Even in the.....supposed, however, it will not be proper to subject him unnecessarily to any degrading mode of confinement, nor to any greater personal inconvenience than his safe custody demands.

30. To return to the subject of the territory acquired by the British Government by cession from Nagpur I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions relative to that portion of it which is situated in Berar including Gawilgarh and Nernalla.

31. The local position of those districts will render them a valuable acquisition to the Nizam's Government, while the circumstance of their being nearly insulated by His Highness's territories

would make them a less profitable possession to us. It is the intention of the Governor General therefore ultimately to assign those lands to the Government of the Nizam under an arrangement which shall secure the grant of the whole or a portion of them to Salabat Khan on a Saranjamy tenure. Your having placed these possessions for the present in the hands of the Nizam's officers to be held in trust for the British Government is entirely approved.

32. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th of May enclosing the copy of one addressed by you to Mr. Russell in reply to his of the 1st of that month a copy of which was already in the Governor General's possession. In the circumstance in which these lands are placed and adverting to their ultimate destination the Governor General approves of your having transferred to Mr. Russell the cognizance of any questions that may arise concerning them or the conduct of the officers of the Government of Hyderabad. You will of course receive any representations that may be made to you by the ministers or other persons connected with the Government of Nagpur regarding their personal possessions situated in the ceded territories or in the Nizam's old possessions, and will obtain redress through the medium of the Resident at Hyderabad for any grievances that may be sustained by those persons at the hands of His Highness's officers.

33. It is desirable to obtain from the Nizam any lands he may possess to the Eastward of the Wardha, and His Highness's share of lands held jointly by the two Governments within the general limit of the Nagpur territory. His Lordship is not aware of the extent or value of such possessions but he believes them to be inconsiderable. There will be an obvious convenience however in rendering the Government of Nagpur the exclusive possession of the territory situated to the east of the Wardha in this part of its course and within the general boundary of its territory. You will be pleased in concert with Mr. Russell to obtain an accurate statement of the lands coming within the above description, and to transmit to me for the information of the Governor General.

34. Although the arrangements just adverted to will be ultimately carried into effect, yet it is desirable to suspend any immediate proceeding with that view and to render them a part of a more comprehensive settlement with His Highness the Nizam, which will arise out of the conquest of the territories of Bajee Rao and the rights which we have acquired by the accession of the British Government to the sovereignty of that country. These arrangements will form the subject of future instructions to Mr. Elphinstone and the Resident at Hyderabad which will be duly communicated to you, with corresponding instructions for your own guidance.

35. The only remaining point which it appears to His Lordship necessary to advert in this dispatch is the British Force to be maintained in the Nagpur territory, its amount and distribution.

36. The corps commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Adams, as you have already been informed, will no longer be applicable to this purpose, but it will still, from its position on the Nerbudda, be available for the support of our interests in Nagpur, should they ever be menaced in such a manner as to require an accession to the British force actually stationed within that territory. Although, under the present arrangement, Lieutenant Colonel Adams will no longer stand towards you in the exact relation of an officer commanding a Subsidiary Force, he will with his usual promptitude and zeal be ever ready to afford you the aid of the Nerbudda Field Force to the extent of his means, consistently with a due regard for the security of those interests, which it will be his especial duty to defend.

37. The Governor General observes, from your correspondence with His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop that a force of the strength and composition stated in the margin was by His Excellency and yourself judged to be requisite for the service of the Nagpur territory, at least until the Rajah's regular Brigade of Infantry shall be fit for service, when you conceive that the force of regular Native Infantry may be reduced to four Battalions. At the time when this opinion was stated you probably did not contemplate the necessity for Garrisoning Chanda with British troops, which will probably exist for a time. It appears from your latest communication on the subject that the force now in Nagpur territory consists of four squadrons of Native Cavalry Bengal Establishment, 1 Battalion of Native Infantry Bengal Establishment, 4 Battalions of Native Infantry Madras Establishment, 1 Depot Bn. Infantry exclusive of artillery to which I shall advert separately.

38. The Governor General approves of your having addressed the Resident at Hyderabad regarding the early junction of the detachments from the 2nd Battalion of the 1st and the 1st of the 11th Madras Native Infantry and the Government of Fort St. George will be instructed to adopt measures for keeping the Corps stationed in the Nagpur territory up to their full complement. It will not be practicable to relieve the Bengal Troops now at Nagpur until after the close of the rainy season, but it is of course desirable that the arrangements for composing the force of troops drawn exclusively from the Establishment which is permanently to furnish them should be completed as soon as practicable and the Bengal Corps rendered available for their own appropriate duties. The necessary measures will therefore be taken for sending a Regiment of Cavalry and a Battalion of Infantry of the Madras Establishment to Nagpur immediately after the rains to replace the Bengal troops. The Depot Battalion of the Madras Establishment is surplus to the force deemed requisite for Nagpur, supposing the Corps to be of their proper strength. It will be expediently detained however until those Corps can be completed to a higher establishment as is proposed on the Rajah's Brigade be fit for service. It will of course

on considerations referring to the objects of the formation of the Depot Battalion be desirable that it should be at liberty to proceed to its intended destination as soon as may be practicable. Referring to what has been stated, regarding the eventual reduction of the regular force of Native Infantry to four Battalions, I am directed to desire that you will give your attention to the question of the necessity for permanently or during any considerable time occupying Chanda by British Garrison, and whether in that case the total force for the territories of the Rajah of Nagpur will admit of the contemplated reduction even after His Highness's Brigade shall be fit for duty.

39. The Governor General does not apprehend that it will be necessary to garrison any other fort in the Rajah's territory (the works at Sitabuldi of course excepted) and the detachment of regular troops now in Chateesgarh will probably not be required to be stationed permanently in that province. On this point you will decide according to considerations of local expediency.

40. The Governor-General entirely approves of Lieutenant Colonel Adams having in compliance with your request, left at Nagpur the 18 Pounders attached to his Division. Two additional eighteen Pounders and Four eight inch mortars can be supplied from the train with Brigadier General Watson's Division and attached permanently to the Nagpur Force, for which it will constitute in His Lordship's judgment an adequate Battering Train. His Lordship concludes from your letter and from an inspection of the latest returns that have reached Head Quarters that there is already sufficient Field train. You will however consult the officer Commanding there, on this point, and report the result for His Lordship's consideration. You will also consider yourself at liberty to suggest any augmentation of the Battering train above stated that may in Lieut. Colonel Scott's judgment be desirable.

41. The artillery men and establishments must be furnished from Madras and the necessary application will be made to the Government of that Presidency to furnish them at the earliest practicable period.

42. The Horse artillery now at Nagpur appears to exceed the proportion fixed by Sir Thomas Hislop. It may be necessary to retain it on its present scale for a time and indeed no part of it could be conveniently withdrawn till after the rains.

43. I am directed to convey to you the Governor General's entire approbation of your having authorized the commencement and completion of the Works on the Sitabuldi Hills according to the plan transmitted with your letter of the 2nd of March which His Lordship concludes was submitted to the Officer Commanding the force and other competent judges. When the works are finished you will direct the officer employed in constructing them to transmit a minute plan and description of them for the information of

the Governor-General. You will be pleased also to state the number and description of Guns with which it is proposed to furnish the works on Sitabuldi that the necessary arrangements may be made for supplying them from the nearest Depot. It will probably be more convenient to send them from these places than from Madras, and indeed His Lordship apprehends that the whole of the ordnance stores required for the Nagpur force will henceforward be more advantageously supplied from the same source. If on communication with the Government of Fort St. George and the proper departments at this Presidency the opinion now stated proved well founded, the necessary measures will be taken for giving effect to the plan.

44. Your proposition for forming at Sitabuldi a Depot of ammunition and stores for the whole force equal to six times the ordinary proportion to troops on field service, and for maintaining stores of grain equal to two months consumption of the force merits attention and will be adopted, wholly or in part, as may on further consideration seem most expedient.

45. The Staff and Departments assigned to the Nagpur force by Sir Thomas Hislop appear to be unexceptionable and have been confirmed by His Lordship. They will of course be subject to future revision, according to the regulations of the Government of Fort St. George.

46. Adverting to the nature, extent and importance of the Command of the force, the Governor General is decidedly of opinion that the Commanding officer should be placed in point of allowance on the footing of the Officers Commanding the other established Subsidiary Forces, and they will be fixed on..... accordingly, from the date of Sir Thomas Hislop's order for forming the force on its present scale.

47. In confirming Lieutenant Colonel Scott in this Command the Governor General experiences the most cordial gratification in the opportunity it affords of expressing his high sense of the merit of that distinguished officer throughout the late service in Nagpur from the day of the glorious defence of Sitabuldi to the concluding operation of the Campaign, the gallant assault of Chanda which was led by Lieutenant Colonel Scott in person.

To—MAJOR ROUGHSEGE.

Sir,

The preparation and dispatch of the instructions which you were led to expect from my dispatch of the 25th of March have been unavoidably suspended by circumstances connected with the state of affairs at Nagpur not necessary to be detailed in this place. I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the dates noted in the margin describing the proceedings adopted by you in order to facilitate the execution of the Governor General's

plans regarding Sirgoojah and Sambalpore, and to lay the foundation of those arrangements which your general knowledge of His Lordship's views and of the condition and interests of those countries led you justly to suppose would be the object of the orders you were about to receive.

2. You have by those proceedings anticipated in a great measure the intentions of the Governor General and have by the judicious employment of your force in Sirgooja and Jashpore, and your subsequent advance to Sambalpore nearly effected all that His Lordship had contemplated before the close of the rainy season should enable you to complete the establishment of the British authority in these countries and the introduction of the system by which they are in future to be governed.

3. It is the decided opinion of the Governor General that any attempt to introduce the direct authority of the British Government into the internal administration of those provinces would be altogether inexpedient, and indeed not quite free from question in point of equity. It is true that neither the representatives of the old families of Sambalpore or Sirgooja are on the actual occupation of their hereditary territories, and that the Government of Nagpur had commenced, and in a considerable degree perfected arrangements for substituting the direct authority of the state for that heretofore exercised by the hereditary Rajahs. The British Government has of course acquired by the cession, whatever rights the Rajah of Nagpur had to transfer, and in strict justice might be warranted in exercising them to the full extent. Adverting however to the circumstances of our connection with the families of Sirgoojah and Sambalpore and to the events which have given those unhappy persons a claim on our hospitality and favour, there is doubtless an obligation of liberality if not of direct justice, on the British Government to avail itself of the measure it now possesses of reinstating them in their lost possessions. It will be both a fair and a beneficial exercise of the right we have acquired to accompany this restoration by conditions which should combine the security of the rights and supremacy of the British Government with the true interests of the restored Chiefs and the permanent tranquillity and improvement of the country.

4. The introduction of our direct authority into these countries is still less recommended by considerations of expediency than by those just stated. Their remote situation, their great extent, the natural difficulties of the country, their scanty population and inconsiderable product as well as the system which prevails of dividing the greater part of the country among the numerous body of hereditary chiefs of barbarous manners and unsettled habits and principles, all conduce to render the provinces in question unfit to receive a system of administration suited to the general views and maxims of the British Government and furnish ground for the belief that the interests both of the Government and the people

will be best promoted by leaving unaltered the existing usages and institutions, only securing them through the salutary exercise of our controlling authority against serious corruption and abuse.

5. These remarks apply equally to Sambalpur and to Sirgoojah including Jashpore, and you will anticipate from them the resolution of the Governor General to render the restoration of the Rani of Sirgoojah and the Rajahs of Sambalpur and Jashpore to their ancient possessions and authority the basis of the future settlement of those Provinces. The postponement of their return to their former territories until after the preliminary measures to be effected through the advance of the British Troops into those territories shall be executed, appears to be very desirable, and you will determine with reference to the progress of your arrangements and to the degree in which the presence of those persons may be advantageous in a more advanced state of them as to the time when they should be invited to return.

6. The conditions on which they are to be restored should be the same as those of their original tenure from the Government of Nagpur with such special provisions as you may judge expedient for the more effectual attainment of the objects of the projected settlement, and with a reference to the observations contained in the 3rd preceding paragraph. The rate of tribute will remain the same unless any particular considerations should seem to demand a reduction or temporary remission wholly or in part of the amount. In the statements received from Mr. Jenkins the tribute is rated as follows :—

Sirgoojah and Jashpore—3,000.

Sambalpur etc.—1,18,889.

your information will enable you to correct any error that may exist in this statement.

7. The Governor General has few remarks or instructions to communicate regarding Sambalpur specially.

8. The measures adopted by you as described in your dispatches of the 25th April and 30th of May for composing the differences between Kashi Ram the Killedar of Sambalpur and Sacca Ram Gopal the manager of the Province and that instructions under which you have desired Rajah Joujar Singh of Raigarh to advance to Sambalpur, together with the precautions adopted by you for securing the land-holders and inhabitants against the exactions to which they would be exposed from the rapacity of the officers of the Nagpur Government, in the interval between the publication of the Cession and the actual establishment of our authority, are entirely approved by the Governor General. On your arrival in the Province you will be able to determine on the expediency of retaining the Marhatta officers in authority provisionally or making some other arrangement for the administration of the affairs of the

province until the state of the season and other circumstances shall admit of the re-establishment of the Rajah in his hereditary possessions.

9. Your time will be usefully employed intermediately in prosecuting enquiries regarding the general condition of the province and in making such arrangements as may remove any impediments to the easy assumption by the Raja of his estates and otherwise facilitate the future settlement of the country.

10. The Governor General does not anticipate any opposition on the part of the officers of the Nagpur Government but you will of course consider yourself at liberty to suppress by force any opposition that may be offered after endeavouring to overcome it by argument and persuasion. You will of course undertake for a fair settlement by the Government of Nagpur of any just demands which the Officers of the Government may have against it should such an assurance be necessary to facilitate your proceedings.

11. The possession of the orders for the surrender of Sambalpur and its dependencies addressed by the late Raja to Kashi Ram and Sakha Ram Gopal may eventually be of use to you though the subsequent revolution in the Government may make them of less consequence. Mr. Jenkins will indeed probably have applied for and obtained fresh orders from the new Government. It has been thought advisable however to furnish you with those originally received and they are accordingly transmitted together with those for Sirgooja and Jashpore according to the enclosed list. You will observe that that list does not exactly correspond, though nearly so, with the memorandum which accompanied your dispatch of the 5th of April. You will now be able to ascertain their comparative accuracy.

12. An early object of your attention on your arrival in Sambalpur will have been to promulgate the transfer to the British Government and to obtain from the Chiefs of the several dependent districts a recognition of its authority. Your proceedings in this respect will of course be regulated by the principles so judiciously prescribed for the guidance of Captain Sinnock in Sirgooja of avoiding any step that can disturb the tranquillity of the country while the continuance of the rainy season provides the active operations of the troops. You will convey every encouraging assurances to the Chiefs to induce them to acquiesce quietly in the new order of things.

13. The Governor General deems it proper that you should be in possession of the enclosed copies of dispatches received from Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell late Military Commissioner in Cuttack, reporting certain measures adopted by him on receiving intelligence of the occurrence of hostilities between the British Government and the State of Nagpur to invite the Chiefs mentioned in

his dispatch to rise against the Rajah's Government. The Governor-General is not informed of the effect that may have been produced by this procedure of Sir Gabriel Martindell's and it is the belief of His Lordship that it has not been attended by any. It will be necessary however, in the event of any of those Chiefs being in arms, to explain to them the change of circumstances and induce them to remain quiet and to manifest obedience to the allied Governments.

14. You will open an early communication with the public authorities in Cuttack and endeavour to establish a free constant intercourse by post with that province. In any arrangements to be made with the Chieftains of Boad or other districts of which the local position or other circumstances may connect them with Cuttack you will consult the wishes of the Commissioner Mr. Ker and adopt your proceedings as far as may be practicable to those which may be on progress under his authority.

15. The Governor General is disposed to concur in your opinion regarding the advantage of extending the protection of the British Government to the district of Singbhoom. His Lordship is however not sufficiently informed of the actual condition of that district, and the present disposition of the Rajah to form such a connection with the British Government which must necessarily involve some sacrifice of his independence. His Lordship will be glad therefore to receive from you some further information on those points and respecting the exact nature of the relations you would propose to establish with Singbhoom. In the mean while you are authorized to maintain friendly communications with the Rajah and the principal inhabitants, and to receive any overtures for a more intimate connection that may be made to you without however committing the Government to an acceptance of them.

16. Your proceedings relative to Sirgoojah and Jashpore are equally approved with those which refer to Sambalpur. Your original movement into Sirgooja as reported in your dispatch of the 3rd of March by which you were enabled to ascertain the state of affairs in that province, as well as to produce the other effects anticipated from your advance was a very judicious measure. The Governor General trusts that no attempt will now be made to release or send back into Sirgooja the convicted insurgent Beni Singh, but that on the contrary every practicable degree of co-operation will now be received from the officers of the Government of Nagpur in Chattisgarh under the guidance of Captain Edmonds, and that no very serious difficulty will be found in suppressing the remains of the insurrection in Sirgoojah and Jashpore.

17. The operation described in your dispatch of the 30th May for the apprehension of Manohar Singh and the other objects in your contemplation is entirely approved. Although your parties did not succeed in capturing the person of Manohar Singh many beneficial consequences have resulted from that movement and the capture of his son, the liberation of the young Rajah of Jashpur

and his family and the general impression which must be created by the successful operations of our troops in a country deemed by the inhabitants to be inaccessible to our power, cannot fail to produce the happiest effects on the future tranquillity of the districts of Sirgoojah and Jashpur in which the British Government must now have a direct and permanent interest.

18. The conduct of the Native officers and sepoy and of the irregular Burkandauzes who were employed on this service is highly creditable to their zeal and perserving energy, and His Lordship desires that his approbation may be duly signified to them. The small number of casualties with which this service was attended is matter of great satisfaction to His Lordship who trusts that the success occasioned by the exposure of the troops to the unhealthy climate in which their operations were conducted will speedily subside.

19. The arrangements you have made for the administration of Sirgoojah until the final settlement shall be effected, and the tenor of your instructions to Captain Sinnock whose selection for the charge you have confided to him is entirely approved, and considered by the Governor General to be in all respects judicious and proper.

20. Your attention as well as that of Captain Sinnock will be directed to the formation of arrangements for rendering the restoration of the Rani's authority easy and effectual. It is rather the hope than the expectation of the Governor General that the remaining insurgent Jagirdars will avail themselves of the amnesty and return to their allegiance. If they should not, His Lordship trusts that the prosecution of active operations against them after the close of the rains will speedily effect their destruction or expulsion. The direction of Captain Sinnock's attention to the apprehension of Jeet Singh the principal insurgent in Palamow is entirely proper.

21. The Governor General remarks that you suggested the eventual re-establishment of Lal Sangram Singh in authority in Sirgooja. His Lordship apprehends however that this plan was suggested only in the contemplation of that district remaining subject to the Government of Nagpur, and that you would not consider the admission of Sangram Singh to any share of the executive authority to be compatible with the arrangement now proposed. You are desired however to state your views on this point for His Lordship's consideration, and also whether under any decision of this question, he might not be released from confinement without hazarding the tranquillity of the province.

22. In general rules by which you have instructed Captain Sinnock to regulate the proceedings of Lal Himmat Sahy in the provisional management of Sirgooja, the restoration of the estates of the faithful Jagirdars and officers, and the remissions of Malgootary which you have authorized in certain cases are highly approved as being calculated to promote the general tranquillity and to conciliate the inhabitants to the system about to be established.

23. The Governor General will have much satisfaction in receiving your suggestions for the improvement of Sirgooja and the neighbouring districts. They will of course be adopted to the principles stated in a preceding part of this dispatch as the basis of the proposed settlement.

24. The Governor General is disposed to adopt your suggestion for obtaining from the Government of Nagpur the cession of the Pergunnahs of Khonreeah and Bukher to be annexed to Sohagpur and of rendering the river Kudsoo the boundary of Sirgooja and Chatteesgarh so as to induce within our frontier the Talook of Korba, and this subject will be recommended to the early attention of Mr. Jenkins.

25. The Governor General deems it equitable that Captain Sinnock should receive a salary adequate to the nature and importance of the duties you have assigned him, and he is accordingly authorized to draw a salary of Sicca Rupees 500 per mensem from the date on which you left him in charge until he shall cease to exercise those functions. His Lordship sanctions the establishment you have authorized Captain Sinnock to entertain.

26. Adverting to your recommendation that Captain Sinnock should receive remuneration for his labour and responsibility in superintending the irregular Horse which joined Brigadier General.....on the frontier, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General is pleased to authorize Captain Sinnock to draw a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem while employed on that duty, from the 15th October 1817 to the 1st of April 1818.

27. The Governor General approves and sanctions the levy of irregular Burkandauzes for escort duty and others employed in Sirgoojah and Sambalpore as reported in your dispatches of the 5th and 25th of April and your arrangements for the collection of supplies and hire in Binjaries.

28. You will maintain a constant correspondence with Captain Edmonds on all matters in which your mutual co-operation can tend to the successful prosecution of the duties respectively assigned to each.

29. A copy of this dispatch will be communicated to Mr. Jenkins to whom you will transmit copies or extracts of such of your reports as relate to subjects on which it is desirable he should be kept informed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Gorakhpur:
The 18th June 1818.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To—J. ADAM ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

SIR,

On receiving the intelligence of the late treacherous attack, by the Berar Rajah, on the British Residency at Nagpur, it appeared to me from information I had received that considerable benefit would arise from a diversion occasioned by the Rebellion of the Hill Tribes, tributary to the Berar Rajah, occupying the passes in the Rajah's dominions, which lead into the Hon'ble Company's territory, and who I had reason to believe were disaffected towards the Berar Government, and only refrained from breaking their allegiance, from the fear that the British Government, having hitherto been on terms of friendship with the Raja would send troops from hence to support him against them. And also considering the security to the whole line of the Company's frontier from near Hazaribagh down almost to the Godavery by the passes being in the possession of a friendly power. I thought it my duty to endeavour to open an amicable communication with them, and have accordingly sent confidential people to tell them that the Berar Rajah has made himself the enemy of the British Government, and that it is now the time for them to assert their own independance by embracing this opportunity to attack and harass the Rajah's troops, while they are engaged in war with the Company, and advising them, if they desire to be friends with the English, to afford every facility in their power to the advance of and to co-operate with any British troops who may come near their territories.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for me to know the reception of this overture, but I am assured they will gladly seize the opportunity of throwing off the yoke of the Berar Rajah, without offence to the British Government. That they will readily shut up every pass in their possession, leading to the Company's provinces, and co-operate to the utmost of their power in aiding the movements of the British troops and I am glad to expect they will immediately send people to my camp, although I have not desired them to do so.

The moment I am acquainted with the result I shall have the honour of reporting it for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General, and in the mean time I trust the measures I have adopted, may be honoured with His Lordship's approbation.

The country occupied by these tribes is the tract of hills said to extend from near the southern confines of Bagikhand, almost to the Godavery. The inhabitants are called Kanns (Khonds) and are under the Government of their respective Rajahs who are all tributary to the state of Berar.

The Chief Rajah is named Bhagwat Bhurreah, also called "Raja Auth Mulleeka" (or the Chief of 8 Rajahs). His residence is at Bordah Sumbah (Boodah Sambhar) on one of the principal

routes, or passes from Nagpur, said to be about 125 coss (by one road) by another only about 60, East from Nagpur and somewhat more than 200 Koss, a little to the South of West from Cuttack.

Bhurpylee (Barpali) is another principal pass, said to be about 50 coss by the road (but about 15 or 17 as the bird flies) north of Boodah Sumbah in the same range of hills. The Rajah of Bhurpylee (Barpali) is named Terai Bobarnce Deo (Tribhuban Deo) and his residence is at a place called Jessepore.

Boodah Sambah and Bhurpylee are the Chief passes leading into the provinces of Behar, Burdwan and Midnapur and all the smaller passes are equally under the influence of their Rajahs.

There is another Rajah at Bustar, a place which command several different passes into the Northern Circars, and which being secured by a friendly power leaves no inroad into the Company's Provinces, except round by the Hyderabad and the Karnatic.

Bhugwant Bharreah and Terai Bobarnce Deo, are men of considerable influence among the other Hill Rajahs and can shut up all communication between the Berar Government and their Eastern-most possessions, and independent of the political advantage always resulting from a friendly understanding with neighbouring Chieftains possessing such a strong natural barrier of defence to our own provinces, their hostility at the present juncture will tend considerably to embarrass the Nagpur State, and thereby promote the views of the British Government.

Sambalpur being situated to the Eastward of these Rajahs' possessions, its communication with Nagpur will in a great measure be cut off.

I trust these circumstances will appear to His Excellency the Governor General to justify the measures I have adopted respecting them, and that I shall be favoured with His Lordship's commands, as to the course I am to pursue in the event of these tribes making a diversion against the Berar Rajah, as it is expected they will and probably are sending agents or Vakeels to my Camp. Until I do receive instructions for my guidance I shall endeavour to observe a friendly and conciliatory line of conduct towards them, and I shall relieve them from apprehension of the displeasure of the British Government by any conduct they may adopt against the Berar Rajah, without however entering into any engagements, until I may receive His Lordship's authority for so doing.

(sd) G. MARTINDELL,

Camp at Khurdah :

Major General,

The 10th Jan. 1818.

M. Comm. and Commanding in Cuttack.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIR,

In continuation of the subject submitted in my dispatch of the 10th instant, I have now the honour to report for the information of the Most noble the Governor-General that I have received intelligence from Soonpore, dated the 5th instant which states that the Berar Rajah had summoned the Rajahs of Sambalpore, Chateesgarh, and all the surrounding Chiefs to join him with their followers, but none had obeyed the order, although the first summons had been received more than a month and a half ago and it appears that the Chiefs of Sonpore, Sambalpore, Boad, Kusumgarh, Billankur, Bhurpylee, Jasseeppore, Boodahsumbah, Bunnye, and Bamrah have all declined joining the Rajah but have not as yet acted otherwise hostile to the British Government. A general meeting of these was to take place at Sambalpore at a..... called Tillah Sunkrantee on the 11th instant and they would then determine how far they would oppose the Berar Government. The first act of rebellion would be turning out the Berar Rajah's Thanahs at Sambalpur and this it was expected would be done.

The Chiefs had been twice summoned by Hirkarrahs, and the last time by Soowars who were dismissed about nine days ago with a message that they could not attend the Raja as the Ryuts were dissatisfied, had nothing to eat, and their Paiks would not follow them.

There is also a report from Boad which stated that of 200 Horses and 50 Peadahs 150 of the former had marched from thence in the direction of Ratanpore some time last month, that the Nagpur Rajah was surrounded by the British troops, that an order had been received at Ratanpore, directing all the Berar Troops to repair to Nagpur, but it had not been complied with, on the plea that a junction was too hazardous from the position of the British troops round Nagpur.

There is also intelligence that Jugbundoo had sent Bissoonath Hurreechandra (one of the proscribed) with two Brahmins, two Nais and a Paik on a mission to Ratanpur or Nagpur to solicit, and from the Berar Government on their arrival at Sambalpur they had, an interview with the Berar Chief, named Balajee Balwantrao, who told them their mission would be of no avail as the Rajah was surrounded, and unable to spare a man, but if they were afraid to go back they might remain there.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) GABRIEL MARTINDELL, Major-General,
Military Commissioner and Commanding in Cuttack.

Camp at Khurda:

The 12th January 1818.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIR,

My dispatch of this date to the Adjutant-General of the Army will apprise the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings of the intelligence which I have just received from Sambalpur, whereby His Lordship will observe that the Rajah of Boodah Sumbah (the person alluded to, in the 5th and following paragraphs of my letter of the 10th instant), has openly declared his hostility to the Berar Government, by opposing and dispersing a large body of Horse, who attempted to proceed through the Passes in his territory, towards the Eastward and which force would have proved a reasonable reinforcement at Sambalpur, just on the approach of the detachment of British troops said to have arrived there from Hazaribagh and which I am thence led to conclude, is under the command of Major Roughsedge.

2. It was not known what direction this party of the enemy (which I conclude to be the body reported to have fled after the second action from Nagpur), has taken, but should they attempt any incursion, through the passes near Bustor there is every reason to expect they will be resisted by the Rajah there, who it appears is equally disaffected towards the Berar Government.

3. The people sent by me to the Hill Chieftains (as reported in my letter of the 10th instant) not having yet returned, I am still without any direct communication from them, but I have no doubt the above measure has been adopted in consequence of the message sent to them. When I do receive any reply, I shall have the honour to report it to you, and in the mean time their military operations will continue to be reported for His Lordship's information, through the channel of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

4. It appears that the Sirdars of the Berar Troops at Sambalpur had consented to afford military aid to Jugbandu and was collecting men for this purpose, but there is no doubt the advance of our troops to Sambalpur and the hostility of the Hill Rajahs, will force the Sirdars to abandon the intention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) GABRIEL MARTINDELL, Major-General,
Military Commissioner and Commanding in Cuttack.

Camp at Sawnpudda :

The 29th January 1818.

Letter No. 47.—The despatch contains the sentiments and instructions of the Governor-General in regard to the regular Infantry and Artillery, and the reformed Horse to be maintained by the Government of Nagpur.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gorakhpur, the 19th June 1818.

In pursuance of the intention expressed in my dispatch of the 18th instant, I now proceed to convey to you the instructions of the Governor-General relative to the regular Infantry and Artillery, and the reformed Horse to be maintained by the Government of Nagpur.

2. I have already signified to you His Lordship's approbation of your having taken the requisite preparatory steps for the formation of those establishments, and of your having applied for the services of qualified officers to assist you in that work, with a view to their being ultimately attached to the Corps subject to the sanction and confirmation of the Governor-General.

3. It is the opinion of the Governor-General, that the infantry and artillery of the proposed force should be assimilated as nearly as circumstances will admit in their formation, discipline and regulations, to the corresponding branches of our own establishment. The number of European officers must necessarily be much smaller than in the regular Battalions of the Hon'ble Company's Native Infantry, but in other respects there will be no material difference, since the Nagpur Battalions will be recruited from the same sources whence we supply our own, their arms and appointments will be furnished from the Hon'ble Company's magazines, and our Battalions will necessarily form the model for their instruction, discipline and regulations. The rates of pay fixed for the native officers and men of the Battalion, originally ordered to be raised for the service of the late Rajah will, it is presumed, be the proper rate for the new establishment.

4. It is proposed that the Infantry should consist of a Brigade composed of two Battalions, each of the strength and formation of the Battalion raised for the service of the late Rajah (which will of course be incorporated in the new establishment) with such an accession of European officers as will give to each Battalion :—

One Commanding Officer.

One Adjutant.

Two Captains or Subalterns.

One Assistant Surgeon.

5. The Officer Commanding the first Battalion may also command the Brigade and receive a proportionate increase of pay, and the Adjutant of the same Battalion may, in the manner, perform the functions of Major of Brigade which is so limited an establishment, will not occasion any material accession of duty.

6. The officers attached to the original Battalion will of course have the option of remaining with the new Establishment, and His Lordship purposes to appoint Captain Charles Jenkins to command the first Battalion and the Brigade, and Captain R. B. Jenkins to command the second Battalion. Captain Bayley who belonged to the former Battalion has been selected for another duty, and the only officer remaining of the original Establishment is Lieutenant Fraser.

7. The Governor-General is pleased to sanction the employment of the officers named below, to do duty with the Rajah's Infantry, and you will be pleased to submit for His Lordship's information a statement of the duties respectively assigned to them, which His Lordship has been pleased to leave to your selection, subject of course to the ultimate confirmation of the Supreme Government :—

Capt. Lucas, M. Establishment.

Lt. Sandys, Bengal Establishment.

Lt. James, Madras Establishment.

Lt. Ritchie, M. Establishment.

Lt. Charles Harry (late of the Royal Marines) Surgeon Wylie, Madras Establishment.

8. There will remain to complete the proposed Establishment one officer and an assistant Surgeon who will be hereafter named.

9. I am directed to take this opportunity of informing you that orders were given on the 28th of June 1817 and 21st February 1818, respectively, for furnishing the arms and stores required for the use of the Nagpur Infantry from the arsenal at Allahabad. As it appears from your dispatch of the 4th instant, that only the second indent has been complied with, the necessary enquiries will be made and measures adopted for completing your requisition to its full extent with the least practicable delay.

10. The Governor-General concludes that one artillery officer will be sufficient for the Artillery to be attached to the Nagpur Brigade, and that you do not propose to attach to it any regular Ordnance Department, as all its stores and supplies will be drawn as required from the Hon'ble Company's magazines. Lieutenant Macalister of the Bengal Establishment is appointed to the charge of the Artillery attached to the Nagpur Brigade.

11. The Horse ought in the opinion of the Governor-General to consist of 3,000 or even 4,000 of which at least one half should be selected from among that class of persons who formed the Cavalry of the late contingent, if a sufficient number of men and Horses of the proper quality can be found among them. In order to complete the Establishment, the Governor-General has it in contemplation to transfer to the service of the Rajah of Nagpur, two Corps of the frontier Cavalry raised by the British Government in the course of the last few years to meet the particular exigency, and the charge of which, it is extremely desirable to reduce, although political considerations oppose the sudden discharge of so many armed Horsemen. It appears to the Governor-General that by transferring a portion of this Establishment to the service of the state of Nagpur, the double object will be attained of completing the Rajah's force in a very short time with trained and tried soldiers accustomed to act under European officers, and of relieving the finances of the British Government from a considerable charge without imposing any additional burden on our ally. Two objections only to this measure have occurred to the Governor-General the first is, that the means of effecting the object of conciliating the Military Chiefs of the late Government to the new order of things, by employing their retainers, will be proportionately contracted, by the introduction of our frontier Cavalry into the Rajah's service; and, the other, that the organization of these Corps will not resemble that of the rest of the Rajah's Cavalry Establishment. His Lordship is not sensible, however, to the urgency of the whole of this part of the Rajah's Establishment being constituted on one uniform system. It is not likely that the whole force will be acting together, and even when that is the case, there is no reason to suppose that any material inconvenience will be experienced. Were the objection better founded than His Lordship is disposed to regard it, the difficulty would not be great in assimilating the formation and regulations of the transferred corps to those of the Horse raised in the first instance for the Rajah's service.

12. With reference to the other apprehended objection, the Governor-General remarks, that there will still be a considerable body of Horse to be raised from the source referred to; perhaps, indeed, a greater number than it can readily supply, if our officers are particular with regard to the quality of the men and horses.

13. On the whole then, His Lordship is disposed to the adoption of this plan, and unless some insurmountable objection not within his contemplation, shall oppose it, His Lordship will be prepared on the receipt of your reply to this dispatch, to make arrangements for transferring to the service of Nagpur two Corps of frontier cavalry of 800 or 1,000 privates, with their compliment of European and Native officers.

14. Until this point is finally determined, you will restrict your levies to two thousand, or at most two thousand five hundred horses.

15. His Lordship conceives that this part of the Establishment should be formed strictly on the mode of the Nizam's reformed Horse or the Poona auxiliary Cavalry. The Governor-General has learned from your private correspondence, that you had invited Captain Pedlar to raise and form the horse for the service of the Rajah, a selection which his Lordship cannot but approve. His Lordship purposes to place Captain Pedlar in the command of this portion of the Rajah's Horse, and he expects that the service will derive great advantage from that officer's judgment, experience, and familiarity with the habits and prejudices of this class of persons, as well as from his tried activity and gallantry in the field.

16. The Governor-General is pleased to approve of the officers named below, being attached permanently to Captain Pedlar's Corps, and Captain Pedlar is authorized to name an officer to act as his Brigade Major subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General :—

Capt. Hamilton, Madras Establishment.

Lt. Gordon, Madras Establishment.

Lt. Wilkinson, Bengal Establishment.

Lt. Cameron, Madras Establishment.

17. You will consult Captain Pedlar regarding the formation of this body of Horse and its division or sub-division into separate Corps, and will communicate for His Lordship's consideration and sanction, the plan that may appear to that Officer's experience and judgment the best adopted to render the force efficient.

18. The rates of pay received by the contingent of the former Government, will probably be considered sufficient for the new establishment, and will now be paid with strict regularity and good faith. The pay of a Sowar in the frontier Cavalry of this Establishment is 20 Rupees per mensem, but will probably require to be augmented when they cross the Nerbudda. This may be the subject of future consideration.

19. A force of the description authorized in this letter composed of an efficient body of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery will form of itself a complete Corps always available for the service of the British Government and capable of taking much of the duty that would otherwise devolve on the subsidiary force, besides performing its allotted share of the general duties of the Rajah's Government. On occasions of joint service also, it will be able from its discipline, formation, and general efficiency to act with the Subsidiary force with uniformity and effect.

20. To render it thoroughly efficient and to give it the form and character of a complete auxiliary Corps capable of being at all times made available for the joint service of the two Governments, the Governor-General considers it to be highly expedient, that an

officer of rank, reputation and approved professional ability, temper and discretion should be appointed to the general command of the whole with a staff officer personally attached to him to assist in the details of duty.

21. For this command, His Lordship has been pleased to select Major P. Vans Agnew an officer every way qualified for the charge. Major Agnew will be directed to proceed to Nagpur, as soon as he is relieved from his present duty at the Court of Malhar Rao Holkar and to place himself in communication with you.

22. The official relation between the Resident and the officer commanding the Rajah's force can scarcely admit of any mis-construction. Major Agnew and the officers commanding the horse and infantry under him will of course be responsible for the efficiency of the troops, equipments and the description of the men, and will be under the general control and authority of the Resident as representing, in all that relates to them, the Government of Nagpur.

23. Major Agnew will be desired to select an officer to act as his staff under the designation of Commandant personal staff, and will submit his name through you for the eventual confirmation of the Governor-General.

24. It only remains to determine the amount of pay to be drawn by the officers of the force, and on this point the Governor-General is desirous of suspending his final decisions until he shall receive a communication of your sentiments founded on a consideration of the nature and responsibility of the duties, the appearance requisite to be maintained by the officers, the general expense of living and the extent of the funds that can be appropriated to the maintenance of this part of the Rajah's establishment. The salaries of the Commanding officer of the force and of the reformed Horse and their respective personal staff, should specially be on a liberal scale, adverting to the rank and peculiar nature of their situation, and the allowances of the other officers will be calculated in proportion to their respective stations and duties. You will probably have assigned some allowance provisionally to the officers at present employed under your orders, which they will continue to draw until the permanent rates of pay be fixed on the receipt of the report now called for.

25. You will make such arrangements for the regular payment of the force as may appear to your judgment to be proper, and will establish such a system of audit and check, as may secure the due application of the Funds and repress any tendency to unnecessary expense.

26. It is on every account exceedingly desirable to keep the charges of this establishment within the narrowest possible limits, and the ordinary motives for acting on this principle are greatly enhanced, by the peculiar footing on which our relations with the state of Nagpur are now placed.

Letter No. 48.—Mr. Molony reports his views regarding the administrative arrangements and seeks the instruction of the Resident thereon.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER IN JUBBULPORE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 21st June 1818.

You are aware that agreeably to the suggestion contained in your letter of the 10th April, I requested the officers who had previously been in charge of the several ceded districts to retain the management of them for the present. I was not at that time precisely aware of the nature of the arrangement which had been made for the management of the Chouragarh district, but understanding that the details of business had been conducted by Lieutenant Montgomerie under the general superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, I requested, in conformity as I conceived with the intent of your suggestion, that Lieutenant Montgomerie might continue to discharge the same duties under my immediate authority. Under this arrangement the functions of Lieut.-Colonel Macmorine, and also those of Captain Aubert who acted as Treasurer to the Commission established for the management of that district, have ceased. I presume that the allowances lately drawn by those officers should be paid up to the 11th May, the date of the transmission of Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine's final report to you. I have received a reference from Lieutenant Montgomerie regarding the amount of salary which he is hereafter to draw while in charge of the district and I beg to be favoured with your instruction on this point.

Letter No. 49.—Colonel Adams refers to the discovery of a treasure amounting to three lacs and ninety thousand rupees in the fort of Chanda after its capture, and solicits the good offices of the Resident with the Government to have the amount distributed among the captors of Chanda as donation in recognition of their animated and devoted service in spite of many difficulties.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Hoshangabad, the 22nd June 1818.

The peculiar circumstances connected with the late siege of Chanda, and its subsequent capture by assault, will I trust, pardon my bringing to your consideration the subject of the treasure

not falling under lawful prize, but in consequence of our particular relations with Nagpur, as the property of the state, soliciting your warm and able support with Government for the amount about 3 Lakhs and Ninety Thousand Rupees being graciously bestowed in donation to the captors as a distinguished and signal mark of approbation of their conduct and services.

I am further induced to beg your earnest attention to this request not only as the treasure cannot perhaps be claimed as lawful prize, and even if it could as its distribution from a general fund would be inconsiderable, but also from the previous peculiar situation of the Captors, the Bengal portion, having suffered almost unprecedented losses during an arduous and protracted campaign, and the Madras, privations and losses equally severe, flowing, therefore, from the spontaneous generosity of government, its distribution in the shape of a donation, cannot but inspire the heart of all with the most lively and indelible sense of gratitude for the indulgent consideration with which the ardent discharge of their services has been viewed and which was performed to the last with the most cheerful and animated spirit and devotion.

Letter No. 50.—The letter and its enclosure give details of how a hidden treasure was discovered in the palace in the Fort of Chanda by the efforts of Major Logie and Lieut. Buckley.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 22nd June 1818.

I do myself the honour of forwarding to you the copy of a letter to my address, from Major Logie, to whom the Command of Chanda was entrusted after the assault of the 20th ultimo.

In transmitting to you this document, I beg leave to solicit your particular attention to the very judicious and undeviating perseverance, with which Major Logie pursued with unwearied temper, and patience, the toilsome, and extremely difficult task of discovering the hidden treasure; and which, after two days of ineffectual search was finally rewarded with success. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to offer you, my unqualified testimony of the upright, honourable, and faithful discharge of this important duty to the state; which in meeting your approbation and warm support, will I trust ensure to Major Logie and Lieutenant Buckley, the usual percentage and to which their very laborious, and unceasing exertions, would appear so justly to entitle them.

To—LT.COL. ADAMS, C. B. COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

In obedience to your order directing me to state the particulars respecting my discovery of the treasure in Chanda, I have the honour to inform you, that after having made every arrangement for the re-establishment of tranquillity and order in the city, after the storm, I directed my attention to the next object of importance viz., that of searching for, and securing the treasure supposed to be concealed in the palace. For this purpose I employed the party of pioneers, sent on my requisition, for nearly two days; but without success, though almost despairing of finding it, I reflected, that should it at any future period be discovered, I might be thought wanting in that zeal which should have stimulated my exertions. Under this impression, I employed my private Hircarrahs and some other intelligent people to enquire after, and bring to me, any persons who had been in the habits of frequenting the aware the most skilful finesse and were requisite to oppose the well-known and cunning of Mahrattas. I gave my whole mind to this important after conciliating those I thought it might be useful in the discovery of the treasure, and removing their fears and apprehensions, by promises of protection, pecuniary reward, and your favourable notice, I at length had the good fortune to ascertain the spot from whence one lac of Rupees (from a deposit of five) had lately been removed; this was late in the day, and after the Pioneers had returned to Camps, their search having proved fruitless. Lieutenant Buckley of the 5th Cavalry happened to be passing the evening with me, and offered his services to dig open the recess immediately, which office I gladly accepted as I felt anxious that no time should be lost by perseverance and hard labour for two hours the stone slab which covered the entrance was cut away, and an opening being made in one side of the walls below, the Treasure was discovered. I immediately ordered a guard and having posted them round the spot, a party of Sepoys undressed were sent down to remove the money, while I did myself the honour of reporting the discovery to you. Lieutenant Buckley superintended the working party and continued thus employed till past midnight, when the whole was deposited in large copper vessels the mouths of which were secured and sealed. A memorandum engraved on copper was found among the Rupees stating the deposit to have been made 12 years ago, and the amount to have been 5 lacs, on the other side of the plate appeared another which stated that one Lakh had been taken out only 5 days before by order of Mirza Saheb; a party of Sepoys under an European Officer were sent in search of this man, who I was informed had deserted his house in the disguise of a Fakir, subsequently to the assault; with much trouble I succeeded in tracing him and he was brought to me the following morning.

The plate was shown to him and he acknowledged that he had taken out one Lakh to distribute to the Garrison, this distribution if ever contemplated had not taken place, as I afterwards obtained certain intelligence, that 36,000 had been lodged in one House and 12,000 in another, the money taken out during the preceding day and night being shown to him he told me that as well as he could judge from its appearance it must amount to the four lakhs which he had left. Lieutenant Buckley descended to examine the Recess and informed me that his examination favoured a belief that a similar excavation was concealed beneath the treasure, he accordingly dug till another slab was discovered, which being removed a narrow aperture six feet deep led to a third under which was concealed another deposit of treasure, with this no engraved plate was found, when Lieutenant Crawford received charge of the money. The greater part had been brought up, which together with what the upper Recess had contained was delivered over to that officer. He, as well as Lieutenant Buckley and myself was unable to form any calculation as to the amount never having seen any quantity of Rupees unless in bags but it was generally thought by ourselves, the Guard and Working party that it could not be less than 6 or 8 Lakhs. When I quitted the palace at Sunset the Working party which relieved mine were still employed bringing up Rupees. Lt. Buckley descended into several recesses constructed under the foundation of the palace leading in oblique directions 25 and 30 feet below the surface of the soil. It appears from information since obtained that the Treasure which they had contained (about 55 Lakhs) was removed to Nagpur when Appa Saheb was first placed on the Gaddi. Lieutenant Buckley discovered in the front verandah of the palace lying loose among some furniture a Copper Plate bearing a memorandum of three lakhs of Rupees deposited as an to the Gods the spot was not mentioned whole of the Rupces found are of the coinage of bearing the same current value as those of Nagpur, the Mint which is near the palace was not within 5 days of the assault and I received information that 12,000 Rupees were at that time ready for deposit and are supposed to be concealed in the House of the Mint Master. It is the opinion of the Natives who had access to the palace for some time past that many Lakhs of Rupees still remain undiscovered. All these people have been made over to Lieutenant Crawford, and I trust the I have given him will lead to further discovery. In the hope that my exertions seconded by those of Lieutenant Buckley have met with your approbation and that the favourable terms in which you have kindly promised to represent them will ensure that of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) W. LOGIE, Major,

1st Bn. 19th Regiment, B. N. I.

Camp Hinganghat :
The 26th May 1818.

P. S.—

I cannot sufficiently express the obligations I am under to Lieutenant Buckley for the handsome way in which he offered me his services, and the laborious manner in which he exerted himself. My knowledge of his incorruptible . . . and high sense of honour presented him to me as a Gentleman in whom I could rely with the fullest confidence.

Letter No. 51.—The letter and its enclosure mention the circumstances leading to the occupation of the Fort of Sambalpur, after it was evacuated by its Killedar Kashinath, the Commanding Officer Sakharam Gopal, and Mahadeo Rao the Superintendent of the Khalsa villages and general controller of the affairs of the province. The Maratha officers were given their arrears of pay.

FROM—MAJOR E. ROUGHSEGE, COMMANDING
RAMGARH BATTALION.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Sambalpur, the 6th July 1818.

The Dawk being now established to Ratanpur I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to forward a copy of my dispatch to Mr. Adam, dated the 18th idem.

2. On entering into particulars with the Mahratta Officers in this province I found that a large arrear was due to the troops in number above fifteen hundred men, and that they had been kept quiet by assurances that on my arrival their accounts would be settled out of the Revenue due from the country; which in consequence of a quarrel between the Killedar and the other two Chiefs and a rumour of the approach of a British force, it had been found impracticable to realize. Two kists amounting to more than 50 or 60 . . . Sambalpur currency, from the . . . villages, and about as much from the dependent pergunnahs and other source were stated by Mahadeo Rao to be due to his Government up to the period of my arrival, and on examining a number of the Malgoojars I found no reason to doubt the accuracy of his statement, though the country, from causes which you will at no loss to guess, is so much impoverished that more than one half the balance as has stated to be due cannot under . . . system and principles of Policy, be expected to be realized.

3. I considered it very desirable on political grounds to get quietly rid at this season of the year of the . . . employment in their province, and I deemed its revenue up to the period, of my taking possession to be justly appropriable to the payment of the

arrears of the troops taking into consideration, therefore, the amount I could reasonably expect to collect from the province, and adding thereto a rough calculation of the value of grain and other articles found in the Fort, a statement of which shall be hereafter furnished to you, I determined to advance to Mahadeo Rao the sum of Nagpur Rupees 32,000 which though Eight or Ten Thousand Rupees short of the amount of arrears stated by him, in the enclosed detailed account, to be due to his troops, was sufficient to pay off all the Hindustances and to enable him to reach Ratanpur in safety.

4. The party quits this place tomorrow morning and both Mahadeo Rao and Sakharām Gopal are entitled to my good . . . their conduct since my arrival . . . hope the arrangement herein described may not turn out to be at . . . with the treaty, circumstanced, and I have considered it my duty to adopt it.

5. I beg leave to congratulate you on the settlement of the Government of Berar, I have directed a Royal salute to be fired in honour of the accession of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to report to you for the information of His Excellency, the Most Noble the Governor General that the Fort of Sambalpur was this morning evacuated by the troops of the Berar Government and is now occupied by a Detachment from the Force under my command.

2. I was visited yesterday on my march by Kashinath, the Killedar, Sakharām Gopal, the Commanding Officer of the troops employed in the collections of the dependent Pergunna, and Mahadeorao, the Superintendent of the Khalsa villages, and general controller of the affairs of the province, and I found that they had implicitly obeyed my requisition to them to quit the fort (leaving a small party for the protection of the stores and ammunition) and encamp in a position pointed out to them.

3. Their compliance was the more agreeable to me with reference to the advanced period of the season, the sickly state of my detachment and the means of resistance at their disposal, and I shall think it my duty to recommend to the favourable notice of Mr. Jenkins a line of conduct which is so creditable to them and formed so striking a contrast to that observed by Killedars in general of the Forts ceded by the State of Berar.

4. I am busily employed in ascertaining the quantity and description of military stores, guns, grain and ammunition in the fort, and in examining the records and documents of the Civil Administration of the Province, and when this necessary work is

finished, shall again have the honour to address you. It is my intention either to pay in cash or grant a receipt for, as may prove most expedient, the grain in stores and to adopt the latter mode with respect to the Guns, ammunition and Public property of all description, which I conclude the treaty has provided for the cession of. I trust this mode of procedure will be honoured with His Lordship's approbation.

5. No information was possessed by the persons in authority here of the recent events in Berar, but they seem to have abided by Orders received nearly three months ago to prepare to evacuate the province whenever a British force should arrive; the quarrel between the Killedar and Sakharam Gopal mentioned in a former dispatch has been patched up, but they are still supposed to be bitter enemies the former in a person of good character and the natives give him credit for protecting as much as was in his power, the individuals whom his colleagues oppressed.

6. I have opened a communication with Captain Edmonds who I believe, reached Raipur and I daily expect to hear from thence. My own Dawk has unavoidably been much delayed by the nature of the country between this place and Sirgooja, which has never before been traversed by troops. I hope soon to receive the missing pacquets, however, and that amongst them I shall have the satisfaction to find instructions for my guidance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Camp Sambalpur : Your most obedient humble servant,
The 19th June 1818. (Sd.) ROUGHSEGE, Major.

Letter No. 52.—The letter reports “that the villages of Atnari and Sutnair had been taken possession of by the marauders” in Betul, and therefore a further reinforcement of two companies of troops had been ordered there.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 20th July 1818.

I have the honour to report for your information the march this morning of a further reinforcement of two companies of the 2nd Battalion 230 Native Infantry under Licut. Wardlaw, to Captain Sparkes, Commanding at Betul in consequence of a communication that the villages of Atnair and Sutnair had been taken possession of by the marauders.

Captain Sparkes will thus have Eight Companies of Infantry at his disposal, and the vigorous and prompt measures they will enable him to adopt will, I trust, immediately effect the restoration of the wished for tranquillity, and deter any future attempts.

Letter No. 53. —The letter carries an enclosure that reports the imprisonment in irons of one Beni Singh, who, according to the suggestions of Major Roughsedge, is to be removed to Sheorinarayan. The Resident's order is invited about this.

FROM—CAPTAIN EDMONDS, COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE, CHHATISGARH.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Ruttunpore, the 20th July 1818.

I have the honour to submit for your information the accompanying copy of a dispatch which I yesterday received from Major Roughsedge. The individual to whom the subject of it relates, is now in close confinement in irons, in the fort of Ruttunpore, and I beg leave to request that I may be favoured with your instructions how to act with regard to the Major's requisition for the removal of the Prisoner from this place.

TO—CAPTAIN EDMONDS, COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE, CHATTISGARH.

SIR,

I have the honour to state for your consideration that a Jagirdar of Sirgooja named Benisingh was sentenced by Bakaji Gopal and myself in April 1816 to ten years imprisonment in irons, which sentence was approved by the British and confirmed by the Berar Government.

2. I have understood that the individual in question is now at Ruttunpore and deeming it probable that his release on certain conditions may tend to the benefit of the public interests in Sirgooja, it is my intention to submit a suggestion to that effect to Government in the interim. I should be glad to receive charge of the prisoner, whose connection with the Berar Government is at an end, and if you should be of opinion that there is no objection to his transfer to my custody, you will perhaps do me the favour to have him escorted to Sheorinarain, to which place as soon as I have the honour of hearing from you in reply to this letter, I will dispatch a Guard to receive him from your party.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Sambalpur:
The 16th July 1818.

(Sd.) E ROUGHSEGE, Major,
Commanding South West Frontier.

Letter No. 54.—The letter reports how a party of 100 sepoys led by Captain Sparkes against the marauders in certain villages was overpowered and almost annihilated, with Captain Sparkes being among the killed.

FROM—LT. D. N. HALL, COMMANDING, DETACHMENT, 2ND BATTALION, 10TH REGIMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul, the 21st July 1818.

I have the honour to inform you that Captain Sparkes with a detachment of 100 men marched from this, in the evening of the 19th for the purpose of expelling a party of marauders who had possessed themselves of the pergunnah under his charge and were levying contributions, whom his arrival at the village of Kechowley, a party of the enemy said to the amount of 3,000 Horse and foot, came out to attack him, he after a short time took up a position on a neighbouring Reight and fought till the whole of his ammunition was expended. The Sepoys then took to their bayonets and fought till the last of them fell. Upon being reduced to 25 men and having two severe wounds himself, he sent a flag of truce which was not attended to. A party of six sepoys who were left at some distance from the Field in action for the protection of the sepoys baggage etc. are all that have returned to this place. I regret to say that there is only one of the wounded men brought into camp.

The enemy are said to be in considerable force all round us. They have taken possession of several of the forts in the neighbouring pergunnahs. I have also to inform you that Lt. Gamon with two Companies of the 1st Bn. 23rd Regiment arrived here this morning, and that three more of the 2nd Bn. 23rd may be expected in the course of the day.

Letter No. 55.—The letter carries two enclosures and reports the untoward fate of Captain Sparkes in his encounter with the marauders. It also reports that Appa Saheb was in some hills nearby and has gathered a large army of Gonds.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Hoshangabad, the 23rd July 1818.

It is with real concern I have to forward for your information the accompanying copies of two letters received by express this morning, from Lieutenant Gamon detailing the particulars, as far as had at the time reached him, of the untoward fate of Captain

Sparkes and almost the whole of the Detachment which had proceeded under his command from Betul on the evening of the 19th instant.

The several communications which I have already had the honour to make will have acquainted you of the different reinforcements which I had detached to Betul and which now amount to a Squadron of Regular Cavalry, and 10 Companies of Infantry, and as I cannot but deem this force perfectly efficient, I am not aware that any other measures can be adopted until further, and more correct, information reaches me as to the real state of things, the most particularly as the party have taken to the hills. But Major Macpherson will reach Betul tomorrow morning and immediately I receive his report, I shall act agreeable to circumstances.

To—CAPTAIN SCOTT, OFFG. ASSTT. ADJT. GENERAL.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you for the information of Colonel Adams C. B. that Captain Sparkes and the whole of his party are killed with the exception of one Naik and seven sepoy, and one sepoy (torn) is wounded. I shall write more fully on the subject during the day, having this moment arrived, I (torn) from the Towah Nallah to this place.

The enemy surround us on every side.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Betul:

(Sd.) THOMAS GAMON, Lieut.,

The 21st July 1818.

Commanding a Detachment at Betul.

To—CAPTAIN SCOTT, ASSTT. ADJT. GENERAL.

SIR,

I did myself the honour of addressing you this morning (21st July) on the unfortunate affair that occurred yesterday with a detachment of the 10th Native Infantry, under the Command of Captain Sparkes. Captain Sparkes' servants have just arrived and I am sorry to inform you that Captain Sparkes and the whole Detachment (excepting those before mentioned) are killed. I have sent out to endeavour to recover Captain Sparkes' body.

From the information which I have received I am given to understand that three other parties are on their way to join the Nagpur Raja in the opposite hills.

After having beaten Captain Sparkes Detachment it was the intention of the enemy to attack Betul but hearing of the approach of other troops they made direct for the Hills. I also understand that the Raja has a large force of Gonds with him.

Colonel Adams C. B. of course will be the best judge what force to send on this occasion.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Betul:
The 21st July 1818.

(Sd.) THOMAS GAMON, Lieut.,
Commanding at Betul.

P. S.—

The villages are not at all serviceable to us.

(Sd.) THOMAS GAMON, Lt.

Letter No. 56.—Lt. Wardlaw reports that 15,000 men, Arabs, Sikhs, and Gonds have assembled near a village, 20 miles from Betul. A force of 4,000 Sowars were also coming and have reached Melghat. He therefore requests for help.

FROM—LT. T. WARDLAW, COMMANDING AT BETUL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul, the 23rd July 1818.

The letter I did myself the honour of addressing to you yesterday I trust you have received.

Today I have received intelligence that Arabs are still flocking towards Ruttawrie in large bodies, and these are now assembled at and near that village about 15,000 men, Arabs, Sikhs and Gonds. Rattawrie is not more than 20 miles from this.

I have received from the head men of several villages, letters calling on me in the most urgent manner to go to their assistance; this I am sorry to say I cannot comply with in consequence of the smallness of my detachment. I have however made the above circumstance known to Colonel Adams and trust that he will send a reinforcement. The situation of the villagers is truly deplorable. The Arabs have called upon them to supply grain and money and

have threatened in case of refusal to attack them. I have this instant heard that 4,000 Sowars under the command of Jurry Put have arrived at Melghat on their way to Rutawrie. From all these circumstances I am fully convinced that they have some great object in view.

I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in suggesting the necessity of troops being sent in this direction for unless some immediate measures are taken to disperse these fellows we shall have flood of trouble hereafter.

In the meantime should there be any disposed horsemen at Nagpur, a body of them being sent would I think be of infinite use.

Letter No. 57.—The letter reports that the Gonds and followers of Appa Saheb have been gaining strength in the districts of Seoni, Chhapara and Addegaon. He had received intelligence that villages in Chhindwara and Chaurai had been rendered desolate. Before they become more dangerous they are to be checked, and hence military assistance is solicited.

FROM—MAJOR L. O'BRIEN, COMMANDING AT JUBBULPORE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 24th July 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant informing me of the march of sundry prisoners under charge of Captain MacDonald, and requiring me to relieve the Escort at Tilwary Ghat.

This shall be done and every step taken to secure their safe arrival at Lohargaon.

By my daily reports from Seoni, Chappara, and Addegaon, it would appear that the Gonds and followers of Appa Sahib, are daily gaining strength, and committing excessive depredations in all the districts south of the Deo Ghur Hills. They write to me from Chhindwara and Chaurai that all the villages there are desolate, and some of mine, in Seoni, have also suffered. If this mischief increases I must take some of the troops from this town, and try if we cannot drive them back into their mountains. But if they increase in any great numbers it would be advisable to give them an early check, for which purpose if you could possibly spare the Squadron of the 8th Native Cavalry and send them up

to Seoni we should be strong enough for all the force they can muster. I understand that there are large bodies of the enemy to the Westward in the districts under Captain Sparkes, but it would appear that they are followers of Badjee Rao, who have been disbanded.

As your information must be of the best possible nature you will be able to judge if there will be any necessity for sending up the 8th Cavalry to Seoni under Lieutenant Kempland. If you should deem such advisable will you make me acquainted with the same.

Letter No. 58.—The letter carries four enclosures, which report the march of military detachments to several destinations to assist the troops at Betul against the marauders. They also report the movements and strength of the marauders.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 27th July 1858.

In annexing a copy of a letter of instructions to Major Cumming and two copies of letters from Captain Newton, I have the honour to state that although I have deemed it prudent to reinforce Captain Newton's Detachment, I have no apprehension for its safety.

I now also beg leave to annex an extract of a letter from Major McPherson, Commanding in Betul, just received, from the tenor of which I think you will concur with me in concluding that the general and prevailing reports are greatly exaggerated. Notwithstanding which however I should have detached the remaining squadron of the 7th Native Cavalry upon this occasion, did I not anticipate the possibility of the enemy's entering this valley on hearing that the whole of my Regular Cavalry was absent.

P. S.—Captain Newton's first communication was received at 8 a.m. of this day, and his second at 9 a.m. and as Major Cumming had received instructions to push on ahead with the Squadron and Brigade of Horse Artillery, he will, I expect, reach Captain Newton by 6 p.m. today.

To—MAJOR CUMMING, COMMANDING 7TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

SIR,

Colonel Adams having just received information of Captain Newton's being about to be attacked by a body of 4,000 Arabs and Gonds distance from this about 35 miles has determined to send to his assistance a squadron of the 7th Cavalry a Brigade of Horse Artillery and four companies of the 19th Native Infantry under your command.

I am directed to request that you will commence your march immediately with the Cavalry and Horse Artillery and push on so as to arrive with Captain Newton's Detachment this evening, which is posted within a mile of the Baorah Nuddee.

The Companies of infantry you will be pleased to direct to follow as soon and as quickly as possible and make the distance in two marches.

After you shall have been Captain Newton's Detachment through the Neempance Ghat you will be pleased to return to Shahpur, and there await the Commanding Officer's further orders, reporting the same.

In the event of your ascertaining the certainty that Captain Newton has been defeated, an occurrence which the Commanding Officer contemplates almost as an impossibility as his Detachment consists of Three complete companies, and a Brigade of 6 Bn. you are requested to fall back on the four companies of Infantry and report the circumstance forthwith.

Should Captain Newton have been able to have prosecuted his march towards Betul, you will be pleased to halt at Shahpur.

Hoshangabad :

(Sd.) ROBERT BEIDSOR, Lieut.,

The 27th July 1818.

Offg. D.A.Q.M.G.

To—LIEUTENANT BECHER, ACTING ASSTT. Q. M. G.

SIR,

I have this instant received information of a body of 4,000 Arabs having this forenoon attacked and destroyed a party of 29 Sepoys left in the village of Shahpur by Major McPherson and

that they are on their march to attack my Detachment being 12 miles distant from Shahpur and the day being far advanced, I have determined on defending myself on my present ground which I have confidence in being able to do until joined by more troops. It is impossible for me to communicate with Major McPherson. The ground I have chosen is between two Nullahs. In haste.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

One Mile Boora Nuddee :

July 26th, 1818. 4 p.m.

(Sd.) THOMAS NEWTON, Capt.,

One Mile Boora Nuddee

Commanding Detachment.

To—LIEUT. BECHER, ACTING ASSTT. Q. M. G.

SIR,

Since writing to you and about an hour consequent to my arrival here, Subboon Soocent Sepoy of the 8th Bn. Company 2nd Bn. 10th Regiment arrived in my camp and communicated to me as follows. Major McPherson on leaving Shahpur left him as acting Lance Naik with 21 Sepoys for the purpose of protecting the luggage of the Battalion; in addition to the above party there was a Naik and 5 Sepoys of the 1st Bn. 23rd Regiment. This morning about Gun fire, Tillok Chand a Gond Raja with 1,000 Arabs, on foot, 1,500 Gonds, five hundred Arabs mounted, and about 1,500 villagers surprized and destroyed the whole party together with about 20 servants belonging to the officers of Major McPherson's Detachment. He further states that 5,000 men, another party, will arrive this evening or tomorrow morning at Chicholi for the purpose of attacking Meharban Singh Subedar of the 2nd Bn. 10th Regiment acting in a civil capacity. Firing was heard from 8 O'Clock until 12 at noon on the day that Major McPherson left Shahpur, but no particulars known. Subboon Soocent states that there are in all five gates of 5,000 each moving about within a space of 12 Coss. I am sorry to state that the poor man from whom I have obtained my information is badly wounded in the hand and chest. I have taken every precautionary measures against the attack of the enemy which I hardly expect, and have to assure you for the commanding officer's information, that he need be under no apprehension for the safety of their Detachment which awaits his orders, until the receipt of which I shall act entirely on the defensive. The Ghat beyond Shahpur, commonly called the Shahpur Ghat is occupied by 5,000 of the enemy. Without Cavalry I think I should hazard the loss of my supplies were I to move forward, consequently I have resolved not

to move until the receipt of the Colonel's further instructions. I calculate upon a reinforcement joining me by tomorrow at noon. I regret I have no means of communicating with Major McPherson.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp a mile and a half North
of Bonrah Nuddee :

(Sd.) THOMAS NEWTON.

The 26th July 1818.

Extract from a letter from Major McPherson Commanding the troops in Betul to the address of Lieutenant Becher.

The accounts which I have been able to pick up here are very vague and uncertain, it appears evidently that the men who fought Sparkes, and the greatest part, if not the whole of the first batch that came into our country have gained the hills, and joined Appa Sahib's party. There are other parties to a considerable amount said to be at and on the way from Mel Ghat for the same purpose. I have just heard of a party consisting of 3,000 men having arrived from that direction at Rambhabhoreca Taluka in the Saoligarh district on the Melghat frontier and about 20 Koss from hence. If the report is true, I shall I hope learn more on the subject by the enemy, and if necessary propose moving to Kery tomorrow morning, by or near which place these fellows must pass, I understand to gain the Mahadeo hills. The intelligence obtained here appears to be uncertain and vague. All the Hirkarrahs I brought out with me have been dispatched in different directions to find out correctly where the enemy are, their numbers and intentions.

From their establishing Dhurrahs on their first coming into the country, it looked as if they intended not to be in a hurry to leave it, but there appears now to be a doubt of whether they have not abandoned all the places in which Dhurrahs were placed. Our rear guard had some firing with a party of Gonds who came to the Ghat yesterday after the troops had passed through. They got nothing in the way of plunder, except the Head and Heel Ropes of one of the Cavalry Horses. There is however a necessity that the road via Shahpur should be kept clear. I have written to the Thanadar there on the subject. I hope the Dawk by this road will be ready soon.

Betul :

(Sd.) D. McPHERSON.

The 25th July 1818.

P. S.—There is a road leads to the Mahadeo Hills between this and Shahpur. A party of the fellows went by it 6 or 8 days ago, and the Gonds being in the Ghat there at present is rather

an annoyance. The latter threaten to plunder Shahpur. If they could be spared it would be a good thing to have a party there, but I do not think it would answer to weaken this force in any way considering the state of affairs all round.

(Sd.) D. McPHERSON.

Letter No. 59.—The letter throws light on the state of trade, custom duties etc., in the newly acquired territories.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 28th July 1818.

I am anxious to bring under the notice of Government as soon as possible the subject of the transit duties levied throughout the acquired districts.

2. In this district these duties, including those under the denomination of Kotwali duties levied in the towns of Jubbulpore and Garrah, were farmed during the past official year for the sum of Nagpur Rupees 80,000. Besides this sum a Nazarana to a considerable amount was given for the farm, and I believe that the farmers profit has been very large.

3. The Revenue realized from the transit duties in Rewa Duckinteer, or the Chouragarh district amounted during the past year to about Nagpur Rupees 24,000, in the Hoshangabad district to 16,000 and in Betul and Multai to 11,000. In Seoni Chappara and Mandla the average amount of the collections of former year from the duties on grain alone stated by Major O'Brien to have been about 25,000.

4. The principal source of the collections in this district is the traffic on the great road between Mirzapur and Amraoti which passes within a few miles of Jubbulpore. With the exception of the collections from this source I believe that by far the greater part of the amount collected throughout the acquired districts arises from duties on grain.

5. Under these circumstances I conceive it may be considered advisable to abolish altogether the transit duties, and to establish a custom house at Jubbulpore for the collection of such duties as it may be thought proper to levy in the trade passing through this district.

6. Town duties might also be levied at Jubbulpore, and Gurrah on the same system as prevails within the provinces subject to the regulations.

7. From the result of my enquiries I do not conceive that at present a custom house could be established as town duties levied with advantage, at any other place within the districts.

8. The expediency of continuing the Kotwali duties levied at the several Kasbas may however be a matter for future consideration. They are connected with Police arrangements and till I have an opportunity of visiting the districts and enquire minutely into the nature of the duties levied and the efficiency of the establishments for which they provide, I can form no conclusive opinion on the subject.

9. The transit duties levied on the principal articles of trade passing through this district are I believe as follows :—

1st. On goods passing from Mirzapore to Amraoti, viz. on sugar, spices, and drugs per bullock load of 2 maunds 30 seers—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In Rewa Ooturteer, or the Gurrah district—			
by the Government	1	8	1½
by Zamindars	0	7	6
	<hr/>		
	1	15	7½
In Rewa Duckunter	0	8	0
	<hr/>		
	2	7	7½
	<hr/>		

or 12 Annas 10½ Pies per maund of 96 Ca. Sa. Wt. to the seer.

In Rewa Counter					
by Government	2	8	3		
by Zamindars	0	7	6		
	<hr/>				
	2	15	9		
In Rewa Duckunter	0	8	0		
	<hr/>				
	3	7	9		
	<hr/>				

or Rs. 1-2-7 per maund of 96 Ca. Sa. Wt. to the seer.

2nd. On goods passing from Amraoti to Mirzapur consisting chiefly of cotton, drugs, spices, sandal-wood and copper—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In Rewa Duckunter	0	8	0
In Rewa Uttarteer—			
by Government	1	7	1½
by Zamindars	0	7	6
	<hr/>		
	1	14	7½
	<hr/>		
	2	14	7½

or Annas 12, 10 Pies per maund of 96 Ca. Sa. Wt. to the seer.

3rd. On sugar, spices, drugs, silk and piece goods passing from Hindustan to Nagpur on $5\frac{1}{2}$ md.—

						Rs.	a.	p.
In Uttarteer —								
by Government	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	0
by Zamindars	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
						4	15	6
In Mandla and Seoni Chapparah —								
by Government	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	9
by Zamindars..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	9
						3	2	6
						8	2	0

or Rs. 1-11-9 per maund of 96 Ca. Sa. Wt. to the seer.

4th. On salt imported from Saugor to Jubbulpore—

In the Garrah district annas 9 pies 6 per bullock load of 3 maund or annas 3 pies 2 per maund.

10. The transit duties levied within our districts on cotton, the produce of the pergunnahs of Bhowargarh and Shahpur in the Duckunteer, amount I believe, to somewhat more than those on the cotton brought from Amraoti.

11. Of the duties stated above to be levied by Zamindars within this district, amounting to As. 7 pies 7 on a bullock load of each discription of merchandize. As. 4 pies 3 have been resumed, and the remainder will I believe be readily relinquished for a moderate compensation.

Letter No. 60.—The letter carries two enclosures, which report intelligence about the strength, movements and intention of the Gond and other insurgents.

FROM—LT-COLONEL J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING
THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 29th July 1818.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Major Cumming and a copy of my instructions in reply.

To—LIEUTENANT BECHER.

SIR,

Dilsukh Hirkarrah in the employ of Major McPherson having escaped from confinement out of Gond Tackoor's camp informs me that the country in every direction is over-run by Arabs and Gonds; principally headed by Gond Chiefs. That from all the information he has been able to obtain the chief object appears to be the total annihilation of Major McPherson's and his detachment. He states that Shahpur Ghat is strongly stockaded having a party in the Ghat of 500 Arabs and a thousand Gonds—also about 1,000 Arabs on the Betul side of it, between the ghat

and Neempany. He further states that Major McPherson had an affair yesterday with the enemy in which he lost 50 men killed. This action took place near the village of Gickarrie. Chander Ghat with the Seoni road is occupied by the enemy, who have also a body of 4,000 men near Suttanwarry and Ranipur under Gond Tackoor. Two hundred Horsemen crossed at Tickarrie Ghat and have joined the Tackoor. These men were in the employ of Captain Blacker.

I got intelligence about an hour since of a body of one hundred men being within 3 miles of my camp and have dispatched a troop and Light Company after them under Captain Jones. I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of Colonel Adams that the four Companies and Guns having just joined me I propose marching tomorrow morning for Shahpur. The Companies are very weak and have no spare ammunition. The Squadron of the 7th Cavalry is also without spare ammunition, and we have no guns for the horses.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) A. CUMMING, Major,
Commanding a Detachment.

TO—MAJOR CUMMING, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT.

SIR,

Your letter without date or time has been duly submitted to the Commanding officers and from the previous accounts he has received from Major McPherson and Captain Newton he is led to hope the Hirkarra in question has considerably exaggerated the force opposed to us.

If Major McPherson has had an affair with the enemy at the village of Tickarrie it would seem he was advancing upon Shahpur and thus the enemy will be between both our Detachments and in that case in particular as also in a general point of view it would be advisable to effect a junction with Major McPherson when you will assume as senior officer the general command and act accordingly till further orders, instead of confining yourself at Shahpur.

On the junction of the two detachments I should suppose you strong enough to attack and defeat the most considerable body of the enemy that would be brought against you, unassisted as that enemy is with Artillery and any Chiefs of note.

It will be impossible to send any reinforcement from this for some days as we are completely helpless and unable to furnish cattle even for the extra-ammunition, nor would it be advisable to weaken the force here as the enemy would no doubt take advantage of that measure and enter the valley by Seoni, the Ghat to which it would appear by your letter, as well as by no Dawk having arrived by that road, they have occupied.

Hossingabad:

(Sd.) R. BECHER, LIEUT.,

The 29th July 1818.

Offg. D.A.Q.M.G., N. S. Force.

Letter No. 61.—The letter conveys the sentiments of the Governor General on the occasion of the accession of the new Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur—grandson of Raghoji II, and also his instructions that Baka Bai was to act as Regent and Goojaba as controller of domestic affairs under the direction of the Regent. Goojaba was to be set at liberty from Allahabad.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 31st July 1818.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 35 of the 26th of June reporting that Baji Rao the Grandson of the late Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla had been placed on the musnud of Nagpur according to the arrangement sanctioned by the Governor General, with every demonstration of the public satisfaction at his accession. You will receive from the Persian Secretary a letter of congratulation addressed by the Governor General to His Highness on this auspicious occasion; and you will be pleased to accompany its delivery with suitable verbal expressions of the satisfaction experienced by the Governor General in Council, at His Highness's accession to the Musnud of his ancestors, and of the cordial good will entertained by the British Government, towards the person of the Rajah and the State of Nagpur. You will further be pleased to offer to the Rajah, in His Lordship's name, presents adopted to the occasion. His Lordship in Council understands that the articles of presents designed for Appa Sahib, and transmitted to you last year, are still in store, and as they will probably.....for this occasion you are authorized to apply them accordingly.

2. The Governor General in Council entirely approves the arrangement under which Baka Bai is to sustain the office of Regent, and His Lordship willingly assents to the return to Nagpur of Goojabba and to his assuming, under the direction of the Regent, the management of such branches of the domestic affairs of the Raja, as it may be judged proper to confide to him. The necessary instructions will be transmitted to the officers of Government at Allahabad for dismissing Goojabba with honour, and

furnishing him with a suitable escort on his journey to Nagpur. Such pecuniary accommodation as he may require will also be afforded.

3. I am directed to enclose for your information the copy of a General Order issued by the Governor General in Council on the occasion of the accession of the Raja.

*General orders by His Excellency the Most Noble
the Governor General in Council*

Fort William, July 28th, 1818.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal salute and volleys of Musketry be fired from the Ramparts at Fort William, in honour of the accession of His Highness Maharaja Raghojee Bhonsla to the Musnud of Nagpur.

By command of His Excellency,

The Most Noble the Governor General In Council.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 62.—Colonel Adams reports the intelligence he had received of the disbanded Arabs after Baji Rao surrendered, and of their objectives and movements. He considers their strength circulated in reports as exaggerated, and regards the security measures taken about the newly acquired districts as adequate. The position of Betul for purposes of defence of these districts is regarded as very important. He suggests what dispositions of troops should be adopted to implement the plan of Lord Hastings against the Pindaris.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 5th August 1818.

With advertence to my letter to your address of the 3rd instant, I have now the honour to offer to your consideration my sentiments in the several important points conveyed in your favour of the 27th ultimo.

In doing this, it will not fail to occur to you, that under existing circumstances, my observations must naturally be confined chiefly to the present peculiar situation of Appa Sahib, and the just application of the means at our disposal, for affording every possible protection to our newly acquired districts, and preventing as far as practicable any external bodies from joining him, until the proper season for operations.

My former communications, especially the more recent ones, will I am induced to believe, apprise you most fully of the truly and almost unaccountable exaggerations, which have spread far, and wide of the bodies of Arabs, and others who have proceeded from the neighbourhood of Burhanpur to join the futures of Appa, with exception to a party of 4 or 500 armed men said to be at Julpee Amner. Major MacPherson has not been able to trace any foundation for these reports. The party who have passed, and encountered Captain Sparkes the Major stated not to have exceeded, 2000 of all descriptions, and which is further confirmed to me, by the arrival of two of my own Hircarrahs from Melghat, who by the accompanying paper of intelligence, you will perceive give a similar account, and that the assemblage at that place does not exceed 300 men.

I have been also favoured with the perusal of a narrative of the proceedings of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm during the operations, which led to the submission of Baji Rao. The whole of the Arabs in the disbanded army are there rated at 1400, by Sir John which might have afterwards been increased to 2000. With these data therefore before me, and with the ruinous effects which must assuredly attend, having numerous small detachments out after a few predatory Gonds at this inclement and unhealthy season, I certainly am of opinion that our attention should be principally directed, to the confinement, if possible, of Appa to his present circumscribed situation and the prevention of any considerable bodies from effecting a junction, an object which it appears to me, can only be properly effected by having strong detachments in healthy and commanding positions.

Betul seems to me to offer every advantage, from its central position, for cutting off any body that might attempt to pass from the south west, and that the detachment under Major MacPherson which I purpose, remaining there, consisting of a Squadron of Regular Cavalry, 15 weak companies of Infantry with a Brigade of 6 Bts. will be found fully equal to any force which can possibly be opposed to it. At the same time, I certainly think it would be very desirable if the Nabob of Ellichpur, occupied Melghat with a strong, and efficient force, and adverting therefore to the troops you have pushed on to the vicinity of Chhindwara, and Deogarh, together with the party of Irregular Horse at Pandhurna the whole of the Southern line appears to me, to be as well guarded as circumstances admit of. The total prevention of any small party, it would perhaps be too much to expect, but no body of any consequence can pass, if the officers in command are alert, and earnest in their endeavours to obtain information.

You are already in possession of my preparatory arrangements for the protection of this valley by the partial distribution of Captain Robert's Corps of Rohilla Cavalry at Chouragarh, Baira and Futtehpoore supported by the troops at Garhedarra and

Sohagpur, and as soon as circumstances admit of my recalling Major Cumming, with his squadron and 4 Companies of Infantry which were detached to the support of Captain Newton's detachment, I shall consider myself fully equal to meet with effect any force which Appa Sahib might send into the valley.

In respect to the concluding part of your letter, as to the numbers and descriptions of the troops that should be eventually employed, recent events have happened so rapidly that I really have not been able to give the subject full attention, nor do I believe that much consideration will be found necessary. The plan adopted by the Marquis of Hastings against the Pindaries of advancing in their columns appears well adopted to the present occasion, and that at the proper season which I am afraid, cannot be reckoned upon earlier than the month of January, we should move from the North upon Pachmarhi, Butkagarh, and Harrai, each column having two Brigades of six pounders carried upon elephants. These, with the necessary co-operating columns to the Southward of the range of hills, will, I should conceive, be found amply sufficient to bring the service to a decisive conclusion and completely deter the inhabitants from any predatory incursions into our newly acquired tracts in future.

Letter No. 63.—The letter reports that the marauders comprise 1000 Arabs and 3000 Gonds, who were about 13 coss from Betul and subsisted on contributions in grain and money taken forcibly from the villages round about Multai and Sainkheda. Considerable numbers of people of the ceded district and the man in charge of Amla with 100 Sebundies are reported to have joined the marauders. It contains suggestions as to how the disaffected are to be dealt with.

FROM—MAJOR D. MACPHERSON, IN CHARGE OF THE
DETACHMENT AT BETUL.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul, the 6th August 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant. In reply I have to inform you that Dhawul was not included in the cession, nor was the pergunnah of Bardah lying to the north of Shahpur, the latter place is held in Jagir by the family of a person whose name is Buxoo Ram, Subadar. The authorities have hitherto conducted themselves with perfect propriety cheerfully acquiescing in any measure I recommended for the protection of the country against plundering Gonds.

I according to the intention expressed in my letter of the 1st instant proceeded to Dhawul on the 2nd and after having established a Thanna of 50 men there, joined Major Cumming on the 3rd at this place, and he being the senior officer delivered over charge of the troops to him.

The enemy to the number of 1000 Arabs and 3000 Gonds have assembled at and in the neighbourhood of.....a place about 13 Koss North East of this, they subsist principally from the pergunnah of Ainla, the person appointed to the charge of this pergunnah (Pratapsingh) having joined them with the whole of his Sebundies (100) the day after the action with Captain Sparkes on their passing through this district. Contributions in grain and money (but to no considerable amount) have lately been levied from some villages belonging to Multai and Sainkheda.

Major Cumming's force after having detached 180 men to Shahpur consists of 2 Squadrons, 4 Guns and about 600 effective sepoy, he has hitherto been prevented from moving towards the enemy by incessant heavy rain.

Considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the ceded districts are said to have gone over to the enemy who hold out a promise of 8 rupees monthly to them. I have representations from the Kamavisdars of two or three pergunnahs that their Sebundies refused to go out even against the plundering Gonds on their present pay of Rs. 3. In order to check the former I have written circular to all the Kamavisdars directing them to send in the names of all men belonging to their district, who have entertained with the enemy, in order that should they not immediately return, their families may be turned out of the country. On the latter subject I have directed the Kamavisdars to inform their Sebundies that I shall recommend an increase to be made to their pay of such men as show an alacrity and willingness on the present occasion, but that those who are not obedient and orderly may rest assured of never being again employed.

I have not yet received any communications from Major Lyne.

Letter No. 64.—The letter reports the fall of Multai to the enemy. It mentions "there is every reason to apprehend that the same spirit of disaffection exists throughout the country."

FROM—MAJOR D. MACPHERSON, COMMANDING AT BETUL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul, the 8th August 1818.

I am sorry to have to report to you that accounts have just been brought to me of Multai being delivered up to a small party of the enemy. There is every reason to apprehend that the same spirit of disaffection exists throughout the country. The accounts received state that levies of Horse and foot were making at Multai with great success. Major Cumming proposes marching tomorrow morning towards Katterah and Manears where the principal body of the enemy, said to amount to between 3 and 4000 strong are

said to remain but I doubt much his being able to bring them to action as the position they have taken up renders it impossible to cut them off from the hills. The Brigade of Gallopers were this morning sent off to the detachment at Shahpur by Colonel Adams' directions and the effective strength of the force here at present is a Brigade of Guns about 240 Cavalry and 650 Infantry.

Letter No. 65.—It is a covering letter to an enclosure which is a copy of the letter from Major A. Cumming to Lt. R. Becher. Major Cumming writes to say that he proposes to march from Betul to Amla to meet a body of marauders who have threatened the Headman of Sainkheda. The Dawk route by way of Seoni had been cleared, he reports.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 8.h August 1818.

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter from Major Cumming, dated the 4th instant.

TO—LIEUTENANT ROBERT BECHER, ASSISTANT
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Adams, C. B. that I propose marching tomorrow morning to Umbarrah, with the detachment under my command and the following day to Amla where it is said a body of the enemy have assembled and have threatened the Headman of Sainkheda. In the event of my not being able to meet with them I shall be in the way of obtaining better information of their movements than by remaining in the neighbourhood of Betul. I shall leave a party of Forty troopers of the 7th Cavalry and two companies of the 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment with two European Officers for the protection of town. I have also left the whole of the sick and wounded, forty five in number, the eighteen wounded men I am happy to say are doing well.

I am afraid the letters for my detachment have been stopped as I have not had any since the 29th ultimo the road however is open by Seoni as Major MacPherson received a dowk yesterday by that route.

Camp, Betul:

(Sd.) A. CUMMING,

The 4th August 1818.

Major Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No. 66.—It is a covering letter to two enclosures, which contain reports about the massing of the marauders at a place called Ratterah to the number of 1000 Arabs and 3—4000 Gonds. The military dispositions necessary to take account of them are suggested.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 10th August 1818.

I have the honour to annex a copy of a letter from Major Cumming, dated the 7th instant together with a copy of my reply thereto.

To—LIEUTENANT ROBERT BECHER, ASSISTANT
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by express of the 5th instant just arrived and have to acquaint you for the information of Lieutenant Colonel Adams C. B. that the Brigade of Gallopers with the remainder of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment and 1 Jamadar and 40 Sepoys from the 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment will march towards Shahpur tomorrow morning for the purpose of reinforcing the detachment under the command of Lieut. Mosley.

The Jemadar of the 23rd has received orders to return with his party of 40 Sepoys, soon as the Brigade of guns are safe through the Ghat. In my letter of the 5th inst. I mentioned my intention of proceeding towards Umbarrah for the purpose of ascertaining the force of the enemy said to be collected at Ratterah to the amount of 1000 Arabs and three or four thousand Gonds, but have been unavoidably detained here by constant rain. I shall however prosecute my march to this place tomorrow or as soon as the weather and state of the roads will permit.

I shall avail myself of the opportunity of returning to Shahpur with the squadron, as soon as its presence can be dispensed with in the vicinity of Betul.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) A CUMMING, Major,

Commanding a Detachment.

Camp, Betul :

The 7th August 1818.

P. S.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Scott's letter of the 4th instant received at 5 p.m. today.

(Sd.) A. CUMMING; Major,

Commanding a Detachment.

To—MAJOR CUMMING, COMMANDING IN BETUL.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant I am directed by Lt. Colonel Adams C. B. to acquaint you that in consequence of your representation of the want of tents, camels, etc., and of Lieutenant Mosley's report of having no Bunjarrah Bullocks with grain, he had ordered out the necessary supplies, which left this on the 8th instant, but on the morning of the 9th (Yesterday) the receipt of a report from Lt. Mosley, dated the 7th instant that he had been ordered to join you and that it was his intention to move that evening excited apprehensions for the safety of the convoy and induced the commanding officer to order its recall immediately.

In your letter of the 7th instant now under acknowledgement it would appear that the remainder of the detachment of the 19th Regiment and Brigade of Gallopers had been ordered to reinforce Lieutenant Mosley from which (had Col. Adams not received Lieut. Mosley's communication of the 7th) he would have concluded that, that officer had not been ordered to join you and he is even now in doubt whether to direct the convoy to proceed or not and in order to prevent the confusion which must ensue from his information regarding detachments, being so limited and partial, the Commanding Officer trusts you will see the necessity of affording through me the earliest notice of your intentions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hoshangabad :

ROBERT BECHER, Lt.,

The 10th August 1818.

Offg. Asstt. Qr. Master Genl.

Letter No. 67.—This is a covering letter to an enclosure, which conveys the approbation of the Governor General of the steps taken by Major Roughsedge in the settlement of Sambalpur and its dependencies. The mission sent to Boad is also approved.

FROM—J. ADAMS, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 14th August 1818.

I have the honour to send for your information the copy of a letter this day written to Major Roughsedge under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

To—MAJOR ROUGHSEDEGE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 25th of July, reporting generally the proceedings and plans relative to the settlements of Sambalpur and its dependencies, and to inform you that they appear to the Governor General in Council as far as they are developed in that dispatch to be very judicious and calculated to attain the objects contemplated by Government in the occupation of those districts.

2. The mission of Lieutenant Pindall to Boad for the purpose stated, and your intention of employing that officer hereafter in aiding you generally in the execution of your Political duties in Sambalpur are entirely approved. The Governor General in Council will recur to this subject on the receipt of the detailed instructions to Lieutenant Pindall which you state it to be your intention to transmit for His Lordship's information.

3. The Governor General in Council directs me to signify this approbation of the tenor of your letters to Mr. Ker.

4. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th of July, reporting the arrangement you adopted in order to enable the officers of the Nagpur Government to adjust the demands of their troops and discharge them. His Lordship approves of your having made to him an advance calculated on the amount of arrears of Revenue due to the Nagpur Government from the district of Sambalpur. This sum will of course form a demand on the Government of Nagpur and Mr. Jenkins will take the proper steps at a convenient time for adjusting it.

5. The employment of Sebundies to garrison the fort of Boad and for the internal duties and Thannas of the province of Sambalpur is entirely approved by the Governor General in Council, who commends the attention you have paid to the health of the Detachment under your command during the present inclement season, so as to secure its being in a state of efficiency after the close of the rains. Your report of the disposition manifested generally by the Zamindars and other inhabitants of the provinces under your management, and also of the conduct of the officers of the Nagpur Government is extremely satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 68.—The letter conveys the sentiments of the Governor General regarding the treasure found at Chanda, and also his directions as to how the captors of Chanda and Major Logie and Lieutenant Buckley are to be rewarded.

FROM—J. ADAMS, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 14th August 1818.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 6th of July, enclosing the copy of a letter to your address from Lieutenant Colonel Adams, relative to the treasure found at Chanda.

2. The Governor General in Council is clearly of opinion, that under the circumstances of the case, the British force employed in the siege of Chanda, must be considered as having acted in behalf of the Government of Nagpur against rebels to that state, and that the public property in the fort must be regarded as belonging to the Rajah of Nagpur. It cannot therefore be justly claimed as prize to the army, but must be held at the disposal of the Rajah's Government.

3. It would however be a measure not less wise and politic than equitable for the Government of Nagpur, to make from this fund a liberal donation to the troops through whose distinguished gallantry that property was secured to it, and the other important advantages resulting from the reduction of Chanda.

4. The Governor General will accordingly approve of your suggesting to the Government, the propriety of such an exercise of justice and liberality, and that you will offer your advice regarding the proportion of the whole sum, which will form the proper amount of the grant.

5. In the view of the case here taken, the sum thus granted to the captors of Chanda, will be for their benefit alone, and will not be thrown into the general prize fund. In estimating the proportion of the property to be thus disposed of, therefore, you will take this circumstance into consideration, and will advert to the advantage which the captors will derive from the exclusive participation of the grant, which, had it been adjudged as regular prize, they must have shared with all the troops employed in operations in the field.

6. The small amount of the whole sum found at Chanda and the comparative extent of sacrifice on the part of the Government, and of benefit to the troops will of course have their weight in determining the amount of the grant.

7. I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council considers Major Logie and Lieutenant Buckley, through whose exertions the treasure was discovered to be justly entitled to receive the percentage usually granted in cases of prize property from the amount secured by them.

Letter No. 69.—The letter contains an enclosure which is a copy of an application from a British Firm to establish a warehouse in Nagpur on the basis of certain concessions.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 14th August 1818.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an address from Messrs. Mitchell and Watkins of Deggah Firm near Dinapur.

2. The establishment of a farm and Warehouse for European supplies proposed to be attempted at Nagpur, promises to be of so much general utility that the Government is disposed to give a favourable consideration to the request of Messrs. Mitchell and Watkins. It seems however to be necessary, in the first instance, to ascertain whether land in the vicinity of Nagpur could be conveniently allotted for the purpose contemplated. I have therefore been desired to refer the enclosed paper to you, and to request a communication of your opinion as to the practicability of a suitable portion of land being assigned to Messrs. Mitchell and Watkins and as to the most advisable mode, in your judgment, of effecting the object of their application generally.

TO—THE MOST NOBLE, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

We have presumed to lay the following letter before your Honourable Council with a fervent hope that if irregular or improper we shall meet your forgiveness.

We would wish to state that it has occurred to us from the recent events in the Nagpur territory and the complete establishment of the Hon'ble Company's Government in those provinces, a number of the Hon'ble Company's servants both Civil and Military must naturally be drawn together, and as we apprehend that few Europe Supplies have ever reached those stations, it has induced us

to address your Hon'ble Council as the subject conceiving that an establishment similar to our own would meet the support and patronage of Government and would render great accommodation to the Hon'ble Company's servants and introduce among the Natives of those provinces some idea of European trade and manufactures. But as such undertaking would be attended with a very heavy expense, unwearied industry and perseverance and possibly with danger, we have taken the liberty of soliciting the indulgence of Government to aid and support us in the undertaking. Sensible that their judgment will take a just view of this application and should we be outstepping the bounds of their liberality they will excuse our ignorance in matters of this kind. We would state to your Lordship in Council, that we will proceed to Nagpur and there build (or convert from old buildings) what may be required for our purpose in establishing a farm, manufactory of furniture, carriages and harness, and, for us to act as general merchants and in all the most useful branches required in this country. At the same time we would solicit your Lordship in Council to grant us for our encouragement in the above undertaking any quantity of land in the neighbourhood of Nagpur rent free for a term of years till our establishment should be able to pay your Hon'ble Government an annual rent for the same and such protection as may appear to your Hon'ble Council sufficient to secure us from any heavy loss. Should we be so fortunate in this our application as to meet your approbation and support, we can only add, that no exertion on our parts shall be wanting to render the undertaking worthy of any indulgence Government may be pleased to grant us.

We are, etc., etc.,

(Sd.) MITCHELL AND WATKINS.

Deggah Firm,
Dinapur,
5th August 1818.

Letter No. 70.—The letter contains two enclosures in which is reported the news that Multai had been surrendered to the marauders and that they had established a thana at Amla.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 15th August 1818.

I do myself the honour to enclose to you a copy of a letter dated the 8th current from Major Cumming, with a copy of my reply thereto and remain.

To—MAJOR A. CUMMING, COMMANDING AT BETUL.
SIR,

I am directed by the officer commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force to acknowledge the receipt last night (the 14th instant) of your letter by express of the 8th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Adams is inclined from the circumstance you mention of the body of the enemy having retreated farther towards the hills, to disbelieve the report of the surrender of Multai to the enemy, but should it be confirmed, he can only imagine its surrender to have taken place by the treachery of the Head authority at that place.

Although you have not mentioned the steps you intend to adopt, the Commanding Officer of course concludes (should your information have proved correct) that you will proceed to Multai for the purpose of re-establishing our authority there, and making such, further arrangements for the security of our districts, as in communication with Major McPherson (who is entrusted with the civil authority) may be deemed advisable.

Hoshangabad,

(Sd.) ROBERT BECHER, Lt.

15th August 1818.

Offg. Dy. Asstt. Qr. Mr. General.

To

Lieutenant Becher,

Assistant Quarter Master General.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of Colonel Adams that accounts have just come from Sainkhera that Multai has been delivered up to the enemy and I have reason to believe that every other place in this part of the country is inclined to favour him. The report today is that the body of the enemy that was at Deterrah have arrived to Mowar and are strongly posted under the hills and surrounded with jungle and that they have established a Thanna at Amla.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Betul,

(Sd.) A. CUMMING, Major,

The 8th August 1818.

Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No. 71.—The letter refers to the condition of the Nizam's regular reformed troops on the Berar establishment and how they are posted. It suggests the steps to be taken to punish some of the Naiks between the Wardha and Raichur for having given shelter to the followers of Baji Rao and people from Nagpur territory.

FROM—ROBERT PITMAN, ASSISTANT AGENT IN
BERAR.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Aurangabad, the 17th August 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 10th instant and in reply beg leave to submit to your consideration the strength and disposition of the Nizam's regular and reformed troops on the Berar Establishment.

The regular infantry consists of four weak Battalions, one of which is attached to the Division of Brigadier General Smith, two are at Aurangabad and one at Risoor.

These corps having only lately been put under the charge of officers from the Company's service, to render them at all efficient will still require several months of the most assiduous exertion and it was hoped that they would have been left for that desirable purpose at least till the close of the rainy season.

There are four Rissalas of Reformed Horse amounting altogether to nearly four thousand. Of these one Rissala is employed under you at Chanda; a second at the recommendation of Brigadier General Smith is posted at.....miles south of the Godavery and the others which have lately returned from Brigadier General Smith's division are in so bad a state from the effects of hard marching during the campaign that they are considered at present entirely unfit for action duty. In order that they may recruit both men and horses so as to be of any use the next cold season is essentially necessary that they should.....till after the monsoon. One of the Rissalas is at Risoor and other in the villages in the neighbourhood of Aurangabad.

The object of having a Battalion and a Rissala at Risoor has been with a view to overawe the Naicks who since Bajee Rao's irruption into that part of the country have been more formidable than ever and unless sufficient force is retained in that quarter the whole extent from Risoor to the Wardha (which in the direction of Chanda is nearly 150 miles) will be subject to their depredations and no collections can be expected to be made in those districts by the Nizam's Government.

The numerous strong holds of the Naicks have invariably been used as places of refuge for the families of the disaffected not only amongst the subjects of the Nizam but also those of the Nagpur

state. During the late campaign the families of several Mahratta Sardars were protected by Lachunan and Nowrajee the two principal of the Chiefs of the Naicks and I have received information that many of the followers of Bajee Rao remained with them after the defeat of the latter by Colonel Adams.

Under these circumstances it appears to me that the most essential aid that could be given to the Nagpur state by the troops of the Government of Berar would be to reduce the country occupied by the Naicks and contiguous to the Nagpur frontier. For this purpose I shall immediately propose to the Resident at Hyderabad.....be allowed as soon as the season will permit, to form a Detachment of two Battalions of Rissala of reformed horse with a proportion of Artillery. This four might not only be employed against the Naicks but would be ready to act against any other enemy that might make his appearance between Risoor and Chanda and I presume and hope that you will agree with me on the expediency of this measure.

At the time you did me the favour to address me, you were not aware that Brigadier General Doveton had actually..... with his whole force in the direction of Ellichpur by which means the Nizam's N. E. frontier will have been fully protected and the necessity of sending troops to Amraoti entirely done away. If therefore Captain Doveton who commands at Risoor, has, under the.....of the emergency of the case, complied with the requisition mentioned in the latter part of your letter, I hope you will, from what I have stated, see the necessity of directing him to return to that post as soon as practicable, as I consider it of importance to keep the Detachment at Risoor as complete as circumstances may permit.

Should it hereafter be necessary to send a part of Capt. Doveton's Detachment towards the Nagpur frontier, I shall direct that officer to hold eight companies of Infantry and a brigade of Guns ready to proceed on your requisition and will endeavour to supply their place either from Aurangabad or by the Battalion at present attached to the Division of Brigadier General Smith.

Letter No. 72.—The letter reports about a skirmish with the insurgents who had captured Multai, and the loss sustained by them. The Major requests for reinforcement.

FROM—MAJOR A. CUMMING, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT AT MULTAI.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Multai, the 20th August 1818.

My letter of yesterday will have informed you that it was my intention to appear before Multai this morning. I have accordingly arrived here but I really find the enemy in such force and confidence that considering the weak state of my detachment from want of

numbers and sickness that I think it would be imprudent to risk an assault, as a failure unsupported as I am would be attended with the most fatal consequences. I believe I mentioned in my letter of yesterday's date that my Cavalry was greatly exhausted from hard work and constant exposure. To judge from what I saw this morning I conceive the enemy's force cannot be less than from 1,000 to 1,200 men. When my detachment came within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of this place about 300 horse and a body of infantry came out, the horsemen were soon dispersed with about 30 killed and the infantry on receiving a few shots from the 6 pounders returned to the town. It is the opinion of Major McPherson as well as mine that a considerable reinforcement is absolutely necessary to enable me to attack the place with any probability of success and I would recommend a Battalion of Native Infantry with at least 2 Squadrons of Cavalry and a proportion of Artillery being sent with the least possible delay. I have further to acquaint you that intelligence has arrived today of another body of Arabs having passed Melghat and arrived the day before yesterday at Rambaboree.

Letter No. 73.—The Major reports that the fort and town of Multai had been evacuated by the marauders. He wants to set up a Court of Enquiry into the conduct of principal men, and if treachery is proved he wants to hang them, as an exemplary punishment.

FROM—MAJOR A. CUMMING, COMMANDING A
DETACHMENT AT MULTAI.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Multai, the 23rd August 1818.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant and beg leave to acquaint you that the enemy evacuated the fort and town of Multai at a late hour last night. This information was not communicated to me till day break this morning when I sent a party to take possession and at the same time detached a squadron of the 7th Cavalry and some Infantry after the enemy. From the very heavy rain we have had for the last 24 hours I have little hope that this detachment will be able to come up with them: there is however a chance of their being stopped by Nullahs. I regret accordingly that they have succeeded in getting off but I trust it will appear to you that with the means I possess it was impossible to prevent it. As my force was too weak to invest the place it only remained for me to take up a position and remain near it until I was reinforced. I have directed the principal men of the town to be secure and it is my intention to order a Court of Enquiry to investigate their conduct, and should it be found that they have acted treacherously towards the British Government I propose to make an immediate example of them by hanging them on the spot. I am so fully convinced that immediate

punishment is absolutely requisite to deter others from following the same line of conduct and I hope in taking this authority upon myself that I shall meet with your approbation. The weather is such that I do not think it will be possible for me to move from this for some days and my detachment is in the greatest distress for cattle and camp equipage. On the arrival of Captain Baker's Detachment I propose to leave him here to await your instructions. I know not however when to expect him as this weather will no doubt retard his progress.

Letter No. 74.—The letter is important. It throws light on the history of the family of Nizam Shah, Raja of Garha Mandla and how it became practically extinct. It also mentions about the rights of the Zamindars of Kawardha and Piparia and on what terms and from whom they were held.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 23rd August 1818.

I do myself the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter addressed to me by Major O'Brien containing a report on the districts of Birgee, Seoni Chhapara and Mandla which have been under his immediate charge.

2. In communicating to you hereafter such information as I may be able to obtain and may think useful regarding the acquired districts, I shall perhaps consider it necessary to offer some remarks on this report; at present there are only a few points noticed in it to which I am desirous of requesting your attention.

3. From the 32nd paragraph you will observe that on the capture of Mandla, a number of females of the family of Nizam Shah, together with two grandsons in the female line, were found in confinement in the fort. The sum allowed by the Nagpur Government for the subsistence of this family was stated to be Nagpur Rupees 300 per mensem, but I believe the allowance was not paid with much regularity. I authorized the payment to them of an allowance to the same amount from the date of the capture till the pleasure of Government should be known and I trust that this will be approved. The sum is certainly not more than sufficient to afford a tolerably comfortable subsistence to the individuals who are to be maintained by it.

4. As connected with this subject, I wish to take the present opportunity of bringing under your notice an application which has been made to me by Shankar Shah, the only surviving descendant of Rajah Nizam Shah in the male line, for a provision from the British Government. The history of the fate of that family after the death of Nizam Shah is probably known to you, but it may be as well to state a few particulars in this place.

5. On Nizam Sah's death the succession to the Raj of Garrah Mandla was disputed between Narhar Shah his nephew and Soomer Shah his natural son. The former having obtained possession, the latter called in the aid of the manager of Saugor to support his title. The final result as is well known of this interference, was, that the Raj was entirely wrested from the family of its ancient possessors and usurped by the Jagirdar of Saugor. Narhar Shah was confined in the fort of Koorye, where he died, and Sumer Shah in that of Jatashankar where he was kept during the whole period of the Saugor ascendancy.

5-A. On the acquisition of this province by the Nagpur state, Sumer Shah was released from restraint by Benaik Rao who gave him a village in Jagir for his subsistence. He attempted in the Sambat year 1861 to recover the Raj through the assistance of Nagojee an officer of Holkar, and after being repulsed in advancing towards Jubbulpore, he meditated an invasion of the Dukhanteer, but was intercepted and put to death, by Sindhia's officer at Deori, at the instance of the Rajah of Nagpur.

6. Shankar Shah, who is the only son of Sumer Shah, has since his father's death led a wandering life, remaining generally in the camp of Meer Khan, on whose country he for a long time subsisted. He accompanied Meer Khan on his invasions of this province in 1809, and received, it is said, an assurance of being reinstated by that Chief's assistance in the Raj of his ancestors. Indeed he was, I understand, formally proclaimed and placed on the Gaddi at Jubbulpore.

7. During the last two or three years he has resided I believe on the small Jagir assigned to his father in Saugor, the produce of which, amounting I am told to not more than 2,500 Rupees, constituted his sole means of subsistence, with the exception of voluntary contributions which he has received from several of the Bundela Chiefs.

8. He came to Jubbulpore soon after my arrival, and expressed a wish to remain here till informed of the pleasure of Government. To this I did not think it necessary to make any objection. I have merely told him that I would make his application known, and have not encouraged him to form any expectations of a favourable result.

9. Another point to which I wish to call your immediate attention is that noticed in the 33rd paragraph of Major O'Brien's report, relative to the Mehals of Kumurdah and Pureriah (Piparia?).

10. These Mehals are held by two Thakurs named Ujir Singh and Gurrore Singh, under the common tenure of the payment of an Oobaree, which is the amount of the estimated produce of the Mehal, after deducting a fixed sum allowed for personal expenses.

11. The Thakurs very lately sent vakeels to Jubbulpore from whom, and from other sources, I have learnt the following particulars.

12. The Mehals certainly were not dismembered from the Raj of Garrah Mandla while under the Gond Dynasty, nor during the subsequent ascendancy of the Jagirdar of Saugor, though during a short time previous to the entire establishment of the power of the Nagpur state in this province, the Subah of Chattisgarh had compelled the Thakurs to pay Oobaree to Nana Saheb.

13. On the complete acquisition however of the Province, the Raja took possession of these Mehals with the rest, and they were included in the Soobaship of the Dukhanteer, to which jurisdiction they have ever since been considered as annexed. The Oobaree due from them was regularly paid to the Soobah of the Dukhanteer up to the Fasli year 1224 inclusive.

14. In the year 1225, on the occasion as I understand of some attempts at exaction by Appa Sahib's officer in Chhattisgarh, the Thakurs, whether distrusting the power of Sadik Ali Khan, the Soobah of the Dukhanteer to protect them, or from whatever cause (for I could not obtain a distinct explanation on this point) placed themselves under the protection of Chandojee Bhonsla, who commanded the troops on the Nerbudda, and paid their Oobaree, for that year, to him.

15. In the following year (1226) the revenue due from them was assigned for the payment of troops to Maharaj Hazaree, who had also I believe an assignment of the revenues of Lanjee.

16. In the year (1227) their Oobaree was demanded, it is said, by Mohiuddin, an agent of Ramchandra Wagh, but was not paid.

17. For the present year it has not been paid, though demanded under your instructions by the Amil of Lanji.

18. The object of the Thakurs, in sending Vakeels to me was to represent that their Mehals had always constituted part of the Raj of Garrah Mandla, their ancient dependence on which they are anxious should continue. The vakeels further stated, that if the Mehals should not be considered as included in the Company's acquisitions, the Thakurs still hope that they may be allowed to pay their Oobaree to the Nagpur state, through some other channel than that of the Amil of Lanji, to whose authority they are, for whatever reason, very unwilling to be subjected.

19. I told the Vakeels that I should state to you the circumstances which they had represented, and that the Thakurs must of course obey any orders which they might receive from you.

20. If the particulars above stated be correct, which you will of course have the best means of ascertaining, it may be made a question, I conceive, whether these Mehals should not be considered as included in the Company's acquisitions, since they were never formally separated from the Subahship of the Dukhanteer, all the

other Mehals of which have come into our possession. The assignment of the revenues for one year to Maharaj Hazaree was by no means, as I understand considered as an annexation of the Mehals to Lanji.

21. They are not, I should suppose particularly desirable to us on account of their local position, for if I am rightly informed they are rather more distant from Mandla than from Ruttunpore or Khyragarh. It is however desirable that they should be placed under the authority to which from ancient prejudice, the Thakurs are disposed to attach themselves.

22. The amount of Oobaree which has been annually demanded from the two Mehals, as stated to me by the Vakils, is from Kumurdah Rupees 8635.5 As. from Pureriah Rupees 7727. The former is said to comprise 168 (two divisions of 84) villages, below the Ghats, and 50 above. The latter 168 villages below the Ghats.

23. As the Oobaree for the past revenue year has not yet been paid, it is of course desirable that your orders should be communicated to the Thakurs as soon as possible.

24. The only remaining part of Major O'Brien's report to which I wish at present to direct your notice is the concluding paragraph, from which you will observe that he has never received any salary on account of the separate charge which was entrusted to him, of the districts of Seoni Chappara and Mandla, and that since the dissolution of the Provisional Government at Jubbulpore, he has not drawn any civil allowances whatever.

Letter No. 75.—The letter conveys Governor General's approval of the measures taken by the Resident to suppress the conspiracy in favour of Appa Sahib, and the military dispositions ordered to counteract the activities of the marauders in Betul and other newly acquired districts. The enclosures refer to the co-operation of the forces of the Nizam "in the suppression of the disturbances excited by the adherents of Appa Saheb at Betul and the neighbouring districts".

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 29th August 1818.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 29th July, reporting your further proceedings in consequence of the detection of the plot in favour of Appa Saheb, and enclosing your dispatches to Brigadier General Doveton and Lieutenant Colonel Adams. Your dispatches of the dates noted in the margin enclosing copies of your correspondence with those officers and with others relative to the late transactions in the ceded districts

and at Nagpur, and the several measures adopted and suggested for the security of the public interests and the restoration of confidence and tranquillity, have been also received and perused by the Governor General in Council.

2. His Lordship in Council learnt, with great concern, the melancholy fate of Captain Sparkes and the gallant detachment under his command in a contest with an overwhelming force. An event of that nature naturally excited much alarm in the public mind, and gave rise to exaggerated reports of the force and designs of the insurgents. The Governor General in Council has since learnt with satisfaction from the reports of Mr. Molony and Lieutenant Colonel Adams, that no ground for serious alarm really existed, and the measures adopted by those officers, immediately on receiving intelligence of the fate of Captain Sparke's detachment, with those taken in support of them by Brigadier General Watson, and the corresponding movements made under your direction, must His Lordship in Council hopes, speedily re-establish tranquillity and confidence in the disturbed districts.

3. The objects to which the employment of the force has been directed by yourself and Lieutenant Colonel Adams appear, to His Lordship in Council, to have been judiciously determined. No attempt to penetrate the hills and fortresses occupied by the insurgents could be made, at this season of the year without destroying the efficiency of the troops and unfitting them for active operations after the close of the rain, when it will be necessary to proceed by a combined system of operations to suppress the insurrection, and to capture or expel Appa Sahib and disperse his adherents. The attention of Lieutenant Colonel Adams, and of Lieutenant Colonel Scott under your instructions, will be directed to this object, so that operations may commence from both sides as soon as the change of season will admit.

4. The Governor General in Council directs me to convey to you his approbation of the vigorous and decided measures adopted by you for defeating the designs of the conspirators at Nagpur, and of your application to Brigadier General Doveton and to Major Syne for reinforcements, under the circumstances in which you were placed. The Governor General in Council has no doubt of the prompt attention of Brigadier General Doveton to your requisition, as far as his means, and a due attention to other objects, will allow him to detach from his force.

5. The ready compliance of Major Syne and of the Nawab Salabat Khan to your application has been viewed with approbation by His Lordship in Council.

6. The detailed reports transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief by Lieutenant Colonel Adams have been laid before the Governor-General in Council, who recognizes, in the proceedings of that officer, his characteristic promptitude, judgment, and active zeal for the public interests.

7. The judicious and active measures pursued by Mr. Molony, and the march of Major O'Brien to Chappara on the first receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of Captain Sparkes, have been viewed by the Governor General in Council with satisfaction and approbation, as well as the measures taken by Brigadier General Watson for reinforcing Jubbulpore, and otherwise contributing to the service.

8. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed letters, addressed to the Resident at Hyderabad and Mr. Molony, on their proceedings connected with the subject of this dispatch.

To—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch addressed on this date to the Resident at Nagpur, from which you will perceive, the view entertained by the Governor General in Council of the late transactions and present state of affairs in the ceded districts and the adjoining territory of the Rajah of Nagpur.

2. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 31st of July and 5th of August, enclosing copies of official communications received by you on that subject, and to convey to you the Governor General in Council's approbation of the judgment and promptitude of your proceedings and those of Major O'Brien's on the occasion.

Fort William.

29th August 1818.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To—HENRY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 30th and 31st of July and 2nd of August, enclosing copies of your correspondence relative to the co-operation of the forces stationed within the dominions of His Highness the Nizam in the suppression of the disturbances excited by the adherents of Appa Sahib at Betul and the neighbouring districts.

2. The Governor General in Council directs me to communicate to you his entire approbation of the promptitude and alacrity of your proceedings as reported in those dispatches. You will perceive from the enclosed copy of a letter this day addressed to the Resident at Nagpur, the view entertained by His Lordship in Council of the present situation of affairs in that quarter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Fort William,

29th August 1818.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 76.—The letter contains two enclosures. It mentions that the numbers of enemy round about Betul were a little exaggerated. As due protection had been given to Deogarh, Chhindwara and Betul, Colonel Adams intends to recall Major Cumming from the pursuit of the enemy and post him at Sohagpur, where the disaffected people had massacred a small party of sepoy left by Major McPherson.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 30th August 1818.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter received yesterday from Major Cumming bearing date the 30th ultimo (also my reply thereto) from which you will observe how greatly exaggerated the reports have been relative to the numbers of the enemy in that quarter and which in my address of the 30th ultimo to you, conjectured would prove to be so.

Taking into consideration the Detachments which have been lately made from Nagpur and posted at Deogarh and Chhindwara, together with the force consisting of fifteen companies of Infantry, a Squadron of Cavalry and four guns which I purpose leaving in the Betul district under the command of Major McPherson, it is natural to anticipate an incursion of the Gonds into the valley north of the Mahadeo Hills, and with a view to meet this occurrence I have it in contemplation to recall Major Cumming with the squadron of his Regiment that accompanied him and the four companies, 1 Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

P.S.—I have also the honour to give cover to a copy of a letter from Major Cumming of the 1st instant, just received.

TO—LIEUTENANT BECHER, ASSTT. QR. MR.
GENERAL.

SIR,

I have the honour to report the arrival of my detachment at this place. Major McPherson's at present at Chicholi establishing Thannahs, and as yet I have not had any communications with him, but hope to receive a letter tomorrow. It appears to me that the disturbances in this part of the country have been exaggerated, but I hope a few days will put us in possession of better information than I have as yet been able to obtain, when I will write more fully on the subject.

We are in distress for carriage cattle, several of the camels having died on the road.

The tents of the Europeans are in consequence still in the rear and the cavalry have not had a tent since they marched from Cantonments but are constantly exposed to the sun and rain.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Tekari:

(Sd.) A. CUMMING, Major,

The 1st August 1818.

Commanding a Detachment.

To—LIEUTENANT R. BECHER, DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.

SIR,

In my letter of yesterday's date I did myself the honour to acquaint you for the information of Colonel Adams of my arrival at Shahpore. From the information I was enabled to obtain at this place I was led to suppose that the enemy had collected in great force at Shahpur Ghat, which was said to be strongly stockaded. As the Hircarrahs appear unwilling to proceed, I was under the necessity of detaching Lieutenant Tell with 120 Light Infantry and 40 mounted troopers under Lieutenant Honeywood to reconnoitre the Ghat and if practicable to take possession of it, which was effected without opposition, about 5 O'Clock p.m. though large trees had been felled for the purpose of obstructing our progress and it was without doubt the intention of the enemy to havestockaded it during the night as they had been employed during the day. On receiving information from Lieutenant Tell, that he had possession of the Ghat, and could maintain it during the night, I without delay reinforced him with a company under Lieutenant Orr and the pioneers 24 in number, with instructions to open the road, if possible, by my arrival in the morning. This duty was effected to my entire satisfaction by the unremitted exertions of the officers and men employed and it is with infinite satisfaction I have to state that the troops passed unmolested this morning, with the exception of the rear guard which was attacked on all sides when ascending the Ghat. On the alarm being given I immediately halted the column and returned with the Cavalry and am happy to say succeeded in killing 11 of the enemy and entirely dispersing and obliging them to take to the heights. About 40 loads of grain were lost by the bullocks taking fright and throwing their loads. I shall proceed tomorrow morning to Betul and write you from thence. I cannot conclude this letter without stating that I have been much delayed by the Gallopers, which are very ill-provided with every necessity. The Horses are in low condition and quite unequal to their work. I have the satisfaction to

add that I have just received a communication from Major MacPherson by which it appears he was about to attack a large body of Arabs and Gonds at Chicholi, having left two Companies under Lieutenant Gamon at Betul for its protection.

From my own observation, as well as every account brought in by the Hircarrahs, there can be no doubt of the inhabitants being much disaffected towards us, and as a confirmation of this I must state that I have received certain information that the small party of Sepoys left by Major MacPherson at Shahpur, were massacred by the treachery of the inhabitants and particularly at the instigation of the Shaik, who has absconded.

I hope speedily to form a junction with Major MacPherson, and from his local knowledge of the country, in concert with him, to disperse all hostile bodies of the enemy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Neempanee:

(Sd.) A. CUMMING, Major,

The 30th July 1818.

Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No. 77.—It is a very important dispatch in which have been set forth the sentiments of the Governor General regarding the new administration set up by the British in the Nagpur territory. What policies and methods should be adopted for running the administration of the districts and province, the maintenance of internal peace and security, the dispensation of justice, the management of the Rajah's household, the treatment of the Gond Chiefs and many other similar matters of government are suggested.

No innovations are to be introduced in government that would be regarded as a departure from the ancient traditions of the Government. "The military power of the state must remain essentially in our hands." That is how the dispatch ends.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 5th September 1818.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 36, dated the 1st of July, detailing your measures and arrangements for establishing the administration of the Government of Nagpur, and enclosing the revised draft of a treaty to be concluded between that state and the British Government. Your letter of

the 13th of the same month enclosing copies of your instructions to the officers charged with the execution of those measures has also been received and taken into consideration.

2. After the dispatch of the letter now acknowledged, you will have received the instructions of the Governor General conveyed to you in my letters of the 1st of March and 18th of June, and you will have readily perceived from those communications the points in which your sentiments and proceedings have accorded with the views of His Lordship, and in what respect, they have surpassed those limits within which the Governor General was disposed to restrict the direct and ostensible interference of the British Government in the civil and domestic administration of the Rajah.

3. The grounds of the opinion formed by His Lordship on this subject have been so fully explained in my former dispatches above referred to, that it is not requisite to repeat them here. His Lordship remains fully impressed with their general solidity as applied to our connections with states in such relation to us as exists between this Government and that of Nagpur; and although special and temporary circumstances may require an occasional departure from them, and may present themselves to a certain extent in the actual condition of the Government and country of Nagpur, these departures from the general rule should be limited strictly to the occasion out of which they arise. In fact, they should be resorted to with the utmost caution, on account both of the inherent objection and of the extreme difficulty of retreating from such an interference when it is once exercised.

4. Strongly impressed with these sentiments, His Lordship has perceived with regret the necessity which has appeared to you to exist for assuming the direct executive administration of the state of Nagpur, and appointing English officers to the charge of the most important offices of the Government, under the designation of Collectors and Magistrates and even to manage the domestic and household affairs of the Raja. The justification of this arrangement is the necessity of the case which has been strongly stated by you, but His Lordship in Council is much disposed to think that it should have been better to incur some of the disadvantages resulting from the less able efficient and upright administration of native ministers, than to attempt at once to introduce so complete a change in the habits and usages of an ancient Government and an extensive country remaining professedly under the rule of its native princes.

5. The experiment of conducting the affairs of Nagpur by a native administration is considered by you to have failed, in consequence of the ill success of the attempt made, in the person of Sadik Ali Khan, who was originally called by you to the situation of first minister. His Lordship in Council directs me to observe however that the nomination of a Mussalman to that station, in a Marhatta Government was not an arrangement likely to operate

successfully; that a pure and strictly just and economical administration by such hands was not to be expected, and that the very circumstance of compelling him to submit to the inspection and control of British Officers in every department of the state, naturally and necessarily offended his pride, while it impaired his efficiency, by manifesting that want of confidence in his skill and integrity, which was essential to his success in promoting the objects of his appointment. His Lordship in Council does not think, therefore, that the result of this experiment was decisive and he would have been glad to have seen the attempt made to form an administration, on a footing, which would have left the conduct and the responsibility of the details of the Government in the hands of the native officers of the state, aided, supported, and in matters of great moment, directed though unostensibly, by the counsels of the British Government, and while deriving strength and confidence from that support, still indulging a consciousness of its own stability and independency of action, in all the ordinary functions of the ministry. Our experience does not discourage the hope that such a system might answer the end in view, and though obviously imperfect and anomalous, it would His Lordship in Council doubts not, have been found well adopted to the state of security, consonant to the feelings and habits of the population in general, free from any gross oppressions and corruptions and capable of gradual and ultimate improvement. Such an administration would have preserved the just influence and attached the minds of the principal persons connected with the late Government; who possibly if thus conciliated could have been rendered useful instruments for carrying into effect our new plans for the settlement and improvement of the country.

6. The arrangements adopted by you having however begun to operate it will not be advisable suddenly to check their progress, as such a procedure without due preparation, would have a tendency to create confusion, especially while the country is partially disturbed by the partizans of Appa Saheb. It would further give an impression of unsteadiness in our plans, which it is extremely desirable to avoid at the outset of a new order of things.

7. It is not therefore His Lordship's wish that the officers, now deputed by you into the country, and charged with the different branches of the administration at the capital should be immediately withdrawn. Now that the measure has been adopted indeed, and the disadvantage incurred we must seek to derive as much benefit from it as possible, and to obtain accurate and authentic information of the resources, population and institutions of the country which cannot fail to be useful hereafter under any future arrangement for the administration of the state. His Lordship in Council is glad to observe that you have directed the particular attention of the several functionaries to these objects, and you are requested to desire them to methodize and record the information they obtain so as to render it easily accessible when required.

8. The general tenor of your instructions to those officers is approved, and His Lordship in Council has observed, with great satisfaction, that you have pointedly enjoined them to abstain from great and sudden innovations and to make the existing institutions of the country the basis of their proceedings except in cases of flagrant oppression and abuse. This principle is not only just and wise in itself, but is calculated to render less embarrassing our eventual relinquishment of the direct authority we at present exercise, and our transfer of the executive administration to the hands of the immediate officers of the Rajah's Government.

9. The establishment of a fixed and moderate assessment on the land, the abolition of arbitrary and vexatious imposts, and a liberal but not profuse or indiscriminate remission of the demands of Government in cases where real expediency prompts the assignment of a fixed remuneration to the Aumils and Jagirdars, and the prohibition of unauthorized and corrupt sources of emolument, are all obvious and natural improvements, and can be effected not only without injuring established and legitimate rights, but to the manifest advantage of every class. The continuance of lands appropriated to the maintenance of Pagodas, Bramins and religious establishments is a just and proper measure and will of course be acceptable to the Rajah's Government. Care must be taken to prevent the extension of such grants and the restraining this disposition on the part of the Government when it shall come to be exercised by the Raja's own ministers will be one of the most delicate, but at the same time most proper objects of interference, on the part of the British Resident.

10. The encouragement offered by your instructions to the representatives of grievances and of acts of oppression and injustice committed by the subordinate officers, is highly approved and must tend to give confidence and secure to the people and attach them to the Government. The officers acting under your authority will not be unmindful of the requisite attentions for preventing this facility from degenerating into an encouragement of false and litigious charges, or frivolous and insubstantial claims, and they will be particularly careful to ensure a prompt decision of the cases that come before them.

11. The establishment of an efficient police has justly been an object of your specific attention. It is probable that the system of police in force in the country will be found equal to this purpose. Some additional precautions may be necessary at Nagpur and in other larger towns, but in general, His Lordship in Council entertains no doubt, that the local village establishment acting under the mofussil officers will form instruments of police, both more really efficient and more exempt from corrupt and abusive exercise of authority, than any body of officers which on the first view might seem to be more immediately dependent on the Government.

12. The injunctions given by you to the local officers to encourage the reference of ordinary disputes in civil cases to the arbitration of the principal officers of the village or to panchayats, composed of persons chosen by the parties according to established usage, is very judicious. Not less so is the provision for the investigation and decision of cases of great magnitude by the local European authority, assisted by the principal native and a Mohammedan or Hindu Law Officer according to circumstances, and I am desirous to suggest whether it would not be proper in some cases involving questions of property of large amount to leave an appeal open to the Resident.

13. In criminal cases you have very properly reserved the confirmation of capital sentences to the Rajah's Government under the advice (for the present) of the Resident. In all such cases, and indeed in all criminal cases of magnitude though not capital the local officer should keep a regular record of his proceedings; and even in the inferior cases he should make a special report to you of all those of any consequence or attended with any peculiarities, that you may have it in your power to revise the sentence, and suggest to the Rajah's Government the remission of any portions of the punishment, you may think proper. Your remarks and instructions relative to pecuniary compositions for crimes are perfectly judicious. It is evidently desirable to leave unaltered the established custom of the country with regard to the exemption of Brahmins and women from capital punishment and your orders on this head are approved.

14. The subsidiary regulations prescribed by you with such modifications as are suggested by the preceding remarks are considered by the Governor General in Council to be expedient.

15. These are the only particular remarks which have been suggested by the perusal of your instructions to the officers whom you have deputed to the country. It occurs however to His Lordship in Council that the employment of the designations of Collector and Magistrates might be advantageously changed to Superintendent and Agent or some appellation to which the natives would not be so apt to attach the notion of the permanent establishment of the English rule and the introduction of our institutions.

16. The salary you have assigned to those officers seems fair and reasonable and is sanctioned by His Lordship in Council.

17. The preceding remarks apply especially to the instructions to the officers deputed in their character of collector and Magistrates. I am directed however to add that the further powers and authority which you have delegated to Captain Hamilton, as Commissioner for effecting the settlement of the Gonds in Deogarh above the Ghats are approved by the Governor General in Council who trusts that when the successful operations of the troops shall have checked the first outrages of those people instigated by Appa

Sahib and his adherents, it will be found practicable to come to such terms with them as shall secure the tranquillity of the country and their attachment to the allied Governments. The Governor General in Council is not sufficiently informed of the condition and pretensions of the Gond Chiefs to give you any precise instructions on the subject, but His Lordship in Council is disposed to contemplate their situation, liberally and would think it desirable to make some sacrifices with a view to secure the attachment of a tribe, whom it would be difficult to coerce from the nature of the country they occupy, and whose subjection by force would probably be at all times insecure, and wholly unproductive either in a political or financial point of view. The Governor-General in Council has always understood that the erroneous policy pursued by Raghoji Bhonsla towards this people was a main cause of their turbulence and disaffection, and is led to suppose that by a mild and conciliatory, but firm and steady procedure, it will not be difficult after the present causes of excitement shall be removed, to render them peaceable and harmless neighbours.

18. Recurring to the arrangements made by you for the administration of the Rajah's Government, I am instructed to repeat that although His Lordship in Council has authorized them as temporary and provisional measures, it is considered to be of the utmost consequence to establish at the earliest practicable moment an administration founded on the principles stated in the 8th paragraph and in my former dispatches. You will constantly therefore keep this object in view.

19. I am especially directed to advert to the management of the household and domestic concerns of the Raja and the affairs of the interior of the palace through the hands of an English Gentleman, attached to the Residency. His Lordship in Council cannot but apprehend that the permanence of such an arrangement, whatever may have been the temporary advantages of its establishment at the outset is calculated to give dissatisfaction both to the Rajah's family and to the people and it is considered of essential consequence that it should be superseded with the least practicable delay. The arrival of Gujjaba Dada, it is to be hoped, will enable you at once to place in the hands of their natural guardians the management of this branch of the Rajah's affairs.

20. His Lordship in Council is also disposed to look to that person eventually as the fittest organ, aided by reputable and experienced Ministers and agents, for establishing during the Rajah's minority such an administration as has already been referred to.

21. These observations, you are aware, apply to the civil and internal administration of the country only. The military power of the state must remain essentially in our hands. I shall have the honour to address you separately on the subject of the Rajah's military establishments in reply to your dispatch of the 9th of August.

22. The Governor-General in Council has perused the amended draft of a treaty transmitted with your dispatch now acknowledged, and concurs in the expediency of the alterations as being better suited to the actual and prospective condition of the state of Nagpur. The assumption by the Rajah of the title of Sena Sahib seems unobjectionable, and the compulsory renunciation of it could not fail to be felt as a severity and a degradation. You are accordingly empowered to execute and exchange the treaty in the usual form, subject to the Ratification of the Governor-General in Council.

23. The stipulations of the treaty are already in course of operation under the implied engagements already formed with the Government of Nagpur.

24. You will be pleased to fix the date to which payment of the arrears of subsidy is claimable according to your view of the means of the Raja and the liberal consideration, with which it is incumbent on us to treat him in the settlement of all these questions.

Letter No. 78.—The writer suggests that owing to the “boldness of the Gonds in their late incursions”, and the inaccessibility of the country, two battalions might be raised and posted, one at Jubbulpore and the other at Hoshangabad for the protection of the adjoining districts. For internal police, he thinks it “will be not to rely principally on the responsibility of Patels and Zamindars”.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 13th September 1818.

The depredations which have been lately committed or threatened by the Gonds in the districts to the Southward of the Nerbudda have suggested to me the necessity of proposing that some means should be provided effectually to guard against them in future.

2. The boldness of the Gonds in their late incursions has no doubt been owing in a great degree to the presence of Appa Sahib and his followers in the hills, to the difficulties to which the several bodies collected there have been reduced for procuring the means of subsistence, and to the active part taken by Chain, Sah and others of the Gond chiefs in Appa Sahib's favour. It is known that in some instances the Gonds succeeded in intimidating our subundies by propagating false reports that their parties were accompanied by a proportion of Arabs.

3. In so far as the evil is to be attributed to these causes it may of course be considered as merely temporary. I believe however that the districts immediately bordering on the hills have always been subject to incursion from the Gonds. Mr. Hamilton will no doubt be able after the present disturbances shall have ceased, to make arrangements calculated to reclaim them from their predatory habits, but I apprehend that the complete attainment of this object can only be a work of time, and that we must in the first instance be prepared to guard against occasional depredations.

4. With regard to the internal police of all the districts I am at present disposed to think that it will be best to rely principally on the responsibility of the Patels or Zamindars; having no establishments exclusively for Police excepting in towns on the great roads, and in some particular situations, as Ghats of the river and passes into the hills.

5. For preventing the depredations of the Gonds again it appears to me that mere Burkundauzes or such subundies as we have maintained, which are in fact no other than mere Burkundauzes, are likely to be always, as they have hitherto proved, quite inefficient. The incursions of the Gonds being I believe generally made in considerable bodies it requires I conceive that there should be a force in some degree organized to resist them with effect.

6. Under this impression the suggestion which I would venture to offer is, that either the Nujeeb corps at present established in the Dukhanteer should be augmented or that an additional corps on the same scale should be raised, so as to provide for the duties of the whole of the districts. The latter plan would I imagine be preferable, as under the former the men detached would be in some cases at an immense distance from the headquarters of the Corps. If two Battalions were raised, one might be stationed at Jubbulpore for the duties of this district, of Seoni Chappara, of Burgee and of Mandla; the other at Hoshangabad, for the duties of the Dukhanteer, of the Hoshangabad, and of the Betul districts. Without reference to the incursions of the Gonds I apprehend that two Corps of this description will be hereafter necessary for ordinary Police duties.

7. The present establishment you will recollect, of the Corps in the Dukhanteer is one Rissala of 100 Sowars and 5 Companies of Nujeebs of 100 each, exclusive of Native officers. The monthly expence is about Sicca Rupees 5500. I am disposed to think that it would be expedient to reduce the number of Sowars, and to increase that of Nujeebs, as the parts of the country in which the depredations of the Gonds are to be resisted, are for the most part, I believe, of such a Nature that horsemen can be of little service.

Letter No. 79.—The letter refers to a correspondence between the rebel Chain Shah and Raja Kirat Singh of Puteera. The suggestion is that the correspondence is for some sort of a conspiracy, which had to be enquired into and ascertained. The two enclosures are important.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 14th September 1818.

I have the honour to annex for your information copies of two letters from Captain Henley in reply to one from me communicating a copy of a letter which I received from Lieutenant Hamilton, dated the 12th ultimo. You will, of course, have received from Lieutenant Hamilton a communication corresponding with that which he addressed to me. I wrote to Mr. Maddock, acting Agent to the Governor General in Saugor, on the subject of the correspondence said to be carried on by Chain Sah with Rajah Kirat Singh of Puteera; but in consequence of his absence from Saugor Mr. Maddock has not yet, I believe, been able fully to enquire into the circumstances. I hope to be able myself to ascertain what degree of truth there is in the report. Raja Kirat Singh has a valuable Jagir in Saugor and it would seem improbable that he should risk it on so desperate a state.

TO—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 17th instant with its enclosure and beg to offer my acknowledgements for the information thus communicated.

I had previously received intimation of the correspondence carried on by Ramdhol and Khan Singh Sikh with the Ex-Rajah of Nagpur and had urged the Nawab of Bhopal to take measures for their apprehension at the earliest opportunity the result of which I shall do myself the honour to communicate.

The number of troops and retainers that could be collected by the three persons named in Captain Hamilton's letter does not exceed four hundred Horse and Foot.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Schore :

(Sd.) W. HENLEY, Capt.,

The 28th August 1818.

On duty at Bhopal.

To—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo I have the honour to acquaint you that Ramdeal or Ramdhol, the chief alluded to in your dispatch of the 17th ultimo, has been secured and placed in the Fort of Futtehgarh at Bhopal, and that Khan Singh Sikh is on his way to Bhopal where he will be detained.

Rajah Kirat Singh recently held a small district of Bhopal named Papura but which was resumed by the Nawab a few months ago and he has now no connection with this state.

The Nawab has detached parties of troops to all the principal Ghats of the Nerbudda in his dominions, from Barkutch Eastward with directions to apprehend and send in any armed persons not in the employ of the British Government who may attempt to pass to the Southern Bank.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Shore :

(Sd.) W. HENLEY, Capt.,

The 3rd September 1818.

On duty at Bhopal.

Letter No. 80.—The letter and its enclosures refer to the action of Major Bawer in which many of the insurgents were killed, and to the Military dispositions for intercepting the rest of them who were fleeing towards Assergarh.

FROM—LIEUT. COLONEL J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 18th September 1818.

I have the pleasure to annex a copy of a letter from Captain Newton bearing date the 15th instant together with a copy of my reply to it.

To—LIEUTENANT BECHER, OFFG. ASST. QR. MASTER GENERAL.

SIR,

Having been made acquainted with the success of Major Bawer's Detachment against the enemy to the North-East of Multai and conceiving the probable choice (that the confusion and discomfiture such an example will leave upon those who were so fortunate to

escape the fate of their fallen comrades and others who are friends in their cause) that they will lose no time in making the best of their way out of our reach and Assirgarh appearing to be their ultimate object, I have deemed it prudent to anticipate their retreat by detaching 200 Infantry and the whole of Lieutenant Blair's Horse to the village of Tekari having in view the object of obviating the difficulty which might again be opposed to a detachment by the sudden rise of the rivers Sampna and Machna which renders them impossible.

The detachment marched at 4 p.m. this day under the command of Lieutenant Wardlaw of the 22nd Regiment with directions to remain at that village and to act according to information relative to the direction and movements of the enemy giving me immediate notice of every information he may obtain and of any movement he may make that I may, if I see the necessity, move to his support with the rest of the detachment under my command. I have written to the neighbouring Zamindars in whose villages I have runners and.....of Irregular Horse to afford Lieut. Wardlaw every possible intelligence of the enemy. I have also written to Lieut. Orr, Commanding a Detachment at Shahpur, to look out for the enemy in his quarter and to furnish Lieutenant Wardlaw and myself with any information he may obtain respecting their movements. Tikaree is distant hence 5 miles North a little East. I received accounts half an hour ago of Lt. Wardlaw having crossed both rivers, which I consider very fortunate, for on his marching off it commenced raining with great violence and the rivers are now full and impassable.

To—CAPTAIN THOMAS NEWTON, COMMANDING AT
BETUL.

SIR,

Having had the honour to receive and submit to the Officer Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed in reply to communicate to you his entire approbation of the prompt measures you have taken to intercept the enemy in their conjectured flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams trusts that the judicious arrangements you have made may be attended with a successful result and your efforts rewarded by an opportunity of punishing an enemy whose conduct to a detachment of the Corps to which you belong was so savage and inhuman.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hoshangabad :

(Sd.) ROBERT BECHER, Lieut.,

The 18th September 1818.

Offg. Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. General.

Letter No. 81.—The letter has an enclosure, both of which mention with approbation "Major Bawer's prompt and spirited attack upon the enemy at the village of Bordehi" near Amla which dispersed them.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 18th September 1818.

Having received from Major Munt the copy of a letter to your address under date the 14th instant, detailing his arrangement, and the brilliant result which had attended, Major Bawer's prompt and spirited attack upon the enemy at the village of Bordehi, I do myself the honour of enclosing for your information a copy of the Assistant Adjutant-General's reply by my direction of this date.

The sentiments of applause which I have expressed on the decision, ability and judgment evinced by Major Bower and of the energetic exertions of his gallant detachment will, I hope, meet with your concurrence.

TO—MAJOR H. MUNT, COMMANDING IN THE BETUL
VALLEY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant with its enclosures being copy of your letter of that date to the address of the Resident at Nagpur detailing the arrangements which you had adopted for making a continued attack upon a body of the enemy and the merited success which had attended the operations of the Detachment from Amla under Major Bower.

This account of the spirited attack made by Major Bawer on the enemy at Bordehi was received by Colonel Adams with admiration, and satisfaction and the decision with which it was resolved upon, together with the judgment and ability displayed in the execution, "so particularly conspicuous" justly claim the tribute of his warmest applause. The Commanding Officer will accordingly have great pleasure in making a faithful report of this brilliant affair for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, and in the meantime I am desirous to request you will tender Colonel Adams's unqualified thanks to Major Bawer and his gallant Detachment upon the happy and complete result which rewarded their energetic exertions on this occasion.

I am further instructed to acquaint you that the measures which you have adopted, since you assumed the command of the troops in the valley of Betul, appear to the Commanding Officer

highly judicious, but if the sentiments expressed regarding the evacuation of Amla by the enemy, as far as it affects the conduct of Capt Jones whose official report was calculated to afford satisfaction Colonel Adams is unable to form any judgment, until a copy of your letter to Mr. Jenkins is received.

In conclusion, I am directed to inform you that as soon as ever the weather clears up immediate attention will be afforded to the equipment of the troops previously operating in the Betul district, whose comfort and alleviation after the great privation which they have so cheerfully borne is, Colonel Adams's most anxious wish.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hoshangabad :

(Sd.) J. SCOTT.

The 18th September 1818.

Letter No. 82.—The letter has an enclosure, which gives a detailed and graphic account of how Lt. J. Cruickshank met and dispersed a band of 500 marauders with considerable slaughter. Captain Sparke's tent and Palanquin were recovered from them.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 25th September 1818.

I have the honour to transmit for your information the copy of a private letter from Lt. Cruickshank to the address of Captain Newton.

The official details of these truly dashing affairs which have placed the professional abilities of Lieut. Cruickshank in so conspicuous a point of view have not yet been received, but a copy shall be duly forwarded immediately they are received.

MY DEAR NEWTON,

I informed you from Dhaul of my intention to move against Dajee and Gubbee, Arab and Gond Chiefs. We marched from Dheul at 3 p.m. of the 20th, reached Amarwara at 6, rested the men till 8 when the Hircarrah with a guide returned from Jowala Ghurrie we lost no time in moving off as the distance was greater than we had understood over a bad road, I did not reach the place till 8 a.m. of the 21st instant found them in a very strong position in a glen with a couple of deep and rapid Nallahs running across the entrance in both of which they took post and kept up a smart fire. The infantry went at the centre in double quick the 7 Cavalry to the

right round the skirt of the glen. The Rohillas did the same but to the left. The Infantry coming up to the Nallahs, at which time all the cavalry were well in, the chaps took to their heels after which it was a perfect slaughter. Their numbers were 500—200 Arabs, 150 Hindustanis, and 150 Gonds; the killed and wounded from 250 to 300, all the killed were Arabs with the exception of a few Hindustanis. There were 3 Jemadars Arabs found killed, after the sky was over, we set too, and burnt the place. Four Magazines were blown up, 2 of which contained great quantities of powder. Lots of loot, Elephants, camels, horses, bullocks, silk, Arab Matchlocks and swords, Captain Spark's tent, and Palankeen. We then reassembled, and returned four miles towards the hills to touch up Gubba, when we came within sight they sounded their trumpets, assembled and opened fire from Jungles and Matchlocks; this large village was situated at the bottom of a mountain. The infantry divided, Hull and myself with the 10th went to the left to ascend and overtop the fellows, Heuver with the 23rd advanced to the front the cavalry drawn up to act as opportunities offered, after a few rounds they fled up the mountain and left us to burn the village which we did, in Gubba's House, there was a quantity of supplies all went. I am very sorry to inform you Lane was wounded in the leg, the same ball killed We have 3 sepoys and a Drummer wounded all..... Blair 3 Sowars and 4 Horses wounded, 2 horses killed, Cavalry 2 Horses killed. The distance from Dhoul to Jewahgury is full 26 miles from Dhul, the men did it most cheerfully though they did not eat since leaving Dhoul. I have just received yours of the 21st. I am just marching off and will stop at Mudisurra, or.....as I find provisions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Raneepore :

Your most obedient humble servant,

The 22nd September 1818. (Sd.) J. CRUICKSHANK, Lieutenant.

Letter No. 83.—The letter contains Mr. Molony's views about raising five Tomans of Gonds who can be employed in the place of the Risalahs for maintaining peace and order in the newly acquired districts.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 20th November 1818.

On the receipt of your letter of the 21st September in reply to my address of the 13th September suggesting the formation of an additional Nujeeb Corps and the removal of the present Nerbudda Local Corps to Hoshangabad I immediately wrote to Lieutenant

Montgomery desiring his opinion as to the practicability of immediately withdrawing any part of the Nerbudda local Corps from the valley with a view to its employment in the Western districts; and I also wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Adams and to Major McPherson requesting their opinions, regarding the number of Nujeebs required for the duties of the Western districts, the expediency of composing a corps partly of Gonds and the utility of the Reessalah of horse at present attached to Nerbudda Corps.

I have the honour to transmit to you copies of the letters which I received from Lieutenant Montgomery, and from Colonel Adams and Major McPherson in reply to my enquiries on the above points.

I am disposed, I confess, to attach very considerable weight to the opinion of Major McPherson regarding the unfitness of Gonds for military services. Nevertheless I think that the motive for employing during a time the followers of the Gond Chiefs mentioned by Lieutenant Col. Adams outweigh this consideration. I therefore propose to raise three Tomans of Nujeebs from the followers of those chiefs, and a fourth Toman may I think be advantageously composed of the followers of a Pathan named Basseit Khan mentioned in a further letter addressed to me by Lt. Col. Adams, of which I have also the honour to enclose a copy. A fifth Toman may, I imagine, be formed by a selection from the Sebundies now employed in the Western districts, an arrangement which will be attended with some saving of expense.

Five Tomans, you will observe, is the extent of augmentation suggested by Colonel Adams as required at present for the duties of the Western districts, and the opinion of Major McPherson points at even a greater number. I consider your letter of the 21st September as authorizing an immediate augmentation to this extent, and therefore I have taken upon myself to direct Lieutenant Campbell to proceed to Hoshangabad for the purpose of raising the additional Tomans, desiring him to conform to such suggestions as he may receive from Lt. Col. Adams regarding their formation. The intelligence contained in Lieutenant Hamilton's address to you of the 27th ultimo, of which I had the honour to receive a copy in your letter of the 5th instant, tends very much to strengthen my conviction that the immediate adoption of this measure is indispensable.

I would not propose that the Western Nujeeb Corps should be permanently kept up on the scale now suggested, but if the proposition for raising an additional corps for the duties of the Eastern districts, should meet with the sanction of Government, two or three of the Tomans might be transferred to the latter Corps, which would be available for the duties of the Eastern part of the Dukhan-teer or Southern Valley, as well as for those of this district and of Seoni, Chappara and Mandla. The strength of each corps can then be fixed at 7 or 8 Tomans as may be found necessary.

I beg to propose that the Rissala of horse attached to the Nerbudda local Corps should be discharged as soon as the additional Tomans are completed.

To—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 26th September just received, I beg leave to offer my opinion of the inexpediency of withdrawing any part of the local corps from the valley for the duties of the more western districts under any circumstances, short of an increase to the number of Regular troops now occupying it.

I have the honour to enclose a present state and disposition return of the corps, from which you will have a better opportunity of estimating the propriety of my opinion on reference to the nature of the posts occupied by the Tomans and the inadequacy even of their largest detachments of a whole Toman, for the duties which may now be daily incidental to them.

I have been anxious to send up a reinforcement to the Toman on duty at Babye where within these last 10 days 4 villages have been plundered and destroyed, and where the enemy is in greatest force, but I have been withheld by a conviction that as soon as any extensive line of the boundary shall be unoccupied by our small Detachments, the valley will immediately suffer much injury from irruptions of little parties of Gonds, where they have not the means of collecting in numbers; and it has been proved to my entire satisfaction that nothing but the presence of armed parties, to whom the Rayats may look for protection, will ever induce the inhabitants to remain in the villages or cultivate the lands adjacent to the hills.

This subject has lately been brought before me in various ways and my anxiety for the whole has been proportionate with the proof of the (truth of the general assertion of those conversant with) the fears entertained for the Gonds, afforded in the desertion of the villages in the Babye District.

Two villages in the Futtehpore District have just been plundered and I am in hourly expectation of hearing that something similar has occurred in the Bachye Pergunna. Indeed whenever the smallest party of Gonds may make its appearance the consequence must be the same. The villagers have not even resolution sufficient to make the most trifling resistance which might afford a hope of relief, and you will judge of the portion of courage required for such a risk when I tell you that, a Duffadar and 8 Sowars of Rohilla Cavalry patrolling between Simaria and

Sohagpur kept at bay about 250 of them who had come down in the way they generally practice of giving timely notice of their approach by every noise at their command, and kept them there till a party reached them from Sohagpur which immediately dispersed them causing some loss.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Gurrurwara:

Your most obedient humble servant,

The 1st Oct. 1818.

(Sd.) H. A. MONTGOMERIE.

To—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON NERBUDDA.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 16th ultimo and in reply beg to express my opinion, that upon the plan proposed by you, the services of the Gonds, regarding whom I had written to Mr. Jenkins may be found most useful, and be advantageously employed.

The most eligible position for the Head Quarters of the Nerbudda local Corps appears to me to be Pannagarh, or the Western Gurrurwarra and in the present state of the valley I would suggest that five additional Toomans, should be raised each 100 strong, including Sirdars. Such reduction can hereafter take place as circumstances may call for, and on their being completed, I think it would be advisable to discharge or perhaps transfer the Rissala to the Rajah's contingent.

Three of these Toomans if not more, will, I think, be readily furnished by the Gond Chiefs, Nihal Singh, Anup Singh and the Rani of Chandgarh. The opportunity it will afford of providing for their nearest relations as Toomandars and other under officers, with a subsistence, and livelihood to so great a number of their followers, will be such a relief upon their limited and scanty resources that the proposition will no doubt be joyfully accepted. The only point upon which I can anticipate opposition, will be a wish to receive the amount of each Tooman collectively, and distributing the pay to each individual under their own arrangements, but the objections against this, if we wish them to be of any service, are too manifold for it to be in any way acceded to.

Five Rupees a man per month and which is I believe the pay of the local Corps, would be ample and sufficient. The pay of the Toomundars, and other officers, cannot of course be settled, until

some discussions have taken place on the subject with the parties themselves. Whatever proportion of the five Toomans, cannot be completed by these Gonds, may be raised in the valley.

I shall be obliged by a communication of your sentiments when, if these preliminary observations meet your concurrence, I will advise the chiefs in question and call upon them to furnish as many men as they can.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Head Quarters,

Nagpur Subdy. Force,

Hoshangabad,

The 10th October 1818.

(Sd.) J. W. ADAMS, Lt.-Col.

Commanding Nagpur Subdy. Force.

To—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON
THE NERBUDDA.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo mentioning your having suggested to Mr. Jenkins the expediency of raising a Nujeeb Corps for service in the district under my charge, and requesting me to state my opinion as to the number of men that will be required for the protection of those districts from the incursions of the Gonds and for garrisoning small forts in which it may be objectionable to place regulars. Also desiring to know my opinion as to the practicability and expediency of forming the Corps partly of Gonds from the followers of such of the Gond Chiefs as have entitled themselves to consideration, and further requesting to be informed whether I would think it desirable that a proportion of Suwars should be attached to the Corps.

In reply to the first paragraph I beg to state that I consider a Corps of from six to seven hundred strong necessary at least for some time to come, viz. about 250 or 300 for the duties of the districts in the valley including the forts of Saoligarh and Sconi and the Tallookas of Shahpur and Ranipur and the remainder for the parts of the ceded districts above Ghats.

In reply to the second paragraph I beg to state that from the experience I have had of the Gonds who were entertained by us as sebundies, and from their general character as soldiers, I do not conceive it advisable that any part of this Corps should be formed

of them. I would recommend that if practicable it should be formed exclusively of Hindustanees who have no families in this country.

In reply to the third paragraph, I am of opinion that if the description of men forming our irregular cavalry could be procured they would be of infinite service in repelling the incursions of the Gonds, but the Maharatta Sowars procurable in this country of none whatever.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Betul :

(Sd.) D. McPHERSON,

The 19th October 1818.

In Charge of the Ceded Districts.

To—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON
THE NERBUDDA.

SIR,

A short time ago a Pathan by the Name of Busseit Khan was sent in to me by Lieutenant Ward Commanding at Sohagpur. His uncle was formerly Killedar of the fort but was displaced by Sadik Ali Khan and the Killedarship given to Sher Khan since which they have continued to reside in Sohagpur.

Busseit Khan stated his business to me in what I could not but consider very fair, and candid terms, he wished he said as there was a misunderstanding between his party, and Sher Khan's now employed by us that a passport should be given for himself and the families of his dependants to go across the Nerbudda and reside in the Bhopal country until matters were settled or as he could amongst his followers, muster 100 Matchlock men he was willing he said to accept such service as I would give him to ensure the peace and safety of their families-

Lieutenant Ward was desired to refer Busseit Khan to Captain Robert at Punnagarh and in a letter received from the latter officer this morning he also speaks in very favourable terms of him. I cannot but be of opinion their services at the present moment will be found most useful in many points of views. 1st The importance of detaching a body of Soldiers of fortune from the immediate necessity of taking service with the enemy. 2nd. The employment and prospect of future provision it will hold out to good conduct and 3rd. The desirable effect it will have on the disaffected in that neighbourhood from the knowledge which Busseit Khan and his followers must have of them from a long residence. I would therefore beg to recommend that Busseit

Khan and his followers should form one of the new Tomans in the Nerbudda local Corps on which I have already done myself the pleasure of addressing you, and I have accordingly requested Captain Robert to offer him these assurances pending your concurrence.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Head Quarters,

Nagpur Subdy. Force.,

Hoshangabad :

The 24th October 1818.

(Sd.) J. W. ADAMS, Lt.-Col.,

Commanding Nagpur Subdy. Force.

Letter No. 84.—The letter carries an enclosure in which measures taken to give protection to certain places in the Chanda district, viz. Guwardha, Gheelgaum, Dhanora, Paunee, Brahmpuri and Wairagarh against incursions, are referred to.

FROM—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING AT
NAGPUR.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur, the 8th December 1818.

I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a letter, this day received from Major Wilson.

TO—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 3rd instant beg to report for the information of the Officer Commanding that in anticipation of his orders, I have already established a Garrison in Bairagarh. This I was enabled to do in concert with and by the assistance of Captain Saunders, from whose Detachment I this morning separated at that place. I have established posts also at Guwardah, Gheelgaum and Dhanora, the former of which is a kind of outpost to prevent incursions into the Pownee, Brahmpuri and the more cultivated parts of the Wyragarh and on the North East of the Chanda district. Within the last two days all depredations seem to have

ceased, and I hope soon to find the Sebundies in sufficient protection for those parts of the country, such further aid as may be required for the territories of Chanda, I shall be happy to afford.

I shall immediately acquaint Captain Saunders with the orders regarding him and his Detachment. He is however much recovered from his indisposition, and I hope will not find it necessary to proceed to Nagpur on that account, respecting his Detachment I propose continuing it in its present position for a few days till the state of the Chanda district is ascertained, as in the event of our assistance being required there, it will be a situation to act in the small tract lying to the East of the Wainganga while my Detachment moves in concert on the West of that river. In the mean time I am proceeding to Brahmपुरi which I expect to reach tomorrow on matters connected with the permanent tranquillity of this part of the country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Camp at Bootlee Ghat, Your most obedient humble servant,
 Right Bank of the Wainganga, (Sd.) J. W. WILSON, Major,
 The 5th November 1818. Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No. 85.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which the activities of certain insurgents—Indra Shah, Nizam Shah and others in Chanda district are referred to. Steps already taken or under contemplation are also mentioned.

FROM—LT.-COL. W. H. SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Saoner, the 10th January 1819.

I have the honour to transmit for your information copy of a letter received from Lieutenant Kanttam, commanding the 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry.

TO—THE ASSISTANT Q. R. MASTER GENERAL OF THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Officer Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, of my having this day marched from Paoni with the intention of proceeding to Wairagarh, in consequence of a communication I have received from Lieutenant Crawford stating, that Indrashaw, Nizamshaw and others, had moved to Dhanoree, with a large body of armed

men, including, it is said, two hundred Horse. Lieutenant Crawford mentions to me that he has made a requisition for the Subedars party of the 1st Regiment N. I., if I should meet them on the route, I shall consequently take them back with me to Wyragarh.

The Native Officers party that I dispatched to the Ambora Hills had not been fortunate enough to fall in with the enemy; I have ordered them to rejoin me, and expect they have returned to Paoni today, and tomorrow they will be able to overtake me at Brahmpuri.

Lieutenant Don reached Wyragarh on the 4th and Lieutenant Crawford mentions in his letter to me, that they intended to move after the enemy at Dhanoree (which is about 24 miles distant from Wyragarh) on the evening of the 5th. I have not yet heard the result of their expedition.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Camp at Belgaon,	Your most obedient humble servant,
13 Miles S. E. of Paoni,	(Sd.) J. HUTTON, LIEUTENANT,
January 7th 1819.	S. O. in Charge, 2nd Bn. 1st Regt.

Letter No. 86.—The letter deals with the problems of revenue administration in the newly acquired territories and refers to certain Zamindary Mahals "paying a fixed annual Oobaaree or quit rent". The information contained therein regarding Sohagpur is also important.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Narsingpur, the 16th January 1819.

Various causes have hitherto prevented my bringing under your notice the circumstances of the district of Sohagpur, but as they would hardly afford a valid excuse for the delay I shall not refer to them more particularly.

The territory comprehended in the cession of Sohagpur comprises, besides the Khalsa lands of Sohagpur proper, the following Zamindary mehals paying a fixed annual Oobaree or quit rent, viz. Chandeea, Kunroodehee, Koanreea, Chang, Nigawanee. Pata, Syrye, Jyteeoor and Singwara. Of the Mehals enumerated in your dispatch to Mr. Adam of the 1st June 1814, Anukpoor is included in Sohagpur proper and Achalpoor in Pata. I have excluded Ramgarh from the above enumeration as the revenue from it is now paid along with that of the other Mehals held by

the same Zamindar, and immediately dependant on the district of Garrah.

The following is a statement of the revenue which the Nagpur Government considered to be derivable from these territories :—

SOHAGPUR KHAS

	Rs.
Land Revenue, Nagpur	4,222
Sayer and Abkari	3,068
Other miscellaneous sources of revenue including fines and forfeiture	2,192
	<hr/>
	9,482
Chandees	3,000
Kunroodehee	1,000
Kounreea	900
Chang	500
Nigwane	2,000
Pata	1,500
Sarye	100
Jytepoor	500
Singwora	950
	<hr/>
Total ..	19,932

There are also a few Jagir and Khyrat lands in Sohagpur proper which are not included in the above statement.

The Oobaree however from Chandeea and Kunroodehee is stated in the accounts as Lor-tulbec, or only to be exacted by force. In point of fact no payment was ever realized from the Zamindars of those mehals except on the first occasion of their invasion by the Nagpur troops, and they cannot I conceive in any respect be considered as having been annexed to the dominions of the Nagpur state.

The Oobaree realized from Singwara has also lately amounted to only 400 Rupees in consequence I believe of that Zamindary being in a great measure depopulated.

The actual revenue was, therefore only Rupees 15,382.

annum to Rajah Govindjeet the son of the former Zamindar of

And this was chargeable with a pension of Rs. 3,000 per Sohagpur proper.

The revenue moreover is not all likely to be increased, for the whole tract forms, I believe, one of the wildest and least improveable portions of India.

With reference to the insignificant revenue derivable from Sohagpur proper and its immense distance from any station at which an European officer is likely to reside it will be advisable I conceive to restore it to Raja Govind Jeet stipulating for the payment of an Oobaree from him, as from the other Zamindars calculated so as to leave him something more than his pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

I am not yet able to judge whether any establishment would be still required for collecting the Oobaree from the Zamindars. They have generally, I believe, required some degree of coercion to enforce their payments to the Nagpur Government, but I conceive that they may be induced by conciliation to pay their revenue regularly at Jubbulpore, or if it should be thought more advisable to the officer in charge of Sirgooja.

I have for the present given them the option of either making their payments to the Kamavisdar at Solapur, which will be most convenient for them, or directly to myself at Jubbulpore which may possibly be more agreeable to their wishes. I am desirous to avoid entrusting the Kamaisdar with any authority to coerce them for the payment of revenue. The Zamindars of Kounreca and Chang have, I believe, generally paid their revenue in horses and Tattoos, but I hope it may be found practicable to obtain in a more convenient shape.

I have not made any demand for the payment of Oobaree from the Zamindars of Chandeea and Kunroodehee, as the question regarding the Rajah of Rewa's supremacy over them was referred to Government and as it appears to me quite clear that those Mehals cannot be considered as having been annexed to the Nagpur Dominions, their fealty to the Raja of Rewa, however, though they.....brought it forward as a plea for.....payment to the British Government....., I believe, merely nominal, and they.....in point of fact, I understand, entirely.....independent. The immediate authority over the Zamindar of Chandeea, if it could be asserted on the ground of his connection with the Nagpur Government, or obtained by any arrangement with the Raja of Rewa, would, I am disposed to think, be a more desirable acquisition than any of those which we have derived from the cession of Solapur and its dependencies. Chandeea, you are aware, immediately adjoins the district of Garrah, and the depopulation which has taken place in the bordering pergunnah of Koombhee is principally, I believe, to be attributed to depredations from that quarter. One instance has occurred since the establishment of the authority at Jubbulpur in which a few cattle were carried off, and though the Zamindar showed sufficient readiness to afford redress. it appeared that he had no effectual control over the plunderers who were some members of his own family. I have told him, of course, that he must in every case be held responsible, and I beg to suggest that at all event I may be authorized to enforce my decisive measures, if necessary, by restitution of plundered property without any reference to the Rajah of Rewa.

If the Pergunnah of Sohagpur should be given up to Raja Govind Jeet, it may still perhaps be a question whether the fort should be surrendered to him in its present state, as if it might possibly become a source of annoyance from the inability to defend it, though of his own.....peaceable disposition I entertain no doubt.

On demanding the surrender of the fort and district, as it was just.....the period of Appa Saheb's escape and there seemed reason to apprehend that that event might occasion considerable disturbance in Chateesgarh, I thought it prudent not to discharge immediately any part of the Garrison. When that ground of apprehension had, in great measure ceased, I discharged the greatest part, and I have now reduced the number to 59, foot Sebundies and 17 Sowars. The expence of these is still very burthensome but I think it necessary to retain them till the question regarding the district be determined and the disposition of the neighbouring Zamindars be proved. There are some Gonds immediately to the southward of Sohagpur who have been long habituated to plundering, and I was enabled lately by means of the garrison, to recover some cattle that had been carried off from the Thakoors of Kumurdeh and Mundriah. I am in hopes, however, that the Zamindars may be brought to effect of themselves the suppression of these habits.

Having ascertained that Rajah Govindjeet had not received any part of his pension for the past year, in consequence of the state of affairs having put a stop to the usual remittance from Chattisgarh, from which the.....charges of Sohagpur were defrayed,.....believing him to be in considerable.....in consequence, I took upon myself to pay him 1,000 Rupees, pending the decision of the Government regarding the continuation of his pension or the restoration of the Zamindaree.

I must again apologize for the delay which has occurred in making this reference, and I can only plead that the occupation of my temper in duties which pressed upon me more urgently continually prevented my taking the subject into consideration.

Letter No. 87.—The letter contains three enclosures which reveal that the villages round about were subject to the depredations of the Gonds. The efforts made to stop this had not been very successful.

**FROM—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.**

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Multai, the 21st January 1819.

In transmitting to you the enclosed copies of correspondence, I lament to say that notwithstanding the precautions I have taken to afford protection to the villages in this district against the incursions of the Gonds, they have proved to be insufficient to guard them against the attacks of these marauders. Neither do I see any method of effectually putting a stop to this evil unless by means of a large establishment of Sibundies to be distributed through the different villages bordering on the jungle.

It would, I conceive, considerably tend towards promoting the zeal and efficiency of such an establishment, if they were punctually paid, and placed under the command of an European officer, whose duty it would be to visit them frequently and by his.....to stimulate them to act.....with the duties expected from them.

At this moment I consider that.....would require the whole of.....present force to be dispersed.....the different villages, to afford.....the necessary security against the ravages of the Gonds.

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for Colonel Scott's information of the Detachment having quitted Cumbarah on the night of the 11th instant with the hope of surprising the enemy who were at this place. We marched at eight p.m. and after proceeding about six Coss, succeeded in coming undiscovered upon an advanced post of the enemy, which we had previously understood they had posted on the road, there was, however, only one man in it, at the time. who was secured by avoiding a village where we learnt there was another party posted. We came in sight of the fires of the enemy about 4 o'clock; they had, however taken too much precaution, to prevent our getting on them without being discovered, for, an alarm was given before we had sufficiently closed upon them, to give our fire with effect, and owing to the proximity of a range of hills, and the jungles under which the village is situated, only three mounted men were found, many others, however, must have received shots in going off. Their having been so much disconcerted in this instance, they had assumed upon the strength of their numbers, and their addition of fifty only Horse which had lately joined them from Chatteesgarh.

It will, I imagine, be necessary to remain in this province for some days, and our further operations will depend upon the information that may be obtained of the direction taken by the enemy.

Camp near Owndee

(45 miles S. E. by E. Wyragarh), (Sd.) S. HUTTON, Lieutenant,
the 13th January 1819. S. O. in charge, 2nd Bn., 1st Regt.

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that the village of Danwa (about 4 coss distant) was yesterday morning at daybreak attacked and partially burnt by a party of Gonds, 300 strong; three small villages

immediately under it were also burnt to the ground, and the whole of the cattle driven off. The moment I was informed of the circumstance, about 9 o' clock (a.m.) I marched with a Havildar and 20 Rank and File of Infantry and a Havildar's party of Cavalry to the spot, but found that the Gonds had decamped; however, in the hopes of being able to recover the cattle, I moved on in the direction they took, but after marching about 9 miles in a very hilly country and thick jungle inhabited by Gonds, and it being very late in the day, I deemed it advisable to return and reached Danawa just at dusk; however, one of the party, who was in a state of intoxication and had gone to sleep a short distance from the road near the village of Sunuddy, was secured and is now in confinement here. I shall feel obliged to your informing me, how the prisoner is to be disposed of, he was taken in arms besides having some suite about him. I hope in the course of a day or two to be able to gain some intelligence from him regarding the Gonds that inhabit the country to the North of Donawa. Some part of it I passed through appears to be well cultivated, but not a soul or a head of cattle in any of the villages, the whole having taken to the jungle.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp at Moorka :

(Sd.)———, Lieut.,

The 20th January 1819. Commanding a Dett., 1st Bn., 11th Regt.

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to inform you that I dispatched the Officer Commanding at Multai at 12 o'clock this day the particulars of the affairs at Donawa, and I have not the least hesitation in saying that had the Jemadar Commanding a party there, or the headman of the village sent me timely intelligence, that I could have overtaken the Gonds, and recovered their cattle, independent of what other damage I might have done them, instead of which I know nothing of the affair till 9 o'clock (a.m.) and that even was not through either of the above people, but through the Pattail of the village about 1½ Coss on this side of Donawa.

I left this the moment I received the information, and did not return till 9 (p.m.) and I can safely say, that not one of the troopers dismounted his horse for more than a minute nor did I halt anywhere in the road, so that nothing was wanting on my part, to overtake the Banditti; however, even late as I was, I think that I should have stood a better chance, had the Jemadar at

Donawa taken me the exact road, they went instead of which he took me 2 Coss round, what could have been his motives I am at a loss to imagine.

As to gaining information regarding these Gonds, is one of the most difficult things imaginable, for those people who can give it will not do it, through fear and strangers to the Gonds are presented from seeking it through the same cause as they are sure of being.....some way or other. The Prisoner I have..... Gond. I am in a great hopes, will.....point out their retreat although he at present says he knows nothing about them.

Camp at Moorka :

(Sd.) T. G. NEWALL, Lt.,

The 20th January 1819.

Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No. 88.—The letter and the enclosure report that the Gonds had looted a few villages and carried away cattle. A party of troops was sent and they came up with some of the Gonds and recovered a part of the cattle. The conduct of the Amildar Meer Wazir Ali has been adversely reported.

FROM—LT. COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Multai, the 25th January 1819.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a report from the Officer Commanding a party which I detached on the evening of the 20th instant, in consequence of information from the Amildar of the village of Donawa, that, that and the adjacent villages had been plundered and burnt by a body of Gonds, who had also drove off all the cattle and taken post within 3 or 4 Coss of Donowa.

I beg leave to bring to your notice the conduct of the Aumildar, Meer Wuzer Ali, as reported by Captain Agnew and to state that as there is a good Ghurry at Donowa and should be 30 Sebundies, the Aumildar possessed the means of defending the village from any insult from the Gonds and that all accounts state he behaved ill on the occasion.

TO—THE ACTING ASST. ADJUTANT GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Commanding Officer of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, that agreeable to the instructions I received, I proceeded on the evening of the 20th instant towards Donawa, which I reached early on the following morning. On my arrival at Donawa, I learnt from Meer Wazir Ali, the Aumildar, that a large body of Gonds had been there two days before, had plundered and burnt several houses outside the Fort.

carried off several thousand heads of cattle from thence and the surrounding villages and had retreated in a Northeasterly direction towards Bomlea,to the Kanhan river. As the Baggage and ammunition of my Detachment were greatly in the rear on my reaching Donawa, I considered it advisable to wait there until their arrival. I must here beg leave to bring to notice the conduct of Meer Wazir Ali, who to a naughty and insolent behaviour implication made to him for assistance in what his village could afford.....Sepoy who entered his fort and made some request of him he.....to answer by a blow in the face.

The Baggage and ammunition having come up at eight o'clockI marched in the direction of Bomlea at half past ten o'clock,about four miles from Bomlea, I sent on there two.....of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, disguised, in order, if possible, to gain intelligence respecting the enemy. They returned after having proceeded as far as the Khannan, without having been able to discover or learn anything whatever.

About 5 o'clock p.m. and when I began to despair of effecting the object on which I was sent, some villagers, who had come along with us from a place, called Peepee, near to Donawa, to try and.....their cattle, came and informed me, some Gonds were on a.....a few miles off. I instantly proceeded as pointed out by them with the Infantry of my detachment, the country being too close logged and Jungli, to admit of the services of the Cavalry; and arriving within a short distance of the Hill, made the necessary arrangements for an attack. We ascended in two parties, and coming on the enemy, whose numbers I could not afterwards ascertain.....which, I think, were very inconsiderable, we killed one..... The rest fled in every direction.

As from the nature of the hill, it being exceedingly.....and strong, and covered with thick jungle besides the night.....very dark, we could then do no more, returned to Lunady,burning all the huts on the hill. Early the following morning i.e., (22nd), I dispatched a party back to the hill with all the.....to the amount of about a hundred to collect all they could..... They returned about ten o'clock with a great quantity of cattle, one man and two or three women and children, whom I thought it proper afterwards to release.

Considering the object of my mission now.....at least so far as regarded the recovery of the cattle.....of no other party of Gonds being in that part of the country.....I marched back to this place.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp at Multai :

(Sd.) D. AGNEW,

The 23rd January 1819.

Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No. 89.—The letter has two enclosures, which contain reports about the surprise attacks of the British on certain Gond outposts. The Gonds were obviously refractory and took to plundering the newly-acquired territories.

FROM—LT. COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Amla, the 9th February 1819.

I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters forwarded from Lieutenant Hutton, Commanding a detachment by Captain Pedler, reporting his proceedings in two attempts to surprize the enemy and I have great pleasure in bringing to your notice the activity and spirit of enterprize displayed by Lieutenant Hutton on these occasions.

TO—CAPTAIN PEDLER, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that I yesterday received information of Nagoo Thakur's being posted at a village newly built, about 10 miles beyond Doosawany situated in a deep dale with about 60 followers of whom 25 or 30 were said to be armed with matchlocks, and the rest with swords and spears.

I determined to make a night's march to the place, accordingly I marched from Omrait at 7 p.m. with 50 men of the 11th and two bullock-loads of ammunition, directing Mirza Azen Beg to meet a party of 50 Horse under Shamshulbeg at Puchaira early this morning, and thence to proceed and take possession of the Dhowlie Ghat that it might be open on my return. I reached the Ghat about 11 and found it very difficult having been blocked up two months ago by trees felled across the road. There were also several stockades but no one to defend them, we reached the top of the descent leading down to the village occupied by Nagoo Thakur's people without being discovered. Although we passed close under two chowkees, the descent about two miles long is the steepest and most rugged I ever descended we were about two hours in reaching the bottom, we arrived there without discovery about daybreak, unfortunately we did not know the situation of Nagoo Thakur's Chowkee, it being changed every night, until we received a couple of shots from it, and the people ran off our men firing a few shots after them, we found ten or eleven matchlocks and many swords and spears at the Chowkee, nothing but women and children remaining in the village. I left a guard there and proceeded to another village from which the inhabitants had fled, leaving about 300 head of cattle and grain of all sorts in abundance, I caused this village to be burnt along with all the grain, which was there and we drove off

the cattle to the first village destroying.....on our route. We found Nagoo Thakur's stud, consisting of two large mares and 5 Tattoos in a most wretched condition and about 150 head of cattle, the grain in this village was lying in every great quantities, the whole was destroyed by fire. I believe we destroyed upwards of 150 Bullock-loads in the three villages, during my absence several shots have been fired at the Guard in the village, but without effect. I attempted to bring off the whole of the cattle, but very much feared I should not succeed, as I saw a great many people posted in the hills between which our road lay. Some of them with matchlocks in their hands, I conceive there were about.....on our right and 30 on our left, and about 20 matchlockmen.....

I sent a guard of a Naik and 10 in front of the cattle and the rest of the Detachment on the flanks and sides we had not advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile when the advanced party received a very smart fire from the.....on both flanks which was returned with a great spiritimmediately the whole Detachment was attacked on.....showers of stones were poured down from the perpendicular.....on the right. I stationed a party on an eminence clear of.....which very soon reduced the firing to an occasional shot from the enemy posted on the left were speedily put to flight the hills being accessible, but from the heavy firing on both sides the cattle having no one to look after them ran off like.....their village, we only succeeded in bringing off the.....on descending to the villages I had placed a Naik and 10 Sepoys with the ammunition, which could not be brought.....on Bullocks at the top of the Ghats, this party was attacked by a party of Gonds during our absence and dispersed them killing two. The detachment advanced and soon obliged the party in the middle of the Ghat to.....from whence they continued to annoy us by a constant but weak and useless fire, about 12 or 14 of the enemy were slain besides those who were not seen to fall. A party of about 30 Gonds divided in small ones of 4-5 and 5 keeping at a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile continued firing upon us the whole way to the top of the Dhoulie Ghat, a distance of 7 Koss, without our being able to come at them. Two were seen.....who had ventured a little nearer than the rest, not an accident occurred amongst my men and I am sorry to think so few of the enemy fell. This was principally owing to their firing from behind rocks and trees.

The men of my party displayed the greatest fortitude and perseverance throughout a harassing march of 50 miles and upwards, without having half an hour's rest the whole time or anything to eat, being twenty-one hours. The Dhoulie Ghat would have been blocked up immediately if I had not ordered the party of Horse to take possession for we saw 8 or 10 men running across the country in that direction at a very great speed in which case from the nature of the Ghat we should have lost many men in forcing a passage. The Puckally's Bullock was shot through the thigh, this was the only shot that took effect from the enemy's fire. Nago

Thakur's post is about 11 or 12 miles from Pachmarhi, the Mahadeo mountain and the perpendicular chain of hills about it are plainly visible from the top of the Ghat.

As the Gonds may attempt to plunder and destroy the villages in the valley in revenge for the burning of their own, I shall send a party of 50 matchlock men from Omrait to protect them until I hear further from you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Ruchaira :

(Sd.) G. HUTTON, Lieut.,

The.....February 1819.

Commanding a Detachment.

To—CAPTAIN PEDLER, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that having received information that the villages of Oomraira and Bellowur situated 6 miles beyond the Joonoordeo Ghat were used as depots for the reception of stolen cattle and grain, brought up from the low country and that although the headmen had about a month ago come to Oomrait professing themselves, subjects to Government, they were intimately connected with the Pachmarhi people, so much so, that all parties going and returning on plundering excursions were accustomed to halt there and dispose of their plunder to the inhabitants and the latter were protected by a part of armed Gonds. In consequence I marched last night from Oomrait about 9, intending to surprise the Gond Post, with 50 men of the 11th and 50 Horse, but owing to the badness of the road did not reach the top of the Ghat before 7 this morning and on being discovered by the Gonds they fled into the jungle leaving a good many spears in the Chowkee and also a knapsack of the Bengal 10th. The place was set on fire and burnt to the ground. In the village of Oomraid a Knapsack of the Bengal 22nd being found also a sepoy's clock, which the people could not account for. I caused their cattle to be surrounded, and brought them away with me amounting to.....Bullocks, 9 Cows and Buffaloes intending to keep them until I should hear from you regarding their disposal as also of three or four of the inhabitants, whom I brought prisoners, about a day. Cattle were also brought from Bellowur, the others having been driven off to the jungles, I could not secure them, and the Headman escaped from an escort of Horse when going agreeably to promise, to deliver up the cattle until such times as he should prove himself to be a loyal subject. The villages of Oomrai belongs to the Gond Chief Ragojee and Bellowur to Newalshah.

I shall take care of all the cattle until I hear from you respecting them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ruchaira :

(Sd.) G. HUTTON, Lieutenant,

The 27th January 1819.

Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No. 90.—The letter gives cover to two enclosures in which are reported the results of the operations of British detachments in the districts of Chanda and Wairagarh against the depredations of the Gond chiefs, some of whom had thought of surrendering to the British.

FROM—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur, the 26th March 1819.

I have the honour to transmit for your information copies of letters this day received from Lieutenant Colonel Bishop.

Camp at Berhampoorree,
24th March 1819.

TO—THE ASSISTANT QR. MASTER GENERAL, THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter received last night from Lieutenant Dore commanding in the Wyragarh district, of so many cattle having been restored I should be inclined to indulge in the hope, that it is a Prelude to both Nizam Shah and Juggoo Bapoo surrendering themselves. Juggoo Bapoo is a son of Indra Shah, the Zamindar of Murungaon and his father is one of those now in confinement with Lieutenant Crawford.

To enable Lieutenant Dore to settle with Futty Shah at Jarrah, I purpose sending a company of the 16th Light Infantry to that quarter which with the disposable force he could now from the fort of Wyragarh, I am in hopes will be sufficient.

The day before yesterday I received a communication from Lieutenant Crawford mentioning that he was extremely unwell and that he should be obliged to return immediately to Chanda for the benefit of medical advice. He expressed to me at the same time a most earnest wish that an European officer should in consequence

be sent to conduct the operations of the different parties that there are in the Chanda district, as Captain Sedlie the only officer in the Berar Battalion was under the necessity of remaining with the Head Quarters in Chanda. The person who brought Mr. Crawford's letter informed me of.....and Boojimram having collected a considerable body in that quarter and had already plundered several villages. I have in consequence deemed it but to order a Detachment of 150 Rank and file of the 16th Light Infantry under European officer to the Chanda district, which with the troops already there should be very ample to subdue there..... and effectually restore that part of the country to tranquillity.

Exclusive of the recruits, sick and.....of the two Corps I should then have upwards of 300 Rank and file, to go after Balla Mokasia, who is said to be still somewhere S. W. of this in the Brahmpuri pergunnah. I purpose dividing into two parties and to proceed towards Booramah and the other in a Westerly direction to Nagbhir and afterwards further separate and.....as from circumstances may appear best. These arrangements will I trust meet with the approbation of Lieutenant Colonel Scott. They appear to me to be the most salutary, towards effecting the desired object, expressed in your letter of the 19th instant, viz. to tranquillise the country before the commencement of the approaching monsoon.

The detachment of the 16th Light Infantry who are destined for the Chanda District arrived here this morning and Lt. Mackintosh with the remainder of his Detachment will arrive tomorrow. On my quitting this I intend leaving the whole of the sick and Drills of the Corps behind under Lieut. Stewart of the 2nd Bn., 1st Regiment.

(Sd.) C. BISHOP, Lt. Col.
Commanding a Detachment.

TO—THE BRIGADE MAJOR, LIEUTENANT COLONEL
BISHOP'S DETACHMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that two hundred and forty (240) Bullocks and Buffaloes formerly looted from this district have been lately restored, and I am in hopes that Nizam Shah the Jemadar of Ballaharsah will come in, in a few days from his having written to me saying he would, as also Jaggoo Bapoo who sent in 120 head of cattle this day and I have availed myself of the opportunity thus offered me of writing to him and recommending his coming in as far as possible, I have directed the.....Jemadar now at Geilgam to attempt to seize Fatty Shah Jemadar

of.....the Jemadar's having written to me.....was in the habit of passing the night at this village with a very few followers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Byraghur,
23rd March 1819.

(Sd.) G. W. DORE, Lt..
2nd Battalion, 1st Regt.

Letter No. 91.—As a result of the restoration of tranquillity in the various parts of the newly acquired territories the Resident directs that the military detachments operating in those parts be recalled to their headquarters or sent back to the provinces from where they came.

FROM—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Nagpur, the 12th April 1819.

Having requested Lieutenant Colonel Adams C. B. to relieve the 1st of the 11th Madras Native Infantry from its duties in the Multai districts I shall be obliged by your directing Major Woulfe to return with the headquarters and one wing of the corps to Nagpur when that relief shall take place.

The other wing I will thank you to direct to move on Chhindwara and the officer in command of it to communicate with Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of affairs in that province as to its disposal, with the exception of one company which I request may be ordered to join Captain Saunders at Pachmarhi. It may be desirable that this wing should know that it will remain out during the monsoon. I will thank you in addition to order a Subedar's party of the 6th Madras Cavalry to join this detachment when it arrives at Chhindwara, the detachments now there may be recalled and ordered to join their Head Quarters. The party of the 2nd of the 1st Madras Native Infantry in the Lanjee districts and any others now on detachment may be, in like manner directed to join their Head Quarters which I propose should, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bishop, garrison Chanda and relieve the Corps of Berar Infantry now there. In communication with Mr. Crawford, Superintendent of affairs in the Chanda district, Lieutenant Colonel Bishop will be pleased to make what arrangements may appear advisable for the protection of the Chanda, Powni and Wyragarh districts for which I conceive a complete Battalion will be quite adequate.

The 16th of Trichinopoly Light Infantry I should wish to be ordered back to Nagpur as soon as their services in those districts can be dispensed with.

From the present tranquil state of the country and the little appearance of any thing likely to disturb it, I see no necessity for the further detention of Captain Wall's Rissalah of the Reformed Horse; should you conceive with me in this opinion I would suggest that the detachment with the exception of that under Lieutenant Colonel Bishop should be recalled and Captain Wells be allowed to return.

Letter No. 92.—The Resident directs that for reasons stated by Lt.-Col. Adams the forts of Seuleegarh and Chouragarh be dismantled.

FROM—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—LT.-COL. ADAMS, COMMANDING NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE.

Nagpur, the 12th April 1819.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your answer to my letter of the 24th February relative to the demolition of the unhealthy forts.

On your explanation of the nature of the fortress of Asirgarh and with your opinion that it may be maintained by a small garrison of irregulars, I entirely concur with you that it should not be dismantled. The present garrison consists of a Killadar, and 70 sepoys which number may be increased should it be deemed necessary. Hoshangabad and Sohagpur must of course be retained and should be kept in good repair.

The reasons for dismantling Seuleegarh and Chouragarh are unanswerable and as it appears that no advantage to compensate for the expense is to be expected from the retention of a garrison in service I beg to suggest that immediate measures should be taken to dismantle those three fortresses. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letters, dated as per margin with their respective enclosures.

Letter No. 93.—The letter gives cover to two enclosures, in which are reported the operations of the troops detached in pursuit of certain Gond Chiefs and specially Balla Mokasi, who had been plundering certain Pergannahs west of Chimur.

FROM—LT. COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur, the 16th April 1819

I have the honour to forward for your information copies of letters received from Lieutenant Colonel Bishop.

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

In the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you on the 5th instant, from Gurbourey, I mentioned my intention of proceeding towards Wygaum; subsequent accounts which I received of the enemy being to the Westward of Chimur in the Karsinghy jungle, induced me to move in that direction having previously directed Lieutenant Stewart to proceed to Karsinghy from his position at Neeree, and there to act according to circumstances. I beg leave to forward a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Stewart mentioning his having proceeded in quest of the enemy, with the result of his expedition. That officer has since returned to Neeree.

Notwithstanding the positive assertion of the prisoner who was taken on a former occasion by Captain Ogilvie it appears that Balla Mokassee himself was not in that direction but had proceeded with another party across the Wainganga, towards the Amborah Hills, where he plundered two or three villages. He was driven from thence by the Sebundies stationed in that quarter when he entered the Pallandur and Sanghurry pergunnah this soon coming to the knowledge of Lieutenant Wilkinson the Assistant Collector of Deogarh he immediately ordered Lieutenant Thinter to that quarter. A letter received yesterday from Lieutenant Thinter mentions his arrival at Sanghurry on the 12th instant where he learnt that Balla Mokassee has quitted that quarter, and was said to have taken up the direction of Powni. The object in taking that route, being probably with the view of seeking refuge in the Donghur.....hills, I deemed it expedient to detach Lieutenant Palmer of the 16th Light Infantry there this morning. Another party from Wyragarh is now moving up the left bank of the Wainganga, under Lieutenant Haries of the 1st Regiment towards Ambarah and I am in hopes this insurgent will not be able to elude much longer, the different parties that are after him. I returned myself to Berhamporce yesterday as being more centrally situated for directing the operations of the different Detachments, who have likewise been directed to communicate with each other.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp at Brahmapuri:

(Sd.) C. BISHOP, Lieut.-Colonel.

April 14th 1819.

Commanding a Detachment.

To—THE ACTING MAJOR OF BRIGADE, LANGEES
POWNEE DISTRICTS.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the officer commanding the Lanjee, Pownee, Wyragarh, Chanda districts, that I marched from Kirsinghy, on the night of the 8th instant, with the Infantry and fifteen of the reformed Horse at Kirsinghy, for the purpose of protecting the Baggage etc. towards Wyeghaum, as having had intelligence of.....parties of Gond principal persons.....Pandah, and Mooneah being in the jungles near that quarter; but previous to my reaching the above mentioned place, I met with a Ghat which from the altitude, steep and rugged appearance, was induced to leave the Reformed Horse I had with me at the bottom of the Ghat, with orders to remain there, and to cut up any of the enemy that might endeavour to escape that way. On entering the jungle and approaching near the spot where the parties in question were, they abused and fired which we returned immediately and endeavoured to advance upon them; but this, I am sorry to state could not effect, in consequence of the jungle in which they had taken up their abode being too thick and surrounded by hills which were covered with wood. However I am happy to add that we completely succeeded in beating them out of their.....forest, as well as wounded several and taken two.....prisoners and likewise a great number of the arms fell in our possession.

I conclude with acquainting you that I am at present at Nursec, where I arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

Perie:

The 11th April 1819.

(Sd.) C. BISHOP.

Letter No. 94.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which Lt.-Col. Bishop lays down a plan for the protection of the country round about Chanda and Wairagarh from the depredations of the Gond Chiefs, Balla Mokasee and others during the rains. Details of the plan have been suggested to Colonel Scott for giving effect to them. The enclosure therefore indicates that the country round about Chanda, Wairagarh, Garhchiroli and Brahmपुरi was not free from dangers to peace and security.

FROM—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur, the 24th April 1819.

I do myself the honour to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a communication received from Lieutenant Colonel Bishop.

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

Colonel Scott C. B. having done me the honour to desire my opinion on the state of this part of the country and the efficiency of the measures proposed to be adopted for the protection and defence during the rains, I trust I shall be excused in communicating it rather fully.

On the western side of the Wyne Ganga the Mokassa of Sackapoor is the only Zemindar now in arms against our Government but his influence is so great throughout the whole extent Ghurbooree to Amborah that he has hitherto been enabled to elude every attempt that has been made against him. Until very lately his followers have been contented with the plunder of money, grain, cattle and arrack, but we have since had instance of their burning villages and torturing the inhabitants.

Subsequent to the arrival of the T. L. I. I laid out several Detachments to overlook his most favourite haunts, and on some occasions parties of plunderers supposed to be connected with him were come up with, but from the impenetrability of the jungle with but little loss to them these skirmishes had however the effect of frightening Balla from this part of the country and for a considerable time we lost all traces of him, although a vague and contradictory report of his having gone towards the Ambagarh hill was on circulation I however wrote to the Officer Commanding the Kantha and Lanjee to be on the look out.

I had marched to Ghurboory among the jungles, in the vicinity of which place I had good reason to.....Balla was lurking Captain Ogilive having surprized..... and Lieutenant Stewart come up with a second party of plunderers both said to belong to Balla.

At this time Lieutenant Mackintosh was at Nagbhir and Lieutenant Palmer at Brahmapuri and as Lieutenant Stewart from Neeree had followed the plunderers to Kirsinghy I moved up to Chimmooore, ordering Lieutenant Mckintosh to Ghurboree; as Lieutenant Stewart could gain no further intelligence of the plunderers and the report of Balla being North was sent to me from Pownee I returned towards Brahmpuri and ordered Lieutenant Stewart back to Neeree.

On the march I received a letter from Lieutenant Thinthar saying that Balla was positively in the Bheemsing jungles and that he had in consequence marched to Sanghurry. I immediately ordered Lieutenant Harris from Wyraghur to march up the Eastern bank of the river with 60 men of the T. L. I. to co-operate with Lieutenant Thinthar.

On my arrival here I sent Lieutenant Palmer to Junapoore to intercept Balla's retreat towards either the Amborah or Donga Moonda jungles remaining here myself ready to act as circumstances might require.

On the 15th I received a letter from Lieutenant Thinter reporting his march to Manglee and yesterday evening received his letter from Jamboory and am now anxiously waiting a further communication from him.

Lieutenant Mckintosh arrived here this morning from Ghurboory and I expect Lieutenant Stewart from Neeree tomorrow. I shall therefore immediately relieve the Detachment 2nd B., 1st Regiment N. I. at Powni and strengthen Lieutenant Palmer's party to 100 men in pursuit of Balla. I say this under the impression that in consequence of the withdrawing the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion., 1st Regt. from Kamtha and Lanjee Lieutenant Thinter will return there.

In the part of the country where Balla now is, is another proclaimed rebel in arms against us, Deena Lodhi Jamadar of the Zemindar of Rohanwarree. Upon his influence and that of a son of Indra Shah who is with Balla I should suppose Balla must principally depend while there, as I understand the Zamindar of Rohanwarree has tendered his submission to Captain Gordon. The accompanying rough plan will show you the situation of the places I have referred to and also those of the Wayragarh District.

The Zamindars of Palabassur and Janna Popry are I believe the principal people from whom any disturbances may be apprehended in that part of the country; the former has repeatedly promised to come in but as after broken his word though he remains quiet and I do not hear of any act of hostility lately committed by the latter, which I attribute to the check of the vicinity of our troops imposes upon them.

In my last letter I mentioned the importance Capt. Crawford attached to the Gurwarda Detachment, probably from the little dependance to be placed on the assurance of these Zemindars or on the dependants of those whom he has in confinement with him and the son of Indra Shah being with Balla might easily obtain for him assistance from the Murumgaon pergunnah.

The Paralkot man has hitherto declared in our favour but the proximity of his country affords immediate shelter for Futti Shah who is known to be ready to avail himself of it on the slightest alarm and it would be advisable to point for our military to pass his frontier without special authority from the Superintendent.

More to the Southward Captain Crawford has lately been forced to attack a party near Sheiry and expected to be necessitated to move against a large body collected at another Fort. Rhoondoo Bappoo is now the head of the insurgents there.

Bhima who was the man of the greatest consequence and influence in that part of the country has lately died and Goojund now his successor adopted a.....line of conduct tending to inimical.at this period I detached Lieutenant Baddely's party.....which I believe had the effect to bring him and has promised to induce Khandoo also to tender his submission but I have not yet heard with what success.

Under all the considerations I mention it as my serious opinion.

1st. That an officer and 100 men be stationed at or between Amborah and Sanghurry to watch over Dhecna Lodhi, to prevent Balla and his forming any serious party.

2nd. That a Native Officer and 50 men be kept at Pownee to keep up the communication and if necessary to send a small party towards Donger Monda.

3rd. That an officer and 100 men be kept at Berhampuri to prevent Balla returning to his own country, and keep an eye over the Nagbhir Rajah.

4th. That an European N. Officer be stationed at Wahrora to watch the Peerzah Ghur and Ghurboorce jungle and keep the communication towards Garhchiroli and the Southward open.

5th. That a Native Officer and 50 men be kept at Girwardee for the protection of that part of the country.

6th. That an European Officer and 100 men be stationed at Wyragarh to prevent any combination among the Zamindars whereabouts.

In the forts of Powni, Brahmpuri and Wyraghur there are Kutcherries and other buildings which with trilling repairs might be rendered sufficient to cover the numbers proposed.

At Amborah or Sanghurry at Wahronee and Girwardee temporary Barracks might be easily erected.

This distribution would in my mind inspire the natives with confidence, convince them of the determination of the British authorities to put a stop to the system of marauding, ensure the quiet of the next year's cultivation and perhaps what is more would prevent the rebels from having any settled home in the country and thereby disperse their adherents who would never remain exposed in the jungles to the Monsoon and the link once broken between the Leader and his gang, his consequence and influence will decline and the happiest results may be expected from it.

I hope Colonel Scott C. B. will pardon my having dwelt so much upon the subject, in giving my opinion, although it is but right to state the grounds on which I found it.

I am now waiting for some communication from Lieutenant Thinthar relative to the probable period of the arrival of the Detachment 2nd Bn., 1st Regiment from Kampta and Lanji and also for one from Lieutenant.....relative to the probable time of his reaching Wyraghur. In the mean time I have directed Captain.....to send me a particular list of the Detachments now out from Chanda, that if practicable I mayby relieving them on the march.

I shall do myself the honour of again addressing you when I receive these reports and will also communicate what I may hear from Captains Crawford and Wilkinson and let you know the probable day of my march from Brahmipuri for Chanda.

C. BISHOP, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Chanda and Wyragarh Districts.

Letter No. 95.—The letter is important inasmuch as it throws light on the state of currency in Bhonsla's territories. There was a mint at Sohagpur and there was a disparity between rupee minted at Sohagpur and at Nagpur. That is indicated in this letter.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE
NERBUDDA.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 10th June 1819.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo and to acquaint you that I shall be able without any additional funds to meet the whole of the demands on my treasury up to the 1st of August.

I take this opportunity to solicit instructions on a point of some importance namely the disposal of the Sohagpur Rupees collected in the treasury at Narsingpur.

I stated in a former letter that the revenue in the Central and Western Pergunnahs of the Duckunteer was assessed and collected in the Sohagpur currency.

I observed at the same time that I thought it would be necessary notwithstanding the suppression of the mint to continue to receive the Sohagpur Rupees in those Pergunnahs during the present year, but no longer.

I therefore directed Mr..... to conclude the settlements in the.....pergunnahs in Nagpur Rupees.....however to receive the Sohagpur Rupees in payment as the Batta.....before my arrival had been established for the issue of that currency, viz. 2 per cent.

Not knowing the.....intrinsic value of the two currencies I could not fix any other rate notwithstanding the difference between that assumed and the Batta in the market.

This arrangement however will not occasion any material loss to Government, even if the Shohagpur Rupee should not be issued at the same rate, because the assessment must have been lower if payment had been demanded in Nagpur Rupees exclusively, or if a higher Batta had been fixed on Sohagpur rupees.

The question now is what shall be done with the Sohagpur Rupees. If they be issued at the Batta at which they have been issued heretofore, it will certainly be a considerable hardship to the Troops at Gurrurwara, where the Batta is now as high as six per cent.

On the other hand the loss to Government from the recoinage of the Sohagpur rupees would not I imagine be greater than that from issuing them at the market rates of Batta. The result of some assays of the Sohagpur Rupees and of the Nagpur Rupees of recent coinage leads to a conclusion that it would be considerably less. I have no confidence however in these trials and I some time ago transmitted to the Mint Committee and to the Superintendent of Resources, specimens of each currency the assay of which at the Calcutta and Farukkabad mints may afford a satisfactory conclusion.

At all events I presume it is desirable to withdraw the Sohagpur Rupees from circulation and therefore I shall not without orders issue those which are now collected in the treasury. I calculate that the amount in the treasury will be about two Lacs and that the total coinage at the Sohagpur mint, from its Establishment to its suppression did not amount to more than between ten and twelve lacs.

Letter No. 96.—In this letter Major Macpherson proposes that in consequence of some Gond Chiefs submitting to the British some villages in the plains be given to them in order to induce them to leave their villages in jungles and take to habits of cultivation. Land may be assigned and advances in money given for seed and food grains. The Gonds may be settled in the district of Betul.

FROM—MAJOR D. MACPHERSON, IN CHARGE OF
HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul, the 19th June 1819.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Molony, dated the 9th instant on the subject of making a provision for the Gond Zamindars who have lately voluntarily come in and submitted to us. A copy of it, he informs me, has been transmitted for your sanction

of the measure in order to your conveying your instructions direct to me in the event of the principle of the proceeding proposed appearing objectionable.

2. At the present advanced period of the season the delay of another reference to Mr. Molony would be attended with considerable inconvenience. I think it therefore necessary to acquaint you that the villages hitherto held rent free by Gubba and the other Gond Zamindars are all in the hills and jungle. This circumstance I must have omitted to mention to Mr. Molony, as it is evident the proposed result of getting the Gonds to adopt habits of industry and agriculture can only be accomplished by inducing them to cultivate lands in the plains and as far removed from the jungles as possible, the district of Raneejpore is therefore on that account objectionable.

3. The mode I would beg to propose is, that instead of being allowed to hold their present rent-free villages, others of equal value and in the plains should be given to them in exchange and to those who are of consequence and weight.....them, but who have no rent-free land I would recommend that a sufficient quantity of ground (or two ploughs) either rent-free entirely or so far as stated number of years should be offered as an inducement for them to settle in the plains.

4. This arrangement would be attended with little or no loss to Government as the revenue of the present rent free villages was almost solely derived from the Mawahs, this and the small grain yielded from the soil in the hill formed their sole subsistence. The cultivation of the latter required little labour, which enabled them to indulge in their.....insolent habits.

5. The district of Multai would in my opinion be the best calculated to settle the Gonds in, both on account of its situation, the soil being poor and the villages in general small. To enable them to cultivate, it will be however necessary to make considerable advances for the purpose of procuring cattle, buying grain for food and seed. None of their Jagir villages yielded more than Rs. 400 per annum.

6. With respect to the plan proposed by Mr. Molony it certainly would be the more acceptable to the Gonds, their villages being all in the jungle and I apprehend it will be with reluctance they can be brought to quit them, but in my opinion it is worthy of trial as the proposed aid of bringing them to settled habits and husbandry cannot be effected otherwise.

7. This proposal has been hinted to Gubbah who is one of the principal chiefs and he seems inclined to accede. I therefore hope that the others will also follow his example.

May I request you will favour me with your instructions on the above points,

Letter No. 97.—The letter throws light on revenue collection under the Bhonsla. Land was assessed every year or so, and then revenue was fixed.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NER-BUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 22nd June 1819.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant calling upon me to report on the value of the villagers of Bhadun and Pindrai for which Shridhar Pandit has made application.

2. I understand that the Jagir which Shridhar Pandit held in this district comprised the village of Silooa besides the two villages abovementioned.

3. The Jagir was I am told granted to Shridhar Pandit in the Sambat Year 1866, the year of Meer Khan's invasion. It was granted at the estimated value of 1,500 Rupees, of which the sum of 900 Rupees was appropriated to defray the charge of feeding daily 25 Brahmins on the bank of the Nerbudda, the sum of 500 Rupees was assigned for the salary of Nago Pandit, the agent of Shridhar Pandit at Jubbulpore, and 100 Rupees for village expences.

4. In consequence however of the devastation occasioned by Meer Khan's invasion, the real value of these villages at the above period was much below that at which they were estimated. The produce in the year of invasion and the year subsequent was very trifling, and in the three following years the actual collections are stated by Nago Pandit to have been in Sambat 1868 Rs. 718, Sambat 1869 Rs. 1,060, Sambat 1870 Rs. 1,582. In 1871 the collections in consequence of the destruction of the crops by hail, were only Rs. 700 and in the following year owing to a great fall in the price of grain the value of land throughout the district was prodigiously depreciated.

5. The villages were resumed and assessed in the Sambat year 1873 at Rs. 901 and last year (1874) the assessment was Rs. 910. Their gross produce in the present year, estimated according to the measurement and valuation made by me, is Rs. 2,015, and the assessment fixed by me is Rs. 1,470. The settlement at this Jama has been concluded with Nago Pandit.

6. According to the Ruckba exhibited by the present measurement the quantity of Arabee land uncultivated exceeds that in cultivation, and I should estimate the total Jama which might be derived from the three villages at about Rs. 3,000. The highest Jama on record, viz., that for the year immediately preceding the invasion of Amir Khan, is Rupees 3,351, but of this it appears by the Wasil-Bakee account that only the sum of Rs. 200 was realized.

Letter No. 68.—As the plunderers under Bala Mokasi had increased considerably in numbers the Resident directs that five companies of Native Infantry be detached to Brahmapuri and start operations in consultation with Captain Crawford in charge of the Civil administration of the Chanda district.

FROM—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—LT. COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

The party of plunderers under Bala Mokasi which has so long disturbed the tranquillity of the country having lately increased considerably in numbers, it seems to me necessary to make an exertion for its destruction and I have therefore the honour to report that you will have the goodness to detach five companies of Native Infantry to Brahmpuri, instructing the officer who goes in command of the Detachment to be guided in his operations on this service by the advice and suggestions of Captain Crawford in civil charge of the Chanda district to whom I have given direction on the subject.

Letter No. 69.—The letter mentions the arrears due from the Rajas of Khariar and Nawagarh to the Nagpur Government and how a settlement had been made in that regard.

FROM—E. ROUGHSEGE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Sambalpur, the 13th June 1821.

I now do myself the honour to reply to your dispatch of the 28th of April on the subject of arrears of Revenue due to the state of Nagpur from Khariar, Nawagarh, etc.

2. With a view of placing the question in a clear point of view I submit to you extracts as per margin, from the last mentioned of which, you will perceive that I found it advisable to accept from the Rajahs of Khariar and Nawagarh a Moiety of the arrear they acknowledged to be due from them to the Nagpur Government up to the end of the year 1227 according with the 18th of June.....

3. The Zamindar of Nawagarh consequently paid me Sambalpur Rupees 2,861, which at the existing rate of exchange were equal to Rupees 20 Dokanees 1717-4 the Moiety of the sum mentioned in the account which accompanied your letter.

4. The Rajah of Khariar offered to make oath to the great inaccuracy of the statement of his balance and delivered in an account from which it appeared that Nagpur Rupees 6,000 of 20 Dokanees were due from him up to the end of 1,227 to the state of Nagpur; with reference therefore to the harsh treatment he had

experienced from the local authorities of Chhatisgarh, to the.....state of his Zamindary and the other grounds stated in my letter to Mr. Metcalfe, I deemed it expedient to accept his statement conditionally and received from him Sambalpur Rupees 5,000 equal to Rs. of 20 Dokanees 3,000 Total, Rupees of 20 Dokanees 4717-4, on account of the arrears of these two persons to the credit of the state of Nagpur.

5. With regard to the item of Nagpur Rs. 321-11 stated to be due from Sersawa, etc., I do not imagine that any part of it will be realizable, the officers of Chhattisgarh formerly employed in these Talooks came with their accounts and vouchers to collect the arrears claimed up to the end of 1227, and had.....assisted from the persons now in charge on the part of the British Government all equitable demands were, I am confident, satisfied, but these were items amounting, I believe, to the sum in question originating in private loans, in fines from unauthorized quarters, and various other modes of exaction of which some subjects positively refused to pay and others had quitted the Pergunna, or were not forthcoming.

6. If it be deemed fitting that the sum of Rs. 20 Dokanees Rs. 779-1-3 be refunded to the British Government and the item of Rs. 321-11-0 be wiped off as hopeless, there will remain in my hands a balance of Rs. 20 Dokanees Rs. 3,616-11-7 which I will adjust the transfer of as you may deem expedient.

7. I have the honour to enclose copies of the engagements taken from the Zamindars of Nowagarh and Khariar, the stipulations of which they duly fulfilled, and I do not consider that any further collection would be just or advisable.

BHONSLA'S TERRITORIES UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Letter No. 1.—The letter reports the suggestion of having a Cantonment on the South bank of the Kanhan river at Kamptee.

FROM—J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camptah (Kamptee), the 12th January 1822.

I have the honour to inform you that the part of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force under my personal command arrived here this morning. Tomorrow and the next day will be necessarily employed in taking a minute examination of the South bank of the Kanhan for a fit situation for a cantonment, and on the 15th I intend proceeding to Nagpur, leaving, for better convenience of wood, forage etc., the force encamped here until such time as the site for the cantonment may be finally determined on.

Letter No. 2.—The letter gives cover to four enclosures which are meant for the Secretary, Military Board, Calcutta. The first enclosure mentions that a site at Komptah on the southern bank of the Kanhan near Nagpur had been selected for a permanent cantonment of the Nagpur Subsidiary force and that the force be shifted from the lines of Sitabuldi. The Commissary of Ordnance will however remain in the vicinity of Sitabuldi fortifications within which are established bomb-proof magazine and a gun-shed.

FROM—COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Head Quarters, Nagpur, the 22nd January 1822.

I have the pleasure to transmit to you the copy of a letter I this day addressed to the Secretary, Military Board; together with the duplicate copies of the plans and documents therein referred to.

To—CAPTAIN COBBE, SECRETARY, MILITARY BOARD, CALCUTTA.

SIR,

In obedience to the instructions of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, as contained in a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department to the address of the Adjutant General of the Army under date the 31st of October last, on subject of a site finally to be fixed upon for the permanent cantonment of the troops composing the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, I now do myself the honour to acquaint the Military Board, for the information of His Lordship in Council, that, having carefully examined the site of the Madras Cantonment in the vicinity of Nagpur and the Sitabuldi Hills, it appears to me, that, the best possible line which can be obtained embracing a good military position with the health and comfort of the troops, is that exhibited in the plan No. 1. transmitted herewith. The magnitude however of our Corps will not I am afraid admit of the whole of the force being brought into these two lines and the Cavalry and Horse Artillery will probably be obliged to canton on the banks of the Kanhan unless they occupy the lines of those of the same arm of the Madras establishment which having proved very unhealthy to those corps last year, I should be cautious of throwing them into the chance of meeting the same inconvenience.

It having some time ago occurred to me, that considerable advantage might be derived from removing the cantonment to a more convenient distance from the city, I have accordingly in communication with Mr. Jenkins, the British Resident at Nagpur examined the south bank of the Kanhan nearly opposite to Kountah, which appears to me well calculated for a permanent cantonment, the situation being high and apparently healthy and the soil excellent, the only objections which occur to me are 1st, its not possessing sufficient depth, 2nd the necessity arising therefrom of placing our Sudder Bazar in front of the line (on unmilitary position) and 3rd. the small space that will remain for the general staff, the first has been obviated by having only three rows of officer's Bungalows instead of four as laid down in the Regulations, the 2nd I imagine cannot be rectified as the right flank the only one sufficiently open will be required for the Commissariat and public cattle, etc., the last is not of much consequence, as some of the General staff from the short distance can conveniently reside at the old cantonment, the site of this proposed cantonment is exhibited in plan No. 2, and with the view of better enabling the Most Noble the Governor-General to form a comparative opinion of both this and the old site at Sitabuldi, I have taken the liberty, in papers 3 and 4 to submit such ideas on the advantages and disadvantages of the two, as have presented themselves to me.

The only permanent building on the old site is an Artillery Barrack, forming three sides of a square and nearly two thirds finished, but the dimensions (though the work is well executed) are

considerably under those laid down for the same description on the Bengal Establishment, the height of the walls being twelve instead of sixteen feet and the breadth of the interior eighteen instead of twenty-four. Should however the cantonment be removed to the Kanhan river, I would recommend this building to be finished and converted into a store room and workshops for the Commissary of Ordnance, who must necessarily remain in the vicinity of the Sitabuldi fortifications, within which are established bomb-proof magazine and a gunshed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Head Quarters, Your most obedient humble servant,
Nagpur Subsidiary Force, Nagpur : (Sd.) J. W. ADAMS, Col.
The 22nd January 1822. Commanding Nagpur Subdy. Force.

Advantages which may be expected to result from removing the Cantonment from its present site in the vicinity of Nagpur, to the south bank of the Kanhan.

1st.—Plenty of good water, the whole year around and that free circulation of air, which generally prevails where there is a constant running stream.

2nd.—The inconvenience stated in the preceding article to be apprehended from the present proximity of the old cantonment to the city, will be removed or rendered less likely to occur.

3rd.—The comfort and convenience of the troops will be further obtained from the greater facility which will be afforded in procuring wood and forage cheap and in abundance.

4th.—The public permanent buildings also we may reasonably expect will be constructed at less expense from the conveyance which exists in floating timber down the Kanhan to the Cantonment.

5th.—The great advantage, as well as saving to Government in procuring forage for the public cattle and the cattle themselves.

6th.—An open and abundantly supplied market may be confidently expected to result from the removal of the cantonment from the capital.

7th.—With regard to the European troops whether the possession of almost unlimited means of procuring liquor may not be exchanged with advantage for a situation where there can be a surer and more effectual check, and the health of the men infinitely promoted by the change.

Disadvantages expected to result from removing the Cantonment to the bank of the Kanhan.

1st.—The inconvenience, expense and delay which the officers will be subjected to with reference to the near approach of the hot season, before they can erect habitations to shelter themselves.

2nd.—The uncertainty of the good or ill effects of the nature of the air on the banks of the Kanhan, it having been the opinion of Colonel Scott, and several Madras Officers though I cannot coincide therein, that the unhealthiness of the cantonment at Nagpur, was occasioned by the N. E. Wind, which blows from the jungles at Ramtek and towards which, the new cantonment would approach. nearer by nine miles.

J. W. ADAMS, Colonel,
Commanding Nagpur Subdy. Force.

Advantages expected to be derived from cantoning on the site of the old lines at Nagpur.

1st.—In the event of the march of the force the cantonment at Nagpur would require only a few troops to be kept for its protection in consequence of its vicinity to the fortified hills of Sitabuldi.

2nd.—The officers of the force would come in the immediate shelter by purchasing the estates of those of the Madras force, and thus render on application by the latter for remuneration to Government unnecessary.

Disadvantages to be apprehended by cantoning on the present site of the lines at Nagpur.

1st.—The unhealthiness which has been experienced by the troops of the Madras force, in comparison with those at Hoshangabad.

2nd.—The want in some measure, of that description of water which is so convenient to Bengal troops that obtained on the present site, being chiefly from wells, which in an unusual hot season, are apt to become nearly dry, the tank water also is liable to become scarce from its great consumption both by the inhabitants of the city and cantonment. as was experienced in the last hot season.

3rd.—The proximity of the present cantonment to the city and the consequent frequent intercourse to which it is liable, may appear objectionable, and in a political point of view deemed desirable to avoid by removing the troops to a more convenient distance.

J. W. ADAMS, Colonel,
Commanding Nagpur Subdy. Force.

Letter No. 3.—The letter has as its enclosure a report on the fortifications of Sitabuldi made by a Committee that inspected the fort on the morning of 25th January 1822.

FROM—COLONEL J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Head Quarters, Nagpur, the 25th January 1822.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant and to inform you, that I have directed a committee of officers to assemble tomorrow morning at 7 O'Clock, at the Sitabuldi hills, for the purpose therein specified, and I request you will do me the favour to cause the attendance of Lieutenant Blake at the appointed hour to give any information that may be required by the Committee.

Report of a Committee of Survey directed to assemble by order of Colonel Adams, C. B., Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the present state of the fortifications and public buildings on Sitabuldi..... Nagpur, the 26th January 1822.

Members :	President :	Members :
Capt. Gill, H. M. 24th Regt.	Major Green, H. M. 24th Regiment.	Capt. Lane, H. M. 24th Regiment.
Lieut. Fuller, 1st Bn. 16th Regt.	..	Lieut. Martin, 1st Bn. 21st Regt. N. I.

Description of work	Remarks by the executive officer	Remarks by the Committee
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ramparts ..	<p>The wall on the large hill, is constructed of stone procured from the quarries in the vicinity of the hill. Each stone is a Parallelepipedon from two to the feet long, from one to two feet broad, and from six to eight inches thick cemented with Chuna with the exception of about 180 yards of the N. E. side which is formed of irregular pieces of stone laid in mud, and faced with stone cemented with Chunam. The wall is 9 feet thick and varying in height according to the slopes of the hill from 7 to 13 feet. The superior slope of the Parapet is formed of slabs of free stone brought from a distance of 5 miles. This wall together with the Banquette, which is formed of Earth, is in perfect repair. The Parapet connecting the hills is formed of regular layers of blasted stone with earth in their inter.</p>	
		<p>The Committee having assembled after a minute inspection of the different works and buildings, find them exactly agree with the plan. The dimensions are all correct, as also the remarks of the Executive officer. The whole of the buildings are in good repair.</p>

Description of work (1)	Remarks by the executive officer (2)	Remarks by the Committee (3)
Ditch..	A ditch of the following dimensions, viz., 9 feet deep, 5 feet broad at bottom, and 13 feet broad at top runs round the work, with the exception of the South side, and before the Gateways. A perpendicular rock of about 80 yards in length on the East side prevents the necessity of a ditch in that part. Forty yards of ditch directly East of the centre of the Gun Shed, from the partial damage which that building has sustained by large masses of stone falling on the roof; and from the greater danger to which it is exposed by further explosions of the rock, is not yet blasted. The Gun Shed was finished before the present plan of the works was projected.	
Bomb-proof Magazines.	No. 1 is 43 feet in length, by 23 feet in breadth, foundation 9 feet deep and 9 feet broad. The long walls are 8 feet thick and 7 feet high; and supported by counterforts each 6 feet thick and 4 feet long. Gable walls 4 feet thick. Foundation and walls of stones from 2 to 3 feet square and cemented with Chuna. Arch semi-circular; and formed of free stone brought from a distance of 5 miles. This building surveyed by a Committee of Madras Officers and delivered over to the Commissary of Ordnance of the Madras Force. It is now full of powder and in perfect repair. No. 2 is of similar dimensions to No. 1. The walls and arch are of brick and Chuna throughout. The centring of the arch of this building is standing but may soon with safety be removed. It is otherwise perfectly finished.	
Gun-shed ..	This building is 140 feet in length, by 48 feet in breadth, rooms 15 feet in breadth constructed within that length at each end of the shed for the accommodation of camp equipage, etc. Gable ends and tiled. Surveyed by a Committee of Madras Officers, and delivered over to the Commissary of Ordnance of the Madras Force. It is in perfect repair. A few tiles will be required to be replaced here and there.	
Four Solitary Cells.	These are each 16 feet in length by feet in breadth, walls 8 feet high and 1½ feet thick. Roofs arched. Two of these buildings are entirely stone, and two of bricks. In perfect repair.	
Armoury and Medical Store Room.	This building is 52 feet long by 16 feet broad, walls 12½ feet high and 1½ feet thick. Gable ended and tiled. Divided into three rooms by walls 1½ feet thick. Two of these rooms form the medical store house and the third the Armoury. The whole built of brick and Chuna. No such description of buildings being allowed to a Bengal Force, the racks for the Arms, and shelves for the medicines were by order, on the relief of the Madras Force not made up.	

Description of work (1)	Remarks by the executive officer (2)	Remarks by the Committee (3)
Guard room ..	This building is 80 feet long by 16 feet broad. Walls 10 feet high and 1½ feet thick. The whole of bricks and Chuna. The roof tiled. In good repair. Has been before reported upon by a Committee of Madras Officers ; and has been used by the Commissary of Ordnance as a store-room.	
Geo. Blake, Lt. ..		
Executive Officer ..		
T. Warlow, Lieut ..		
F. Engineer, N. S. T. ..	Attending the Com- mittee.	Thomas C. Green, Major, H. M. 24th Regt, President. Wm. Gill, Capt., H. M. 24th Regiment. E. Lane, Capt, 24th Regt. A. Fuller, Lieutenant & Member. J. Martin, Lieut and Member.

Letter No. 4.—This is the first record of an appellate case sent to the Resident from Chhindwara, regarding the trial of certain offenders accused of murder. The observations of Hamilton regarding procedure are noteworthy. It indicates that the Resident had taken up the Civil administration of the Bhonsla's territories.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN MONTGOMERIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHHINDWARA.

Nagpur Residency, the 22nd June 1822.

I have been directed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo and to convey to you his sentiments and decision on the proceedings in the trials accompanying it.

Nos. 6 and 7 Paim Sha and Chander Sha—Paim Sha has been sentenced to death and Chander Sha to confinement in irons for three years.

The sentence on Paim Sha cannot be confirmed as the proof of a murder having been committed is not complete. The fact of the robbery having been perpetrated by the prisoner is considered established, you will therefore keep Paim Sha in confinement in irons and at hard labour for the space of 5 years. And the sentence you have passed on Chander Sha is confirmed. On the proceedings in this trial it is to be remarked that the finding of the bodies, if they were found, has been neglected to be proven. That neither Chirkoo Bai nor any one of the persons who must have been engaged with him in tracing out the supposed perpetrators of the murder were examined, and that the deposition of Nunund Ram the principal witness (and whose testimony the other witness merely corroborate is given in so loose and general a way as to render it impossible to

form a judgement of the degree of credit to which it is entitled, or to distinguish what facts he bears evidence to from his own knowledge from those he asserts from hearing.

No. 10 Ramchandra Chowdhari sentenced to death.

No. 11 Saoo Gond sentenced to death.

No. 12 Hurreea Gond sentenced to death.

No. 22 Kisree Gond sentenced to death but punishment remitted.

The sentences are confirmed but that of Ramchand Chowdhari commuted to five years imprisonment. Those passed on Saoo and Kurreea are in like manner commuted to 5 years and at hard labour and the pardon granted to Kisree Gond confirmed.

On the proceedings on this trial your attention is called to the following observations :—

There is a total omission of a record of the proceedings which led to the apprehension of the prisoners as the murderers of Asa Ram. Suspicion must have fallen on them in consequence of some facts but it does not appear in evidence what these facts were. Evidence ought to have been gone into to show under what circumstances the prisoners were apprehended and made their first confessions, and the confessions themselves ought to have been recorded, certified by the evidence of the person by whom they were taken.

The proof against Ram Chand Chowdhri rests solely on the evidence of the four men who perpetrated the crime and who urge his orders in justification of themselves, it was therefore most desirable to bring forward in evidence every corroborating circumstance.

Paiku states that his brother was sent for by Ramchandra Chowdry, but his testimony is altogether (except in regard to the finding of the body) too vague to prove the fact, and Hindee Ahirgeer who is said to have brought the message together with two Rupees does not appear to have been examined nor any other person whose testimony would have established the fact. Paiku states that when his brother was at Chichgaon, Ramchand Chowdhari sent for him. This circumstance Paiku could not know from his own observation, he not being then at Chichgaon, and no other means to establish it, seems to have been resorted to.

It is stated that Joogna the Partner of the deceased accompanied him from Chichgaon to Kakye and that he was sent on in advance towards Chhindwara by Ramchand Chowdhari. This was a point of considerable importance to establish but Joogna was not examined, nor is any other evidence brought forward to corroborate what Paiku says on the subject regarding which he had no personal knowledge.

Kesra states that Boodee Kotwal carried the information of the completion of the murder to Ramchand Chowdhari. With reference to the guilt of both Ramchand and the preparators of the

crime it was of importance that this man should have been examined.

Narain Kulal of Jutlapore to whose house the murderers went immediately after the commission of the crime ought to have been examined, as well as any other inhabitants of the place with whom they had then communication.

Paiku gives direct evidence respecting the finding of his brother's body but it ought to have been confirmed by the testimony of one, or more of the three men who accompanied him and the marks of violence on the body when first seen ought to have been distinctly shown and proved by their evidence.

No. 13 Bhadoo Gond—Acquitted of murder.

No. 14 Chaity Gond—Acquitted of murder.

No. 23 Bhadoo Koomra—Sentenced to death.

The acquittal of Bhadoo Gond and Chaity Gond is approved, but the sentence of death passed on Bhadoo Koomra cannot be confirmed, his punishment must have to be commuted to imprisonment in irons at hard labour for five years. There seems to be but little reason to doubt that Bhadoo Koomra was a party concerned in the murder of Yar Mohammed, if he was murdered, but as there is no satisfactory proof on the fact of your proceedings of the man being dead sentence of death cannot be inflicted on Bhadoo Koomra.

The same omission regarding a record of the proceedings which led to the apprehension of the prisoners as noted in the remarks on the trial of Ramchand Chowdhary, etc., has taken place in your proceedings in this trial.

No decision can be given on the sentences passed by you on the either cases referred to in your letter, until your proceedings in the different trials shall be received you will therefore be pleased to forward them at your earliest convenience.

Letter No. 5.—The letter refers to the prevalence and suppression of sorcery in Chhindwara. This is the earliest record of the steps taken by the British to suppress sorcery, making it a criminal offence after they assumed the civil administration of Bhonsla's territories.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, FIRST ASSISTANT AT THE
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN MONTGOMERIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF
AFFAIRS, CHHINDWARA.

Nagpur Residency, the 5th September 1822.

I have been directed by the Resident to acknowledge and reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo.

The belief that is so universally given to the reality of sorcery by all classes of the inhabitants of this country, renders it unadvisable to promulgate general restrictions prohibiting its exercise. The custom however of exorcists pointing out individuals as the authors of the misfortunes under which those are labouring who apply to them for their aid, has a direct tendency to originate crime and in many instances has had that effect. It must therefore be suppressed. You will accordingly be pleased to issue a proclamation declaring that any exorcists who in exercise of his art, shall pretend to point out the person who has caused the misfortune under which another may be suffering will be considered as guilty of a crime and amenable to punishment.

A corporal punishment is probably well adopted to this crime, and may be inflicted to the amount of fifty stripes for the first offence and made more severe in cases of contumacy.

In regard to the persons you have now in confinement as the act which they have committed has never hitherto been considered as a crime nor subjected to punishment, they may be released with a warning that they will in future be liable to chastisement on a repetition of the offence.

Letter No. 6.—This is a very important letter mentioning the steps taken by the British to administer justice on a uniform and fair basis. The Superintendents of districts are required by this letter to record and report every month and year the criminal and civil proceedings in the forms supplied to them. The specimen forms are also given. Further they are required to entrust the native agents in districts called Kamaisdars and Panchayats in villages with certain judicial functions. The letter also prescribes the terms and nature of punishment for crimes, which are specified. Period of appeals from Panchayats and Kamaisdars are mentioned. It is laid down that “no sentence extending to death or to imprisonment for a longer period than two years is to be considered valid until confirmed by the Resident”.

FROM—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—CAPTAIN MONTGOMERIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHHINDWARA.

Camp at Kokorie, the 20th January 1823.

The objective in undertaking all these duties is thus specified. “For it must be kept in mind, that we hold the Government for the Rajah, and may expect at no distant period to be called on, to deliver it up to him, retaining only a general and less efficient superintendence.”

Some regulation being required to secure uniformity in the Registry of all judicial proceedings throughout the territory of His Highness the Rajah, I have deemed it necessary to furnish

you with forms agreeably to which, I request you will record, both your criminal and civil proceedings, and transmit to me copies monthly and annually as below directed, viz.—

Form No. 1.—Monthly Register of Criminal cases decided by the Superintendent of.....for the month of.....

Agreeably to this form, a Register, is also to be furnished, with as little delay as possible of all criminal cases, decided on, by Superintendents since our assuming the management of the country, as far as practicable to that of Jumadilawal 1232 Fussli.

Form No. 2.—Monthly return of Criminal cases decided by Kamaisdars, or on their Reports, by the Superintendent of.....for the month of.....

Agreeably to this form a return is also to be furnished of all Criminal cases decided by Kamaisdars, or on their reports, by Superintendents since our assuming the management of the country as far as practicable to the 1st Jumadilawal 1232 Fusli.

Form No. 3.—Monthly Register of Civil cases decided by the Superintendent of.....for the month of.....

Agreeably to this form a Register of all Civil cases (as far as practicable) that have been decided by Superintendents since our assuming charge of the country, to be furnished, as soon as possible.

Form No. 4.—Monthly Return of Civil cases decided by Kamaisdars of the Pergunnahs of the District offor the month of

Agreeably to this form a Return of all Civil cases (as far as practicable) that have been decided by Kamaisdars or on their report by Superintendents, since our assuming charge of the country, to be furnished as soon as possible.

Form No. 5.—Monthly Register of cases remaining on the Superintendent's file, undecided of the District offor the month of

Form No. 6.—Annual statement showing the number of convicts in the Jail of.....on the 1st of Fusli year.

Agreeably to this form a statement is to be furnished immediately up to the 1st of Jamadilawal 1232, and in future at the commencement of each Fusli year.

Form No. 7.—Quarterly Return of all convicts in the Jail of.....for the quarter ending.....

Form No. 8.—Quarterly Register of Debtors in the jail offor the quarter ending.....

Agreeably to this form a Register to be furnished of Debtors in Jail on the 1st of Jamadilawal 1232 Fasli.

Monthly Registers and returns are to commence on the 1st of Jamadilakhur 1232 Fasli.

To enable you to furnish the required Registers, and check the proceedings of your Kamaisdars, you will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders, to them, as you deem necessary.

Besides the forms above mentioned I am desirous to have your proceedings, on all criminal cases, of the following nature, in detail, and you will be pleased to furnish them, as they occur, in English accordingly, viz.—

Treason, or Rebellion.

Murder, or Homicide.

Daka, Robbery, Burglary, theft attended with murder, Torture, or of an aggravated nature.

Wilful maiming or wounding.

Coining or debasing the current coin, or knowingly uttering base coin, to any great extent.

Gross corruption or extortion on the part of the Public officers.

Witchcraft.

Rape.

And on all civil cases, involving a sum, exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

In criminal cases it appears to me advisable to limit the power of Kamaisdars, acting on their own authority, in the punishment by 5 to 10 Rupees, and in the infliction of stripes to 15; but this limitation is not meant to restrict them from taking cognizance of cases which involve a higher degree of punishment, the sentence being previously to its infliction, submitted for the sanction of the Superintendent.

In Civil suits, I wish in future the Kamaisdars to be allowed either personally or by Panchayat, at the option of the parties, to decide causes to the amount of 300 Rupees subject to an appeal to you, and to give full effect to this extension of their Civil jurisdiction. You are requested not to take cognizance of such causes, until a decision on them shall have been made by the Kamaisdar.

To prevent inconvenience to the parties concerned, it is necessary to fix a period beyond which, an appeal from the Kamaisdar or Panchayat's decision, is not to be listened to, and no period appears to me more fit than your first visit, after the decision to the Pergunnah, in which it has taken place.

You have authority as heretofore to decide causes to any amount, either personally or by Panchayat, subject to an appeal to me but you will decline to entertain suits involving property, or cash, on transactions of more than twelve years standing.

I am anxious that petty disputes originating in villages amongst the . . . of them, should be settled by themselves, by Panchayat or otherwise according to the custom of the country and I therefore request in event of appeals, from the decisions of village Panchayats, that you or your Kamaisdars will only entertain them in cases, where corruption or partiality on the part of the Panchayat, may be evident, or where one of the parties, may not have agreed to abide by the Panchayat's decision, previously to its assembly. All decisions not liable to the above exceptions, should be enforced if necessary by the public authorities. Disputes of caste should be decided by the caste, in which they may originate, and the only cases, where an interference of your authority, or that of your Kamaisdars may be necessary, are when the people of the caste are divided amongst themselves.

In cases of life and death, or where confinement for life or for a period exceeding two years is likely to be the sentence, you should examine all witnesses on oath.

The object of issuing such parts of these special instructions, as are applicable to the powers to be exercised by Kamaisdars and Village Panchayats, is to make the experiment, to what degree the Superintendent can be relieved from too great a load of judicial duties, and the native authorities, be advantageously employed, in this branch of Civil Government. For it must always be kept in mind, that we hold the Government for the Rajah, and may expect at no distant period to be called on, to deliver it up to him, retaining only a general and less efficient Superintendence.

In order to form some kind of a general rule for the guidance of your decision in criminal cases of certain descriptions, I deem it proper to fix the following grades of punishment, within which your sentences ought to be confined, with regard to the offences hereafter specified :—

Sentence extending to death may be awarded against persons duly convicted of—

No. 1.—Treason, or Rebellion against the state.

No. 2.—Wilful murder.

No. 3.—Gang Robbery or Dacoity, or Highway Robbery or Burglary or theft, attended with murder.

No. 4.—Leaders of Gangs, convicted of Gang or Highway robbery attended with torture or other severe personal injury.

Sentence extending to imprisonment for life with hard labour may be awarded against persons convicted of—

No. 5.—Gang or Highway Robbery not coming under the Heads 3 and 4 including prisoners convicted of a second offence of Gang or Highway Robbery.

No. 6.—Burglary or theft, attended with an attempt to commit murder.

No. 7.—Rape.

Sentence extending to imprisonment for 14 years with hard labour, may be awarded against persons convicted of—

No. 8.—Wilful maiming or wounding.

No. 9.—Burglary, or theft attended with circumstances of an aggravated nature not coming under No. 6 or on conviction of a second offence.

No. 10.—Knowingly receiving stolen property under circumstances of aggravation.

No. 11.—Coining.

No. 12.—Forgery, under circumstances of aggravation, or on a repetition of the offence.

Sentence extending to seven years imprisonment, with hard labour, may be awarded against persons convicted of—

No. 13.—Forgery not coming under head No. 12, also the crime of procuring deeds, to be forged, and of knowingly altering them.

No. 14.—Clipping and Debasing the current coin or knowingly issuing counterfeit coin.

No. 15.—Perjury or subordination of Perjury.

No. 16.—Breaking prison under circumstances of aggravation.

No. 17.—Cheats, frauds and embezzlements of an aggravated nature, also gross corruption and extortion of public officers.

No. 18.—Other offences and high misdemeanours not coming under any of the above heads.

Persons convicted of some of the offences above specified, may be liable to further penalties, in some cases by corporal punishment, in others by fines, forfeitures or disabilities, in others by banishment, which must be left to the discretion of Superintendents, who are at the same time vested, with a general power of awarding a lighter degree of punishment, for the offences above specified, than that, which they are now authorized to pronounce, if they think it necessary, as well as of apportioning lesser punishment by fine, stripes or imprisonment to minor offences as here-tofore.

No sentence extending to death or to imprisonment for a longer period than 2 years is to be considered valid, until confirmed by the Resident.

Letter No. 7.—This gives cover to a number of enclosures and the resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 13th February 1823, about the opening of a road between Nagpur and Raipur. The origin of the communication by a well-planned road between Nagpur and Raipur, dated from this year, and hence these papers are important.

FROM—GEORGE SWINTON, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 21st February 1823.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information and guidance, the accompanying extract from the proceedings of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in the General Department, under date the 13th instant.

Enclosure

Extract from the proceedings of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in the General Department, under date the 13th February 1823.

To—C. LUSHINGTON ESQUIRE, ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you for the orders of the Governor General in Council the accompanying letters and enclosures from the Post Master General, dated the 6th and 15th ultimo, recommending that a clear pass be opened through the tract of country between Raipur and Nagpur at an expense not exceeding Rs. 9,000.

I likewise am directed at the same time to submit a letter from the Post Master General, dated the 31st ultimo and to express the satisfaction the Board have derived from the success of the arrangement the Post Master General has introduced to expedite the mails between this and the Bombay Presidency.

I request that the original papers herewith sent may be returned.

Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces :
The 4th February 1823.

(Sd.) R. HUNTER,
Secretary.

To—R. HUNTER ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE
BOARD OF REVENUE

SIR,

I request you will do me the favour to lay before the Board of Revenue the correspondence noted in the margin, with my earnest solicitation that the exigency of the case to which it relates, may be brought to the early notice of Government.

2. The Board will observe that serious obstacles oppose themselves to the due progress of the Public Mails for Nagpur, Poona and the Bombay Presidency, in the tract of country lying between Raipur and Nagpur, where the poor Runners are exposed to the greatest peril, from the wild beasts of the forests some having already suffered a cruel death. I beg therefore to suggest, that a clear pass, of two or three hundred cubits wide, may immediately be opened through the tract in question, previously to the construction of the Military Road, which will eventually give confidence to the public carriers of mails and Banghys and travellers of all descriptions.

3. This plan was adopted at my suggestion, in opening the new road from Diamond Harbour through Saugor to the new Anchorage. The consequence was that the workmen obtained both confidence and security to their persons while constructing the bunds through that perilous tract and not a single incident occurred.

4. If therefore it is the pleasure of Government to adopt the same measures during the present favourable season and to direct that a number of Workmen shall be employed under a Superintending officer, to commence clearing both from Nagpur and the Raipur side at the same time, there can be no doubt that the result of this very desirable work, will be productive of similar advantages, and that the Bombay and Nagpur mails will arrive at that celerity in progress which has been so happily obtained on the route to the Presidency of Madras and the Political Residency of Hyderabad.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

General Post Office :

(Sd.) COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

The 6th January 1823.

Post Master General.

P. S.—

I beg to state that the Bombay mails, via Nagpur, have gained above two days on the Hyderabad route, notwithstanding existing impediments—see Post Master General's letter 15th November herewith.

To—R. HUNTER, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE
BOARD OF REVENUE.

SIR,

In replying to your favour of yesterday, communicating the requisition of the Board of Revenue that I should with reference to my address of the 6th instant, specifically state, an estimate, of the expense likely to be incurred in clearing a pass for the benefit of the Dak Runners, and travellers, on the tract of country lying between Nagpur and Raipur, I must promise that my proposition does not lead to any new expense applicable to the General Post Office Department. Government having decided that a Military Road shall be carried through the whole tract from Calcutta to Nagpur, evinced by the working parties now employed in constructing a new road to Sambalpur out of the original Midnapur and Katkarinjah Range and taking a more Northerly direction striking off for the Benares Road. For like manner a road is in progress from Nagpur to Raipur. I merely, therefore, propose to anticipate the clearing of a pass through certain portions of the jungle between Raipur and Nagpur, which, in fact, must be done previously to the construction of the Military Road, and the present season offers the most favourable opportunity, instead of waiting the slow progress of clearing and finishing as the work advances through the nineteen stages between Nagpur and Raipur.

2. Captain Hamilton's letter of the 17th May 1822 shows that little was effected in the past year, though no very great difficulties opposed themselves. That officer's letter of the 21st December last dwells on thirty miles of a dreary, desolate country, infested with wild beasts, and overgrown with long grass and jungle, which alarm and impede the Dak Peons, and in many parts of which there is only a footpath, and even that is occasionally so imperfect as to be scarcely discernible. It is, therefore, to this particular tract my proposition especially points, and if it be only covered with Dock jungle, and long grass, the work will neither be difficult nor expensive, since much of it may be burnt down, but if not cleared away, will renew itself in the ensuing rains.

3. The clearing of the pass leading from Diamond Harbour to channel creek was contracted for at 1,200 Rupees per mile for 160 cubits wide 200 were, however, performed for that amount. The jungle was very dense from the nature of the country, and much more difficult to be got rid of than that which presents itself between Raipur and Nagpur. I conclude, therefore, that each mile, say, only of 100 Cubits wide, may be cleared for about one-fourth of the sum above stated, perhaps less but in all events chargeable to the Military Department as an indispensable work already ordered and in progress.

4. It is quite clear, that under any exigency of the state, troops could not march through the country in question without great impediments and delay, and that the great advantage of the comparatively direct Westerly route from the capital to Nagpur, are, therefore, at present in a manner lost since not available to the extent within our reach, yet so easily to be obtained and which I humbly concur only requires to be brought to the notice of the Government, in order to give the necessary stimulus to their officers in applying the means already sanctioned in a political point of view as one of great importance.

5. The Board and Government may probably on the present occasion wish to see the descriptive sketch of the country travelled over which is accordingly submitted.

6. From that useful document all the natural difficulties which oppose themselves are briefly traced on the Nagpur transit Telegraphs (also sent herewith) with the view of rendering the subject familiar to myself, and every officer employed, whether Native or European, in each Division throughout the long range of 748 miles.

7. On the result I need not expatiate. The comparative celerity and regularity, with which our Public mails at present travel to, and from Bombay and Nagpur, affording the best proof of the advantage gained, in the face of opposing difficulties, yet entirely free of any extra expense to Government in the General Post Office Department which is, therefore, naturally a source of infinite satisfaction to me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

General Post Office :

(Sd.) COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

The 15th January 1823.

Post Master General.

Resolution.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue and of the two letters referred to in the 2nd paragraph from the Post Master General, dated the 6th and 15th ultimo, be sent to the Political Department, whence the Resident at Nagpur is to be instructed to expedite the opening of the road between Raipur and that station as suggested.

(A true extract)

(Sd.) C. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 8.—The letter contains an enclosure which is a copy of the extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council. The enclosure discusses the intrinsic and exchange values of Nagpur, Indore, Ujjain, Jubbulpore, Farrukhabad, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta rupees. It draws attention to the disparity between Nagpur and Farrukhabad rupees which affects the interests of the malguzars and peasantry in the country and also of the British officers and troops. Hence the case for the reforms of currency is emphasised, and immediate measures for the purpose are recommended. It is an important document, inasmuch as, it mentions the disparity in the values of the indigenous currency in vogue and suggests reform.

FROM—G. SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.
TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 30th May 1823.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of an extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council in the Territorial Department under date the 8th instant and to desire that you will be pleased to report your sentiments with regard to the means to be pursued for effecting a reform of the local coin or securing the general currency of the Farrukhabad Rupee.

2. You will also be pleased to report on the particular point noticed in Mr. Secretary Mackinzie's note regarding the money recently coined at Nagpur having apparently suffered a considerable depreciation.

Extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, on the Territorial Department, under date the 8th May 1823.

Note by the secretary

The State of the currency in the different quarters where our troops are stationed, out of the British territories, seems urgently to call for attention. It is the desire of Government to regulate the exchange at which the local coins are issued by the intrinsic value. But so long as that shall vary through the cupidity, the caprice or the ignorance of the Native Governments, or of the managers of their mints, it seems to be quite impossible to act up to the principle. For even supposing the value of the coins now current to be accurately ascertained, it would be vain to adopt any fixed rates, without some security against future fluctuations.

It is rather fortunate, that most of the Native Rupees are inferior in value to the Farrukhabad coin. Even therefore where the troops have not obtained the full intrinsic value of their established pay, they have gained in tale, and in so far as many petty disbursements are concerned, may have been real gainers. In the

Nerbudda territory too, where from difficulty of carriage, there is unfortunately a very insufficient demand for the agricultural produce of the country, the great cheapness of grain has to the Sepoy more than made up the difference. Still the state of things, is, from its uncertainty most unsatisfactory and there is not of course every where a cheapness of commodities to counterbalance the deficiency in the value of the coin. To the European officers the loss is more serious, and their situation in these distant stations is assuredly such as to render it desirable, that their pecuniary means should be enlarged, not contracted.

It is, moreover, clearly unequitable to issue any of the local currencies to the Troops at a rate above their real value on any speculation as to prices. To do so is decidedly inconsistent with the declared intentions of Government, and may seriously affect its credit. It is thence very important, that no means should be omitted to secure the observance of a just and steady system.

To such a system, it appears to be essential, that there should be some reform in the currencies of all the merits, over which we can exercise any control; and if possible the issues from our Treasuries should be confined to the currencies, that can be so reformed. Nothing can be worse than the present state of things. Even the form of the rupees is, in many cases, so rude as scarcely to exhibit complete impression. Nay some exhibit so little of the die, that it is very difficult to say what the coin really is.

Taking the Indore, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Ujjain Rupees, according to the specimens furnished, the following statement will show the result of different assays:—

	Wilson's statement 22nd July 1819		Noten's statement 4th August 1821		Wilson's Assay, 7th January 1823	
	Weight	Pure silver	Weight	Pure silver	Weight	Pure silver
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Indore ..	172	162.325	174.50	161.41	..	..
Jubbulpore ..	167.316	148.144	..	..	166 165.5 166	145.250 145.847 146.633
Nagpur ..	166.528	135.159	166.73	144.32	164.5 165.3 166.5	142.567 143.260 134.587
Old Nagpur ..	168.650	153.366	..	..	..	..
Ujjain	173.260	161.709	173	156.13		

Of all the currencies, the Nagpur exhibits the widest differences, in so much that it appears to be quite impossible to attempt giving a determinate value to the coin by striking an average. Hence it will be apparent how unsuitable this currency is, as a

medium for the payment of the troops, still more for the adjustment of the Government demand. Yet the Nagpur force is, and apparently must be paid in the currency coined at that place and in whatever currency that force is paid, in the same it still be convenient, that the Revenue of the Nerbudda territories should be collected. The one at least should be readily convertible into the other and it must be obvious, that if we leave the value of the Nagpur Rupee unsettled, any reform in the currency of the Nerbudda territory, even, if successful, must be attended with partial advantage.

The Nerbudda collections, though made in the Furrukabad Rupee, or in any other coin of well determined value, when remitted to a country, of which the currency is unsettled will share in the disorder. In the market it will be but one among many sorts, and if more valuable intrinsically than the local currency, it will probably suffer some depreciation. Thus our Sepoys if paid in the Furrukabad Rupees the full value of their pay, would probably find themselves worse off than when paid in the debased currency of the country.

The 100 Furrukabad Rupees, though containing 16,500 grains of pure metal will not probably go so far as the 110¼ Nagpur Rupees, though the latter contain only about 15,435 grains. For the Shroffs will always take advantage of the ignorance of the troops and the common Bania of the Bazar will ask a Rupee of whatever value for a rupee's worth in the common coin.

NOTE.—Such at least I should think will generally be the case, if any fixed local currency has been recognized. But possibly the disordered state of things, or other causes may have induced the necessity of more attention to the intrinsic value of the different Rupees circulated, than is given in Provinces where the coin of the country is taken without enquiry as the representative of a certain value.

Should it appear on enquiry that Furrukabad Rupees have usually passed at the real value relatively to the Nagpur Rupees, the objections I have urged to the immediate introduction of the former currency would lose much of their weight.

The great depreciation, which has occurred in the Nagpur Rupee, apparently since we virtually had the Government of the country requires special investigation and reports.

The rate of 10½ at which these rupees have been issued was somewhat too favourable, supposing the old rupee to have been current, but is quite inadequate if the new rupee prevails.

The settlement of the Nerbudda territories is still made in Nagpur Rs. and though that of Saugor and Hatta is made in Furrukabad Rupees, it would appear that few are collected. It is plainly very undesirable to continue the settlement in a coin the value of which is uncertain, and over the coinage of which we exercise no check. From whatever cause the Nagpur Rupee would appear to have been greatly debased, the old Rupee giving 153-366 of pure metal the new coin from 135 to 140.

Supposing the Farrukabad Rupees to be introduced as the medium of Revenue demand in the new territory, it will probably be necessary to allow a considerable abatement to the Malguzars or Revenue engagers.

In the first instance, the abatement should, I think, (making allowance of course for any circumstances that would justify an increased demand supposing no alteration in the currency) somewhat exceed the difference of intrinsic value. For, it should equal the batta which, after settlement in the reformed coins, Government may propose to demand on payments in rupees of sorts, and that should somewhat exceed the difference in value plus the charge of coinage. Thus a demand will be immediately created for our currency, the Government transactions taking of course the lead in all money matters, and that demand will secure a supply either by the import of coin, or by the tenor of the local Rupees for recoinage.

The Malguzars receiving a proportionate abatement will not suffer by the change but on the contrary, they will rather gain. It would appear, indeed, that those of Saugor and Hatta do grumble at the batta demanded of them on payments in the Balashahee Rupees, regarding it, Mr. Molony has informed me, as an excess and yet scarcely any Farrukabad Rupees are collected from them, and it is probable, that the Batta does not equal the difference of intrinsic value.

In this case, however, I suspect that the settlements were made in the Furrukabad Rupee without any proportionate abatement, as indeed the Jama would appear to have been enhanced.

If such be the case the Malguzars have certainly just cause of complaint, unless the value of their lands clearly authorized an increase and what is not likely, an uniform increase in the Government demand. The Batta will in its extent operate, as an additional tax, and this may be very burthensome, though the amount be still so low, as to give an artificial value to the local coin compared with the Furrukabad Rupees, and thus to maintain the currency we should seek to put down. In such a country it is of course vain to think of calling in the local currencies by receiving them on favourable terms. Our call will indeed be answered, and our melting pots will be well supplied, but the coinage will keep pace with the supply so long as it shall be profitable to coin. Make it profitable to coin, or import Furrakabad Rupees, and the Rupees of sorts will before long disappear. Thus there have been, I suspect, two errors committed at Saugor 1st the demand of Furrukabad Rupees from the Malguzars, without an adequate abatement, and 2nd the adjustment of the Batta on too low a scale. The first may have been remedied, through the improvement of the country, if the cultivators have found a market for their grain. The last may readily be corrected by a fresh regulation of the Batta.

With respect to the Nerbudda Territories, in which the existing settlement are made in the Nagpur Rupee, the first question is in what coin they should be made hereafter.

If the old Nagpur Rupee, containing grs. 153-366 pure silver formed the general currency, the difference between it and the Furrukabad Rupee would not appear to be sufficient to oppose any

serious obstacle to the substitution on the one for the other, the difference being little more than 7 p.c. But, if the new Rupee predominates, the change resulting from the introduction of the Furrukabad Rupee would be so great, that I should question the expediency of the measure.

As already observed, the assays of a few coins scarcely afford any sufficient grounds for a conclusive judgment. Before finally determining the point, I should like to have some thousand Rupees melted together and the mass assayed.

Mr. Molony some time ago informed me, that the recoinage of about 70,000 Nagpur Rupees sent from Saugor to Farrukabad showed the difference of the two currencies to be between 12 to 13 per cent. But this having occurred before the matter was regularly under discussion, the result cannot probably be assumed, as sufficient ground for any general measure. Moreover, as I have already observed, the money more recently coined at Nagpur has apparently been considerably depreciated, and the old coin will have probably disappeared. Further trials should be made. In the mean time as the construction of a new mint at Saugor is in progress, and it will probably be in operation in less than a year, it seems to be advisable that the Resident at Nagpur and Mr. Molony should fully consider and report their sentiments on the measures to be adopted for reforming the currency of that part of the country. That the reform should be undertaken in both places at once appears to me to be clear. But, whether the same, or different Rupees should be coined at Saugor, and at Nagpur is a point, on which I am not at all prepared to give any decided opinion. I will add only a few remarks, that may help ultimately to a decision.

If the Furrukabad Rupee be introduced at both places, both Governments must be prepared to adjust their demand on the principle above noticed. The immediate effect will be a considerable reduction of Revenue, and it is probable a temporary inconvenience to the troops, who will of course when paid in Furrukabad Rupees receive them as Sonats. In so far as the reduction of Revenue operates, and it probably will operate to a considerable extent in lightening the rates of Revenue. Government would not lose all that it resigns, even were the reduction real. For, in every case of over-assessment thus corrected, the gain would be tenfold the sacrifice. The inconvenience to the troops could be but temporary. For in the long run prices must, other things being equal, follow the value of the currency.

The weight of the Furrukabad Rupee is 180-234 grs. the pure metal being 165-215 and the alloy 15-079. Now, there is an obvious convenience in so regulating the value of several currencies, that their differences shall equal the fractional parts into which the coins are ordinarily divided; that is, in this country, that the excess of one Rupee over the other may be expressed by annas or Pysas.

In the present case the pay of the troops being expressed in the more valuable coin (the Furrukabad which passes at par with Sonats) and the conversion from one to the other being therefore chiefly necessary, when payments are made in the inferior currency, it will be convenient, that it should be so regulated as that by the addition of one, or more of its fractional parts, it may be rendered equal to the superior currency. But if the intrinsic value of the Nagpur currency be adjusted, so that 1 Rupee 1 anna shall equal a Furrukabad Rupee, then the former will equal $16/17$ th of the latter; that is, the Nagpur Rupee will be equal to the Furrukabad Rupee minus $1/17$ th the weight of the Furrukabad Rupee being 180.324; that of the Nagpur Rupee should be 169.632, the pure metal being 155.496 and the alloy 14.136.

Now as the old Nagpur Rupee weight according to Mr. Wilson's table 168.650 and had of pure metal 153.366 the adoption of the weight and standard above indicated would appear to do little more, than restore the currency to its ancient state.

Every Furrukabad Rupee would then be worth 17 annas Nagpur and 100 Furrukabad Rupees consequently would equal 106.4 Nagpur Rupees.

Nothing could therefore be simpler than the conversion of one into the other and under such a system, I should not think it impossible to cause the rate of exchange to be recognized even in the Bazars.

Probably the same system might be extended to other quarters, and certainly it would be a great advantage to commence, if all the native states possessing the right of coinage would (as they scarcely might be induced to do) enter into some agreement, for the regulation of their mints.

The Indore and Ujjain Rupees might apparently without difficulty be rendered equal in value to the Furrukabad Rupee or regulated so as to admit of a ready conversion. But until something be determined on the general question of controlling or regulating the Native Mints with which we are more immediately concerned, it would be useless to go into further detail.

I will only therefore remark, that supposing it to be finally determined that the Calcutta Sicca Rupee cannot expediently be rendered the general currency, and it would not I think, be expedient to make the charge unless it were at the same time resolved to pay the troops in the Western Provinces, without any deduction of batta, it may deserve consideration, whether some change might not be advantageously made in the Furrukabad, Madras, and Bombay Rupees.

The value of these coins is as follows:—

			Weight	Pure silver
Furrukabad	..	..	180—234	165—215
Madras	..	..	180	165
Bombay	..	..	179	164—68

For all practical purposes, they may be regraded as equivalent, and they should be rendered so.

The Madras Rupee of 180 grains with 165 pure metal would appear the best general standard, and the Calcutta Sicca Rupee might practically be reckoned equal to 17 annas of the currencies of Furrukabad, Madras and Bombay.

The Calcutta Rupee weighs 191.916 and contains of pure metal 175.923.

A Rupee equal to 16/100 of this coin, ought to weigh 180.628. and to contain of pure metal 165.576. But the difference little exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent is not sufficiently important to tell seriously in a coinage, on which we levy a Seignorage of 2 per cent.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above note be sent to the Agent of the Governor-General at Saugor and the Nerbudda territories, that, in communication with the Resident at Nagpur, he may consider and report what measures should be adopted, for reforming the currency of those territories, and especially, how far it would be expedient, to take engagements from the Malguzars, within the territories under his control, for the payment or their Revenue in Furrukabad Rupees, making of course a proper abatement in the amount of the normal demand.

Ordered, that a copy also be sent to the Political Department, whence the several Residents and Agents in the different quarters where our troops are stationed will be consulted, in regard to the means to be pursued for effecting a reform of the local coin, or securing the general currency of the Furrukabad Rupee.

(A true extract.)

(Sd.) HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 9.—The letter conveys the approval of the Governor-General in Council to the appointment of Mr. Fitzroy to superintend the construction of the military road from Nagpur to Raipur under the orders of Captain Blake.

FROM—G. SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 30th May 1823.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 14th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that the Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the arrangement proposed by you, of employing Mr. Fitzroy to Superintendent under the orders of Captain Blake, the construction of the new military road between Nagpur and Raipur with a salary from the Rajah's Government of Nagpur Rupees 300 per mensem.

Letter No. 10.—The letter discusses the claims of the Rajas of Bastar and Jaipur to certain purgunnahs—Kotepaud and its dependencies, and calls for more papers. It also suggests that on the basis of the papers before him the Governor-General is not favourably inclined towards the claims of Raja Mahipal Deo of Bastar to the purgunnahs of Kotepaud and Choorchoonda. A reference to the Government of Madras is deemed desirable before any decision is taken.

FROM—G. SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 31st July 1823.

The Governor-General in Council having taken into consideration your letter, dated 24th December last, with former correspondence on the subject of the claims of the Raja of Bustar to recovery of possession of the districts called Kotepaul and its dependencies, I am directed to communicate the following orders and observations thereupon.

The information contained in your letters is not considered sufficiently full and complete to admit of any conclusive opinion being formed on the merits of the above case.

Before pronouncing a final decision, Government must, of course, wish to have submitted to its consideration the Raja of Jaipur's statement of his claim in answer to the arguments advanced by the Chief of Bustar. The former has doubtless had an opportunity of explaining his title to the disputed districts, but no statement on his part is to be found amongst the paper forwarded with your several dispatches.

It would be satisfactory also to the Governor-General in Council to learn distinctly your opinion as to the force and authority which should be held to attach to the proceedings of Ramachandra Wagh protested against by the Bustar Raja and to be apprized of the year in which they took place, and of the conditions on which the Districts were reassigned by him to the Raja of Jaipur.

As far as the Governor-General in Council can at present form a judgment from the materials before him, that opinion is not favourable to the claims of Raja Mahipal Deo, at least in regard to Kotepaul and Choorchoonda. They were granted by his ancestors as a reward for services performed but subject to certain conditions nearly 40 years ago. and uninterrupted possession ever since that period would seem to convey a very tolerable title to the Raja of Jaipur. Under such circumstances it might reasonably be urged, that all the chief of Bustar can claim, is the due fulfilment of the conditions of the grant, and the interference of the British Government to settle this point might very expediently be exerted. With respect to Raigar, Polagarh and Amarkotta, much will, of course,

depend on the circumstances of their temporary resumption by Bustar and the view which is to be taken of the proceedings of Ramachandra Wagh in again restoring them to Jaipur, and the powers with which he was vested by the Nagpur Government.

The Zamindari of Jaipur being subject to the authority of the Government of Fort St. George, a reference will be made from hence to that authority soliciting a communication of the sentiments of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the claims of the parties, and requesting, that the Raja may be called on through the Collector of Vizagapatam to furnish a statement of his case, in reply to the Raja of Bustar, should he not already have had an opportunity of doing so. You will be pleased also to report further on the points above referred to, and to furnish copies of any material parts of your correspondence with the Government of Fort St. George which may serve to elucidate the subject.

In the mean time the parties should be duly warned, that any acts of violence committed pending the final decision of the question, will subject the aggressor to the eventual forfeiture of all right and title whatever in the disputed districts; as the Raja of Bustar enjoys a remission of tribute on account of the separation of Kote-pal, he can have reasonable pretext for complaining of the delay which has taken place in the adjustment of the affair.

Letter No. 11.—This is a sample of how the sentences passed by a British Chief of a district in a few criminal cases, were either fully or partially approved, what observations were made about procedure and what directions were given for compliance in future.

FROM—J. HAMILTON, ACTING 1ST ASSISTANT,
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN MONTGOMERIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF
AFFAIRS, CHHINDWARA.

Nagpur, the 13th September 1823.

I have had the honour to receive and have laid before the Resident your letter of the 25th ultimo, and now proceed to convey to you his sentiments and decision on the sentences pronounced by you on the several Prisoners whose trial was forwarded with the letter under acknowledgment.

1st. Raussee, a woman found guilty of the murder of a child Sentence approved, but the period of imprisonment limited to seven years.

In your letter under date the 8th May 1822, it is stated that the child's ornaments were delivered up by Raussee to the Mahajan, this important fact is not established by the evidence adduced on the trial. It is true that the guilt of the Prisoner is proved by other

circumstances, but in proceedings in a case of this nature it is always desirable that every incident materially affecting the proof should be brought forward and substantiated if possible.

2nd.—Bapcha Teli found guilty of the murder of the wife of Lachman Bania and her two children.

The sentence of death pronounced by you on the Prisoner is approved. No mitigating circumstances seem to have attended the perpetration of this barbarous act, which was at the same time most wanton and unprovoked, and had the trial been submitted at an early period after the Commission of the crime, the sentence would have been carried into effect, but so long a time has now elapsed since the perpetration of the murder that the Resident is of opinion the object of example does not require the execution of the Prisoner and his punishment is, therefore, commuted to imprisonment in irons for life.

3rd.—Niyamat Khan found guilty of the murder of his wife Chanda. The sentence of imprisonment for life is approved, but in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the case commuted to imprisonment in irons for five years.

4th.—Fool Shah, Dull Shah and Chunder Sah found guilty of the murder of Shukoo Gond.

The sentence of death on these men is not confirmed from a consideration of the time which has elapsed since the crime was committed, and that there is no evidence against them but their own confession, the other witnesses seeming to go entirely on hearsay and conjecture.

You will be pleased to confine in irons Chander Sah for fourteen years and Fool Sah and Dul Sah for seven years each.

5th.—Perose Sah Thakur and Gorkee Gond tried for the murder of Phagro Gond, his wife and children.

The sentence of acquittal of Gorkee is approved and confirmed. In respect of Perose Sah, as some weight may be allowed to his having thought himself authorized to act as he did, and since he appeared to have been confined since 1230, the sentence passed on him is approved but mitigated to one year's confinement and resumption of his Thalka, which, however, is to be restored to him on his release.

6th.—Pancham, Madhojee and Mahadeo tried for the murder of Lalloo Gond.

The sentences passed by you on the prisoners are approved, but as the crime was committed previously to the proclamation denouncing heavy punishment on persons perpetrating murder from a belief of having been injured by a person practising witch-

craft, the punishment of Pancham is mitigated to imprisonment in irons for seven years and that of Madhojee and Mahadeo to a confinement in irons for three years each.

With reference to the case of Raussee it may be proper to mention that in the original instructions furnished to Superintendents, it is prescribed that capital punishment shall not be awarded to women, it being at variance with the practice of the country and repulsive to the feelings of the inhabitants.

In conclusion, I have been directed to press on your notice the great importance of avoiding delay in bringing to trial and punishment, perpetrators of acts of the nature which have given rise to the present judicial proceedings. Whether we look to the effect it is desirable to produce on the people by example or to the confidence with which we wish to inspire them in our administration of justice it is equally of consequence that crime should be promptly followed by punishment.

Letter No. 12.—The letter and its four enclosures mention the desire of Captain Fell, Secretary, to the Hindu College Benares, and of the General Committee of Public Instruction of Government to get copies of inscriptions in the Chhatisgarh and other districts of Nagpur territories and to have them translated for submission to the Court of Directors. This is the earliest attempt made to procure materials for history from inscriptions in these parts of the country.

FROM—A. STIRLING, ACTING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, Persian Office, the 8th December 1823.

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed copies of a correspondence with the General Committee of Public Instructions lately constituted by Government and to request that you will point out to Captain Fell the particular inscription which you conceive it most desirable to have copied by that officer, and will afford him such assistance as may be proper and requisite to enable him to execute the duty in question.

To—THE RIGHT HON'BLE WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to forward for the orders of Government, a letter from Captain Fell, Secretary to the Committee of Superintendence of the Hindu College Benares, requesting permission to be absent from Benares from the middle of December until the end of

March next, also a copy of a letter from the Committee, transmitting the same and stating that Captain Fell's temporary absence will not be attended with any material inconvenience, to the Collegiate Institution at that city, under which consideration, we beg to recommend that Captain Fell be granted the indulgence he solicits.

The object of Captain Fell's absence is to visit his brother at Nagpur and he proposes undertaking to copy and decipher, as far as he is able, various ancient inscriptions engraved on stones in the Districts, under the Superintendence of Mr. Jenkins the Resident at Nagpur. From communications made by that Gentleman to the Asiatic Society we have reason to know, that many such inscriptions exist in the District of Chhattisgarh of which it is desirable that transcripts should be made, and translated and sent to the Asiatic society, and the Hon'ble the Courts of Directors. We beg leave therefore to suggest the expediency of taking advantage of Captain Fell's offer, and directing him under the authority of Mr. Jenkins to take copies of these inscriptions at such places as he may be able to visit, without protracting the period of his return to his duties, at the quarterly examination of the students of the College. He will be able to translate them at his leisure and forward them hereafter to Our Committee for the purpose of being submitted to Government.

We have the honour to be, etc.. etc.,

(Sd.) J. H. HARRINGTON.

(Sd.) J. P. LARKINS.

(Sd.) W. B. BAYLEL.

(Sd.) J. C. SOUTHERLAND.

(Sd.) W. B. MARTIN.

(Sd.) H. SHAKESPEAR.

(Sd.) H. T. PRINSEP.

Calcutta :

(Sd.) HOLT MACKENZIE.

The 4th Dec. 1823.

(Sd.) A. STERLING.

TO—H. H. WILSON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE
GENERAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE, CALCUTTA.

SIR,

The annual examination of the students of the Hindu College at Benares being completed, may I solicit you will do me the favour to make known to the General Committee, my request to be allowed to proceed to Nagpur, for the purpose of seeing my brother whom I have not met since August 1819. Permit me to state, that I shall feel obliged (provided the General Committee acquiesces in my request) by being allowed to quit Benares on or about the 18th of

December, I shall make it a point of duty, to return in sufficient time to conduct the first Quarterly examination of 1824, which will take place in March.

I also have to request you will make known to your Committee that I understand there are some ancient inscriptions in the district, under the Superintendence of Mr. Jenkins the Resident at Nagpur, the copying and decyphering of these (as far as I am able) I shall be most happy to undertake during my stay in that part of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Benares :

(Sd.) EDWARD FELL,

The 24th Nov. 1823.

Secretary to the Hindu College, Benares.

To—H. H. WILSON ESQUIRE. SECRETARY TO THE
GENERAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE, CALCUTTA.

SIR,

We have the honour to forward an application from Captain Fell, Secretary to Our Committee, requesting permission to be absent from Benares from the middle of December until the end of March next. This temporary absence will not be attended with any material inconvenience to the Collegiate institution; the line of study, attendance, and teaching as regards both the Pandits and the Pupils being so arranged, as to obviate all probability of inattention or negligence on their parts. The annual examination of the different classes has been completed and Captain Fell will return office in time to conduct the first quarterly examination in March 1824.

We have the honour to be,
etc., etc.,

Benares :

(Sd.) W. A. BROOKE,

The 24th Nov. 1823.

(Sd.) F. HAMILTON,

(Sd.) N. MACLEOD.

To—J. H. HARINGTON, ESQUIRE. PRESIDENT, I. P.
LARKINS, W. B. MARTIN, W. B. BAYLEY,
H. SHAKESPEAR, H. MACKENZIE, H. T. PRINSEP,
J. C. SUTHERLAND, A. STERLING AND H. H.
WILSON, ESQUIRES. MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant with the enclosures, and in reply to inform you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

allow leave of absence to Captain Fell Secretary to the Committee of Superintendence of the Hindu College Benares, for a period of three months from the middle of the current month to proceed to Nagpur.

It appears to His Lordship in Council highly desirable that the services of that officer whilst thus absent from his local duties at Benares should be employed to the utmost extent practicable in taking copies of the ancient inscriptions stated to exist in Chhattisgarh and other parts of the Nagpur territories, and afterwards in preparing translations of them to be submitted to Government through your Committee. You are requested therefore to instruct Captain Fell accordingly and copies of the present correspondence will be transmitted to the Resident at Nagpur in order that every assistance and facility may be offered to him in the execution of the duty.

Persian Office:

(Sd.) A. STERLING,

The 8th Dec. 1823.

Acting Deputy Persian Secretary to Govt.

Letter No. 13.—The letter and the copy of the extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council mention the reforms in coinage ordered by the Governor-General in Council. Farrukhabad rupees of 180 grs. are to be current in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and at Nagpur a mint is to be established to coin rupees of 157.5 grains. The necessary adjustments in the fixing of revenues are to be made on the basis of the exchange values of Nagpur and Farrukhabad rupees.

FROM—G. SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 1st October 1824.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, dated the 10th ultimo, on the subject of the reform of the Coinage in Central India, and to desire that you will take the necessary measures for giving effect to the views and Resolutions therein expressed, as far as the State of Nagpur is concerned.

Copy No. 1079.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, in the Territorial Department, Under dated the 10th September 1824.

Read a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Mint Committee, dated the 24th August 1824, with its Enclosures:—

The Governor-General having fully considered the above Papers, resolves—

1st.—That the Furruckabad Rupee to be Coined of 180 Grains, 165 Fine and 15 Alloy, shall be the legal Currency of Saugor, and the Territories on the Nerbudda.

2nd.—That, the present Nagpur Rupees shall, after such date as the Agent to the Governor-General may fix, be received by weight not by tale.

3rd.—That after the date to be fixed as above, and until the expiration of the Fusslee Year 1232, or such other period as Mr. Molony may judge proper, the said Rupees shall be received at the following rate viz., a sum of Nagpur Rupees weighing 100 new Furruckabad Sicca Weight (of 180 Grains) shall be received as equivalent to Furruckabad Rupees 93-14-4.

4th.—That in all public and private engagements 100 Nagpur Rupees shall be held to be equivalent to Furruckabad Rupees 86-11-6.

5th.—That, after the expiration of the Year 1232, or such other period as may be determined by Mr. Molony, the present Nagpur Rupee, shall like other Rupees be received as Bullion merely and subject to the same charges and Seignorage as in the regulation Provinces.

6th.—That Mr. Molony, shall as soon as possible Convert all engagements for Land Revenue from Nagpur into Furruckabad Rupees, where such engagements may be still expressed in the former Currency allowance of course the proper abatements on account of the difference of intrinsic value.

7th.—That the Rupee, to be Coined at Nagpur shall henceforth contain 157.5 grains of silver of the same standard as the Furruckabad and Calcutta Rupee viz., $11/12$ or grains 144.375 pure Metal, and $1/12$ or grains 13.125. Alloy.

8th.—That such measures be taken by the Resident at Nagpur, as may be necessary to secure the utmost possible regularity in the Coinage of that place that rules corresponding with those above prescribed for Saugor and the Nerbudda Territory, be adopted in the Nagpur Country, with such alterations as local circumstances may suggest.

9th.—That the expediency of receiving the new Nagpur Rupees at a fixed exchange in the Nerbudda territories, be hereafter Considered by Mr. Molony, when the reform in the Coinage is effected.

1. Nagpur Rupee 14 Annas of Furruckabad Currency.

10th.—That the several Chieftains referred to in the late Lieutenant Moodie's report be no longer allowed to Coin, the questions of their right to compensation will be considered in the Political Department.

11th.—That the Coinage at the Purtabghur Mint be regulated, or if practicable stopped, but in regard to it also, the final Orders of Government will be passed in the Political Department, in which

likewise the practicability of adopting any further measures, for reforming the Currency of the several states with which we have relations will be considered.

12th.—When the Saugor Mint is in operation, the Governor General's Agent will transmit to the Presidency, specimens of the Coin taken indiscriminately, in the manner prescribed for the Mint of Benares, they may be sent in parcels of 4 or 5 by Dawk.

13th.—The Resident at Nagpur will also be requested similarly to transmit, from time to time, specimens of the Rupees Coined there and the several Residents will likewise be requested, occasionally to send specimens of the Coins. Coined at the Mint of the Governments to which they are accredited; that they may be assayed and reported upon at Calcutta.

Ordered, that a Copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Agent to the Governor-General at Saugor and in the Nerbuddah Territories, for his information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a Copy be sent to the Political Department with reference to the Communications received from that Department on the dates noted in the margin, and that the necessary instructions may be Communicated to the Governor-General's Agent in Bundelkund, the Resident at Nagpur, and the other Functionaries concerned.

8th, 15th August 1823. 29th. 12th September. "3rd October". "12th December" 5th March 1824.

(A true Extract.)

(Sd.) HOLT MACKENZIE,

Secy. to Govt.

(A true Copy.)

G. W. SWINTON,

Secy. to Govt.

Letter No. 14.—The letter reports about the conduct of the Zamindar of Paralkote within Bastar state. He escaped from the nominal restraint in which he was kept at Raipur. Hence orders are to be issued to the neighbouring zamindars to apprehend him.

FROM—CAPTAIN AGNEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHHATTISGARH.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Raipur, the 2nd December 1824.

I have to acquaint you that Govind Shaw the Zamindar of Perlakote in Bustar, who was here under a nominal restraint, has absconded, and will doubtless return to his estate, and very probably renew the petty depredations which lately caused his being

dispossessed. I therefore think it desirable that he should if possible be seized, and replaced under a more strict confinement, having proved himself little deserving of the indulgence with which he was formerly treated. He has I imagine been induced to escape from learning that the Rajah of Bustar had not taken possession of Perlakote, or established any Amil there, and that consequently it was in his power to reinstate himself in his former authority.

I have written to the Rajah of Bustar to lose no time in endeavouring to remedy this unlooked for omission, and I have directed him, the Rajah of Kankair, and Zamindar of Lohara, as well as all other Dependanis on this Soobadary in that quarter, to use their utmost exertions in apprehending Gains Shaw, and sending him a Prisoner to Rajepore having recourse to force if necessary.

I have also directed a circular instructions to the Zamindars of Panabarees, Koreccha, Jarra, Copraghur, Ambaghur, and Oumdee of Wyraghur and of Boraghur and Soorjaghur of Chanda under your authority, calling upon them to assist in that object, and informing them that I had written to them direct to save time, but that they would receive similar orders from you, whom I had apprized of the directions I had given them.

May I in consequence beg that you will desire these Zamindars, and any others whom you think are likely to be useful on the occasion to aid in seizing Gains Shaw, and sending him a prisoner to this place, and to co-operate in this service with any Troops which the Rajah of Bustar may supply. There will be no objection to their entering Perlakote in order to apprehend or expel Gains Shaw.

Letter No. 15.—The letter reports that Gains Shah, Zamindar of Paralkote in Bastar was arrested before he got beyond the frontier of Chhattisgarh.

FROM—CAPTAIN AGNEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHHATTISGARH.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT AT CHANDA.

Camp at Bynsah, 4th January 1825.

I have the honour to acquaint you that Gains Shaw the Zamindar of Perlakote in Bustar was recaptured before he got beyond the frontiers of Chhattisgarh, and is again in confinement at Rypore.

May I consequently beg that you will direct the Zamindars on your eastern Frontier to desist from any measures which they may have adopted for his seizure.

Letter No. 16.—The letter and its enclosures mention the necessity of controlling the sale of opium for internal consumption in the territories of Nagpur and Hyderabad. The opinion of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium and of the Opium Agent to Government at Indore are revealing about the quantities consumed in certain parts of India, the price of opium, etc., The British took up the question of introducing opium for internal consumption into Nagpur territories soon after these territories came under their control.

FROM—G. SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.
TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 15th April 1825.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, the Territorial Department (No. 336) under date the 24th ultimo ; and to desire that you will consider and report on the expediency of adopting the proposition of the opium Agent in Malwa for supplying the state of Nagpur with opium for internal consumption.

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, in the Territorial Department under date the 24th March 1825.

TO—THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD AMHERST, GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

Having forwarded copies of the papers transmitted to us, with Mr. Secretary Mackenzie's letter of the 14th ultimo, to the opium Agent in Malwa, for any observations which he might think it useful to offer, we have received the accompanying reply, which we beg to submit for the consideration and orders of Government.

The point, which has occurred to us on perusing the papers from Fort Saint George, is the difficulty of reconciling the statement made in the last paragraph of Mr. Secretary Stoke's letter relative to the small consumption of opium in the Madras Territories, with the fact mentioned in the 7th paragraph of the letter from the Board of Revenue of more than 44 Candies (equal to 308 Bengal Maunds) having been exported from Masulipatam in 1821/22 for the consumption of the Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam Districts. It is not distinctly stated for what period this supply was intended to last, but it may be right to notice that it exceeds what is commonly used throughout the year in these provinces.

Consumption of Abkari Department.

Maunds.

1821/22—229-12-2.

1822/23—294-22-10.

1823/24—304-21-14.

If the annual consumption in the Districts, under Fort St. George, approaches this quantity, we think it deserves consideration, whether the internal sale of the drug ought not to be subjected to some such Rules as are prescribed by Regulation at this Presidency in respect to it.

Mr. Swinton has suggested (and we think the measure would prove advantageous) that, with a view to meet the wants of the several districts under Madras, he should be authorized to supply at once for retail sale about double the quantity (or St. Mds. 1200) which the Collectors report to be now imported into those territories, and that this should be disposed of at different Depots, to be established for the purpose, at as low a rate as possible, with reference to what the article cost in Malwa.

There can be no question, we conceive, that such a plan would have the effect of checking to a great degree any clandestine traffic that may now exist in opium within those territories.

The supplies could perhaps be more conveniently forwarded by the Agent through Bombay than by this route, though the authorities at Madras would but be able to settle this, as well as to determine the Rules under which the sale of the drug should be conducted.

The suggestion of Mr. Swinton that some arrangement should be made through the Residents of Hyderabad and Nagpur to have those states supplied with opium, directly from him deserves, we think attention. We would accordingly recommend that those officers may be addressed on the subject through the Political Department.

We have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient humble servants,

Board of Customs,
Salt and Opium,
The 18th March 1825.

(Sd.) I. P. LARKINS.
(Sd.) G. CHESTER.
(Sd.) H. SARGENT.

To—R. SAUNDERS, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE
BOARD OF CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM, FORT
WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge your's of the 20th January enclosing copies of papers as noted in the margin sent to Government to the Board for any observations or suggestions which they may consider useful to communicate.

2. On receipt of this letter, I endeavoured to ascertain, whether any Sowkars or Agents of the Principal Shroffs in the Deccan, residing in Malwa, could give me information as to any quantity of opium having been sent from hence, with the intent of being subsequently carried into districts under the Government Fort St. George.

3. I can hear nothing to be relied on. Merely a general assertion has been made that a considerable quantity more than is required for the consumption of the Deccan, is annually sent to the several Marts in the Nizam and Nagpur Territories, and that they have heard some was sent from thence to the Carnatic, and that Pilgrims are in the habit of conveying it as a convenient way of carrying the means of subsistence in their progress to the several shrines, deriving considerable profit by the retail of it to the consumers in their journeys through India. All this is mere hearsay and conjecture, as no one here or at Congein can speak from their own knowledge, except with regard to what is carried by pilgrims, which is undoubtedly the case.

4. It is an article easily transported and secreted, therefore not improbable some may be carried from the marts in the Deccan; if so, this would account for the very small quantity the reports of the several collectors show, for where it has once become an article at all in use, we generally find the demand to increase.

5. It is evident the measures now in progress must tend to render the export to the Deccan very difficult for small, and I would fain hope, impracticable for large quantities of opium. It is therefore both necessary and probable, the Board may consider it expedient to establish depots in every principal district under Fort St. George, with a quantity fully equal to the consumption, to be sold at as low a rate as possible, with reference to the cost in Malwa, as this must of itself tend to check clandestine trade, and in some small degree the cultivation.

6. As it is not probable the Sowkars will buy with a view of trying a market where the price is such as barely to cover the prime cost, enhanced by expence of transportation and risk, and it is evident the Agent here can always by attention buy as cheap as the Sowkars, while his expenses must ever be less, increased as theirs is by insurance, proportioned to the risk of seizure, and there is no part of India where gambling insurances are carried on to the extent they are in Malwa, every risk, however great, can be insured.

7. The Board will perceive from what I have stated above, that to me it appears advisable to supply the districts under the Government of Madras, with a quantity of opium, even far beyond what the several Collectors report as the quantity now imported.

8. The aggregate amount would appear to be under 300 Bengal Maunds or 600 Surat maunds; probably with a view to meet the object I have stated, and under an impression that more is consumed than can be well ascertained, it may be advisable to supply at once for retail fully double that quantity, say 1,200 maunds. This could be sent to Calcutta, and thence forwarded to Madras or via Bombay, that Government sending a part of what I may consign there.

9. It may not be improper to call the Board's attention to what must be the consequence of the roads to the Southward being closed. Heretofore, the Nizam's and the Nagpur States have

drawn annually about 3,000 Surat maunds of opium from Malwa; enough has left this province to meet the demands of the present year; but this once consumed, or even nearly so the price will, unless means are found to supply those states, rise so immoderately high, that attempts will be made to export, and means found, which we are not prepared to prevent.

10. Allow me therefore to suggest that Government be solicited to direct the Residents at Hyderabad and Nagpur to make some arrangements with Sowkars to receive from me, and import under passports, what may be required for the internal consumption of those countries, under such restrictions as the state may deem proper.

11. I am apprehensive that unless decided instructions are issued direct from Government on the subject to the Residents, nothing will be done, until the price has risen to an extravagant height, when it may be difficult to find a remedy for what can be so easily prevented.

12. The price of opium is rather on the rise; the prospect of a short crop is now generally admitted, and frost has lately here and there injured the plants, for it is rather remarkable even in Malwa that for the last two nights, that of the 28th February and 1st of March, ice was found on the plains $3\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick.

13. I have not been able to get any more of last season's opium at 33 Rupees than the 500 maunds reported in my letter of the 12th of last month. Indeed, all there is now in Malwa is in small parcels in the hands of so many Sowkars, who certainly in no instance bought under 40 Rupees and many at 50 Rupees, that it is difficult to make a Bargain without raising the price unless they come forward themselves; and I am unwilling to give more, as I am almost confident that by caution and attention, I shall make my purchases for this season at prices certainly not exceeding that, although the report of the advanced prices, given at the last Calcutta sales, has raised the price of opium of this season, deliverable in October next, nominally to 42 Rupees.

Indore:

(Sd.) S. SWINTON,

The 2nd of March 1825.

Opium Agent.

ORDER.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter and of its enclosure from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, be sent to the Political Department, whence the necessary instructions will be issued to the Residents at Hyderabad and Nagpur to consider and report on the expediency of adopting the proposition of Mr. Swinton for supplying those states with opium for internal consumption.

(A true extract.)

(Sd.) HOLT MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government.

Letter No. 17.—The letter sanctions the purchase of grain by Government for the poor cultivators in the Chanda district for seed, etc.

FROM—A. GORDON, FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS AT CHANDA.

Hingna, the 20th June 1825.

I am directed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, suggesting the propriety of purchasing a stock of grain on account of the Government to be sent out to the poorer cultivators in the Chanda district for seed, etc.

The Resident is pleased to sanction this measure on the scale and for the purpose described in your letter.

Letter No. 18.—The letter conveys sanction of the measure of dividing the Chanda district into Mamulatdaries of a more compact and convenient size than what exist under the present distribution.

FROM—A. GORDON, FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 13th September 1825.

In acknowledging your letter under date the 6th instant to the Resident's address, I am desirous to convey to you his entire approbation of the plan therein submitted for dividing your district into Mamlutdarees of a more compact and convenient size than what exists under the present distribution.

Letter No. 19.—The letter requires lists of the various categories of pensioners and grantees with reasons for such grants to be sent to the Resident. The basis on which grants of allowances is to be examined.

FROM—A. GORDON, FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 16th September 1825.

I have been directed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to his address dated 6th instant relative to the increase of pensions to various individuals in the Chanda country, which has

taken place apparently without any regular authority, since our assumption of the management of the country, and to convey to you his sentiments and instructions on the subjects.

With respect to those pensions granted by Captain Crawford for which Sunnuds have been issued by that officer and the aggregate amount of which is Rupees 745, you will have the goodness to transmit a list of the individuals on whom they have been conferred, specifying the supposed or declared ground for the grant and whether intended as the confirmation of an old claim or pension or bona fide a new grant.

For the grants which have been sanctioned by the Resident amounting to Rupees 1392, you are requested to transmit a list of the individuals on whom they have been bestowed, with the sum each is entitled to receive, when regular sunnuds bearing the Rajah's Seal and the Resident's signature will be transmitted to you to be delivered to the Pensioners.

With regard to the sum of Rupees 5471 which appears to be paid away to various individuals who have neither sunnuds or any distinct or acknowledged claim to the pensions, the Resident requests that a detailed list of these payments similar to that referred to in the second paragraph of this letter may be transmitted, when a decision will be given respecting them.

The Resident concurs with you in opinion that individuals entitled to pensions should have written Sunnuds authorizing the payment of the same. You will therefore have the goodness to transmit a list of individuals who do not possess a public document of this kind, but who may nevertheless have satisfactorily established their claim to the pension, when the necessary deeds will be prepared and transferred to you.

It is the Resident's wish that all pensions held by Brahmins and other individuals prior to our assuming charge of the country and granted by the Rajah on other competent authority, should be continued during the lives of the present incumbents. In cases where the individuals claiming the pension, have no sunnuds, it will then be necessary to refer to the Pergunnah Records to ascertain the validity or otherwise of the claim. If the pension should appear as a disbursement in the pergunnah accounts for a moderate term of years previous to our assuming charge, this fact may be considered as sufficient authority for continuing it. When the accounts may have been destroyed and the claimants have no Sunnuds, the evidence of the Purgunnah Officers may be received and considered as conclusive as to the fact.

In all cases where losses occur in the Pension list, the pension is to be resumed in the first and a reference made by the Heir or claimant to the Rajah, with whom communication with the Resident, the renewal or resumption rests.

With regard to the claims of Brahmins or other individuals or Patels of villages for Warshashun, I am directed to observe, that the payment or rejection of such demands ought to be left to the discretion of the Patel and village community. Brahmins it is supposed cannot claim any such allowance as a matter of right, and if they should, the claim should be resisted. There is one exception to this rule which is when the Government has granted a corresponding remission in the village assessment to the Patel, in which case, the amount of the pension should be regularly entered in the public accounts as a disbursement.

The Resident entirely agrees with you in opinion as to the propriety of including under the head of expenses of management the allowances of the Worarpania, Phurnaveese and Peshkar. On a reference to Captain Crawford's General Account for 1233 Fuslee, the salaries of the officers appear under their proper Heads. The allowance to Village Officers, as those of the Bhoomcek, etc., and the various disbursements falling under the head of village expenses have never been included under the head of expenses of management, and the Resident is disposed to allow them to remain on the footing for the present at all events.

The amount of village expenses as entered in the Logwuns cannot be relied on as accurate, which would alone be an objection to entering them in the regular accounts, and the same objection appears to exist with regard to the amount of the Patel's Enam.

Letter No. 20.—The letter draws the attention of the Resident to the bad and tampered coins in vogue or passed on to the Treasury, and requests that a proclamation be issued in regard to the Chulnee rupees, and in what conditions they should be accepted. A statement of the rejected coins is enclosed.

FROM—W. GORDON, TREASURER, NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur, the 31st January 1826.

In reply to a letter of yesterday's date from Captain Isacke, directing me to furnish you with an explanation of the system adopted at His Highness the Rajah's treasury with reference to the reception and rejection of the currency of the country, I have the honour to state that the chalnee and zurlee Rupees, are received in the same manner, and every other Rupees of this country, provided the letters are not so much effaced as to be rejected the Pay master, or other, when again offered for Payment provided also, they are of good Silver not broken, cracked, with holes or deficient in weight; in short every Rupee that is again current without Batta, in the Bazars, are taken at the Treasury, and all other rejected. A

Proclamation by you, directing challee Rupees, when the Letters are not entirely effaced to pass as Currency would in a great measure remedy the inconvenience complained of by the Superintendents of Ryepore and Wyne Ganga districts, where a great number more of objectionable Rupees are collected than in any of the other districts as you will perceive by the annexed memorandum of Cash sent to the treasury this year. I also beg to remark that no alteration whatever has been made in the Treasury regulations, since I have had change but the Native Treasury states, that during Captain Wilksons's superintendence and for the two last years, so large a sum as that lately sent viz., 4 lakhs never was forwarded at once to the Treasury nor so many objectionable Rupees, but that if the above Proclamation was issued, perhaps not more than eleven hundred, of the eleven thousand would have been rejected.

A memorandum of cash received into the Treasury during the year 1235 Fussilee: —

	Amount forwarded	Amount received in to the treasury	Amount rejected
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendent of Dewgarh	7,51,799	7,47,799	4,000
Superintendent of Chattees- guruh.	1,60,000	1,59,250	750
Superintendent of Chanda.	1,00,000	99,900	100
Superintendent of Bhandara	4,45,600	4,34,600	11,000
Superintendent of Sind- warah.	1,02,500	1,00,800	1,700
Total ..	15,59,899	15,42,349	17,550

N. B.—The rupees marked rejected from the Superintendents of Deogarh Chanda, and Sindwarah were immediately exchanged by the Potdars and my receipts were granted for the full amount, of the 750 rejected rupees from Ryepore 70 of brass and the next so bad that they could not be taken for exchanges. The balance of the 3,000 rupees mentioned in Captain Sandy's letter was paid in by his potdar.

Letter No. 21.—The letter encloses a proclamation directing the acceptance of Chalnee rupees on certain conditions at Government treasuries and by all Shroffs and Saukars (indigenous bankers).

FROM—WILLIAM ISACKE, ASSISTANT RESIDENT,
NAGPUR.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS,
CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 2nd February 1826.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Proclamation and copy of Letter from His Highness the Raja's Treasurer to the Residents address.

You are requested to give the Proclamation all the Publicity possible by circulating copies as it translated into the dialect of the country throughout the District under your charge.

Whereas great trouble and inconvenience have lately occurred in the receipts and payments of cash at the Sudder and District Treasuries from the want of a proper appreciation of the relative value of the Zurbee and other Rupees Current in the Country under the general name of Chalnee Rupee. The Resident in the name and in behalf of His Highness the Raja, is hereby pleased to direct that in future the Chulnee Rupee shall be received into all the Treasuries belonging to this Government as also by all Sahookars Shroffs Mahajans and others subject to or residing under its protection as equivalent to the Zurbee Rupee provided that the characters and letters on the face of the said Rupee be not entirely effaced, that it be not cracked or bored with hole, that the deficiency in weight does not exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of a Rutte and that the purity of its metal be equal to that of the Zurbee Rupee.

By order,
WILLIAM ISACKE,
Assistant Resident.

Letter No. 22.—The letter requires certain very valuable information from each Pargannah and encloses a specimen of questionnaire and answers pertaining to the Lanjee Pargannah. Population, sources of revenue, acreage under cultivation, industry, number of houses, thefts and robberies, and other useful information are mentioned.

FROM—WILLIAM ISACKE, ASSISTANT TO THE
RESIDENT.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS,
CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 27th February 1826.

I am directed by the Resident to transmit to you the accompanying paper containing General Questions on the State of the several pergunnas in your district for the years 1232, 33 and 34 and to request that you will with all possible despatch furnish replies to the said queries for each pergunnah separately and somewhat in the manner of those inserted in the document now sent.

Questions of Lanjee Pergunnahs for the Fusli years 1232, 33 and 1234:—

Questions	Answers
1. What is the extent of the Pergunnah in length and breadth? In coss or miles and the principal subdivisions if any?	From the village Ramghurie on the north to Cheechopar on the South the distance is 68 Coss, and from Jerrie Manglie on the east to Koka Bhanpore on the West, the distance is 30 Coss. There are no subdivisions.
2. What number of villages does it contain?	There are villages in the Pergunnah in 1232—812. In 1233 and 1234 the same.

Questions	Answers
3. How many inhabited and how many deserted ?	There are inhabited in 1232—593 villages Reets cultivated 12, Mohran 205—Moozaut villages in Total 812. In 1233 and 1234 the same.
4. What is the general amount of population and specifically the number of houses and inhabitants in the Kuzba.	In 1232—171,593 souls of which the Kuzba contained 3,104. In 1233—174,615 souls of which the Kuzba contained 3,136. In 1234—177,785 souls of which the Kuzba contained 3,130. The number of houses in Kuzba :— In 1232 675 In 1233 674 In 1234 667
5. What was the land Revenue of last year; any balance or remission.	The total land Revenue of 1232 was Rs. 15,605-11-0 of which there was a balance remitted 5 rupees. The total land Revenue of 1233 was Rs. 18,199-11-6 of which there was a balance remitted Rs. 11-12-0. The total land Revenue 1234 was Rs. 18,187-15-6 of which there was a balance remitted Rs. 59-9-0.
6. What is the assessment of the present year.	The Assessment of 1232 was Rs. 15,605-11-6, of 1233 was Rs. 18,199-11-6, of 1234 was Rs. 18,187-15-6.
7. How many kists is it to be paid ; how many have been paid and what due ?	In 1232 Four kists. In 1233 Do. In 1234 Do
8. Are there any balance due on the expired kists ?	In 1232, 1233 and 1234 there is no part of any of the four kist remaining due.
9. Of the lands is the greater part Kharif or Rabi ? What is the principal article of produce ?	There is more Kharif than Rabi. The principal produce of Kharif is rice.
10. What may be the proportion of cultivated land, land capable of cultivation but waste, and land totally barren in the Pergunnah.	Not hitherto ascertained.
11. What is the period of the leases and when will they expire ?	The leases expired in 1232 and were renewed for 1233 and 1234. In 1234 they were renewed for 1235.
12. What is the amount of Saer and what the chief article of importance in it ?	The amount of net revenue was in 1232—Rs. 26,499-11-0 and the chief article of importance in it is duty on grain Rs. 15,046-5-9; Cotton and Salt Rs. 2,715-6-6; and Stamping cloths Rs. 536-10-6. The amount of Net Revenue was in 1233 Rs. 11,139-15-0½ and the chief article of importance in it is duty on cotton and salt Rs. 2,381-0-10 and Mohwa Rs. 2,369-5-9 and stamping cloths Rs. 484-11-3. The amount of Net Revenue was in 1234—Rs. 10,250-4-10 and the chief article of importance in it is duty on Mohwa Rs. 2,726-10-0, Cotton and salt Rs. 2,512-9-3 and stamping cloths Rs. 314-9-7½.

Questions	Answers
13. What has been the nature and extent of improvement in the Pergunnah for the last year or two ?	In 1232 there has been land brought into cultivation to the amount of Rs. 232-4-0. In 1233 cultivated Rs. 48-8-0. In 1234 cultivated Rs. 208-8-0.
14. What are your general expectations respecting the improvements of the Pergunnah.	In consequence of two years' failure of rice crops, and the ravages of the cholera, by which some lands have fallen out of cultivation, I do not conceive for the two next years, any increase of revenue can be expected. Grain has also fallen in price.
15. What number of Dakas on villages or Robberies on the roads have taken place in the last year ?	In 1232—No Dakas. In 1233—One Daka took place in the Kuzba Kamptah on Behari Das Marwari; Dukan plundered but thieves escaped. In 1234—No Daka. In 1232, 33 and 34—No Road Robbery.
16. What is the general state of the Police of the district and who are most active and zealous thief catchers.	The Police appears to be generally good but there has not been any active or zealous thief catchers.
17. How many murders or serious crimes have been committed in the last year or two.	In 1232—One murder supposed to have been committed, but not proved. In 1233—Two. Buckut Pardhan of village Sardbah, Talooka Hutta, murdered his wife, in the Warrie jungle, apprehended and proved. Mumtaz musalman of village Kolmarrah murdered his wife with a blow of a lathi. In 1234—None.
18. What Zamindars are in or bordering on the district and what may be the extent and value of their lands.	Value of lands in— Zamindar Nar b a d { 1232 } Patel of Kamptah { 1233 } 77,179 10 0 { 1234 } Zamindar in Rookna { 1232.. 11,229 10 0 of Dunseewa. { 1233.. 11,439 10 0 { 1234.. 12,439 10 0 Zamindar in Roodna { 1232 } Patel. { 1233 } 4,000 0 0 { 1234 } Zamindar Mukum { 1232 } Khan of Bhadra. { 1233 } 4,733 7 0 { 1234 } Taluka S e w t i { 1232.. 2,173 12 0 Khalsa. { 1233.. 2,173 12 0 { 1234.. 1,969 2 0 Zamindar Prem { 1232 } Singh of Saletetri. { 1233 } 465 7 6 { 1234 } Zamindar Prem { 1232 } Singh of Konkah { 1233 } .. 16 4 0 Bodari. { 1234 }

Questions	Answers
	Value of Lands in
Zamindar Singh of Durjan Bhanpore.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1232 \\ 1233 \\ 1234 \end{array} \right\} \dots 671 \ 12 \ 6$
Zamindar Sheoram Trimbak.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1232 \\ 1233 \\ 1234 \end{array} \right\} \dots 550 \ 12 \ 6$
Zamindar Khandu Golur of Keenee.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1232 \\ 1233 \\ 1234 \end{array} \right\} \dots 584 \ 2 \ 6$
Zamindar A m a r Singh.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1232 \\ 1233 \\ 1234 \end{array} \right\} \dots 200 \ 0 \ 0$
Zamindar in Guman Singh of Chowriah.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1232 \\ 1233 \\ 1234 \end{array} \right\} \dots 29 \ 8 \ 6$
Ranjore Singh of Bargaon.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1232 \\ 1233 \\ 1234 \end{array} \right\} \dots 307 \ 10 \ 0$

19. What are their general characters and past and present conduct. They all appear to be quite well disposed men and give but little trouble beyond temporary disputes.
20. Under what engagements to Governments are they respectively, This question was answered by Captain Wilkinson in his detail of Zamindaries and by which it does not appear that they are under any particular engagements except in checking all incursions of the thieves.

Letter No. 23.—The letter directs that grant of leases for five years should be stopped and leases for two years only be granted in the Pargannah of Brahmpuri. The settlement for Nagbhir is to be deferred for the next year.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT,
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS,
CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 17th March 1826.

I have been directed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of and reply to your letter of the 4th instant. At the present juncture it is not considered advisable to grant leases for so long a period as five years. You will therefore have the goodness to renew those of the villages of the Pergunnah of Brahmpuri for two years

only and the settlement for Nagbhir you will defer altogether until next year. This communication is not intended to preclude you from making engagements for bringing Wyran villages into cultivation on the usual terms.

Letter No. 24.—The letter conveys the direction of the Resident that the settlements of the Parganahs of Chemour, Neree, Khursingee, and Nagbhir, and of the Haveli of Chanda be commenced as soon as possible, and that they be made for not more than five years, and in some Parganahs for 3 or 4 years only.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT,
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS,
CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 8th August 1826.

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have been directed to convey, to you the Resident's sanction to commence at your earliest convenience the settlements of the Pergunnahs of Chemoor, Neree, Khursingee and Nagbhir and of the Haveli of Chanda.

In regard to the term of years for which the settlements are to be made the Resident does not wish any to be concluded for more than five years and would have no objection to one or two of the districts being settled for three and four years only.

With respect to the nature of the settlements themselves you will be pleased to observe, that they are to be made with the patels of villages, but who are not, as in the last settlements effected by Captain Crawford, to be bound down to collect from each separate field or parcel of land a fixed and stated rent, but to be left at liberty to make whatever arrangements they choose with the inferior cultivators at the time of the Istimalat, it being deemed advisablethat no restriction whatever be imposed in either of the parties so long as established rights and privileges are respected.

The Resident has nothing to suggest regarding the details of the settlement further than as it is desirable that the Wurshasun payments which were.....the last settlement brought upon the Government accounts should be now thrown out and matters allowed to revert to the original footing, you will have the goodness to carry that arrangement through, unless some serious obstacle should present its.....in which case you will have the goodness to report on the subject.

Letter No. 25.—The letter contains the directions of the Resident regarding the deductions to be shown from the revenue assessment at the time of settlement. More information about Warshasan claims is required so that they could be justly determined. A specimen form for the collection of the date of settlement under different heads is enclosed.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT,
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

To—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS,
CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 24th August 1826.

With reference to the remarks respecting the Warshasan claims contained in your letter of the 13th instant the Resident has desired me to inform you that he considers it quite necessary to giving a satisfactory decision on each case, that he be put in possession of the fullest information regarding it. You will accordingly be pleased as you proceed in the settlements lately authorized to transmit a detailed account of these claims on each village together with the most ample account you may be able to obtain on every point likely to influence the Resident's determination regarding its recognition or rejection as a charge on the Government Revenue. In cases where the claim is admitted you will be furnished with a Sunnud for the Pensioner and directed to transfer the charge to the second head of the authorized deductions, and when a claim is rejected the collection of it by any Government officer must be strictly prohibited and it will not be allowed on a deduction from the Kucha Sadnook; by this means the charge under this head will be altogether abolished.

In regard to the deductions from the Kacha Sadnook, as exhibited in the statement accompanying your letter now under acknowledgment, the Resident is happy to find that no part of the pay of the Pharnavis, Burar Pandia, and Peshkars is in future to be included amongst them, but although the Patel's Enam as well as Roosoom Zemindaree and probably the Hak of the Havildars, Bhomaks and Kotwars may in one point of view be considered as expenses of management, still as the practice throughout this part of the country and indeed the whole of.....generally is to deduct these charges, as well as the Gaon Kharch from the Kucha Sadnook and bring the balance only to account, it is not considered necessary to introduce any charge, but of course the existing practice in no degree lessens the necessity of scrupulously ascertaining every alienation of this nature from the Public Revenue, of investigating its value and the authority upon which it rests, and of carefully recording such as may be sanctioned of abrogating those that may have been fraudulently made, as also establishing checks to guard against any surreptitious conveyance to individual of any part of the public rights or property in future made, and your

attention is accordingly particularly directed to those important points in concluding the settlements in which you are now about to engage, and the information which it appears from your letter of the 28th May last, you have already directed the Pergunnah officers to procure on the subject, will doubtless greatly facilitate your investigations.

I enclose a form in which to insert information required regarding the settlements in each Pergunnah, and which you will have the goodness to forward as they are respectively concluded.

The investigation of the Warshasun claims in the other Pergunnahs, the Resident would wish to be undertaken as soon as possible, but he apprehends that some delay must necessarily take place in consequence of your being now engaged in making settlements.

Extract of a private letter from Captain W. Hamilton to Captain Pew, dated 26th August 1826

I yesterday sent you a public letter regarding the Warshashun claims. On considering the subject Mr. Jenkins became satisfied that no general rule could be adopted that might be applied to all cases, and that it was necessary to decide each one on its own particular merit, some of them no doubt will be admitted whilst others that may appear to have been improperly obtained will be discontinued.

In the course of the settlements should any thing seem to require reference you can write for instructions, you will understand that nothing is to be allowed to remain *seiva Sadnook*.

Encl. 2

Exhibiting the settlement concluded for the term of years in the Pergunnah of

Names of the villages (1)	Sums demand- able by last settlement (2)	Kucha Sadnook of present settle- ment (3)	Deductions					Balance being the sum demand- able by present settlement (10)	Remarks (11)
			Gaon Kharch (4)	Patel's claim (5)	Loshar (6)	Havil- dar (7)	Etc. (8)	Total (9)	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.

(W. HAMILTON),
Acting First Assistant.

Letter No. 26.—The letter contains the order of the Resident to abolish certain taxes which are regarded as objectionable. These in Chanda district were Walee Goonjee, Kapoos Kotte, Chooree Bungree and Kat Kurree.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT,
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS,
CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 30th September 1826.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo recommending that certain of the Taxes included under the general Head of Pandree should be abolished, I have been directed to convey to you the Resident's authority to annul the Walee Goonjee, Kapoos Kotee, Choore Bungree and Kat Kurree, but the others are not considered peculiarly objectionable, with the exception of the Rabta Pattee which from your account of it appears to be a tax on the Houses of Wugsalas or farm servants; previously however to giving a decision regarding it, the Resident wishes distinctly to understand from whom, in what manner, and at what rate this tax is levied.

Letter No. 27.—The letter refers to the completion of the five years settlement in the Haveli Parganah of Chanda, and conveys the Resident's approbation of it.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT,
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS,
CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 23rd December 1826.

I have received and laid before the Resident your letter of the 7th instant giving cover to a detailed statement of a five years settlement concluded by you in the Huwelee Pergunnah of Chanda. The result of that settlement is highly satisfactory and is considered by the Resident as a strong proof of the industry, intelligence and perserverance with which you have prosecuted the enquiries necessary to obtain the minute and ample information upon which alone a good revenue settlement can be founded. The Resident would be happy to find that the settlement of the few remaining villages in Chanda were effected, and will be glad to receive at your earliest convenience, the detailed statement of the settlement of the Pergunnahs on which you are at present employed.

Letter No. 28.—The letter gives an estimate of the revenue of the territories of the Bhonsla taken under the control of the British, and suggests that as the income is in excess of the expenditure by nearly three lakhs, a few parganahs yielding that amount may be returned to the Bhonsla.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT,
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—F. B. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur Residency, the 4th June 1827.

The Military expenses for next year have been estimated by Captain Isacke at Rs. 16,30,000. The Civil charge may be reckoned at Rs. 75,000 making a total of Rs. 17,05,000.

The Net Revenue of the territory now in our hands, exclusive of Deogarh below the Ghats, is about Rs. 20,40,000. In order to reduce this to a sum more nearly approximating to the above estimate, it will be necessary to transfer to the Rajah some of the Pergunnahs now included in the Wainganga district. After consulting with Captain Wilkinson on the subject, I am inclined to think that the undermentioned Pergunnahs might most conveniently be given over:—

	Rs.
Ambhora including Sayer	74,500
Oomer including Sayer	70,200
Part of Ambagarh including Sayer	89,000
Part of Bhandara on the right bank of the Wainganga without the Sayer.	50,000
Total ..	<u>2,83,700</u>

This sum deducted from Rs. 20,40,000, leaves a balance of Rs. 17,56,300, which exceeds the estimate by a little more than Rs. 50,000 but as the actual charges may not be eventually covered by the estimated sum, and as we have reason to fear some diminution in the revenue of the reserved district of the Wainganga division it will probably be deemed prudent to retain in our hands a surplus not less than the above mentioned sum.

As the amount of collections from the reserved districts will be but small for the next six months, a sum equal to the disbursements during that period will be required, say 8 or 9 lakhs.

Memorandum of Revenue to be collected from the undermentioned Pergunnahs of the Wainganga district for the year 1237 Fusli

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Pergunnah Ambagarh	1,13,473	4	2
From Pergunnah Ambhorah	1,20,672	13	9
From Pergunnah Oomrer	1,10,550	3	3
Total ..	<u>3,44,696</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

Letter No. 29.—The letter gives cover to a dispatch addressed to Government which forms the enclosure. This dispatch discusses the methods to be adopted for eliminating Nagpur rupees and other rupees current in Nagpur and Nerbudda territories, and establishing Saugor rupees as the only currency instead. The exchange values of the Nagpur and other rupees are shown ; the trend of trade and flow of money between Nagpur territories and Bundelkhand and Mirzapur estimated ; and lines of actions in the light of the above, suggested. It is an illuminating dispatch, which incidently throws light on the trade and agriculture of the country.

FROM—T. H. MADDOCK, ACTING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, Office of the A. G. G. the 12th September 1827.

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of my dispatch of the 25th ultimo to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department.

TO—K. T. PRINCEP, ESQUIRE, ACTING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that in obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your letter of the 22nd February proclamations were issued in the Nerbudda territories declaring 100 Rupees Saugor Sicca to be receivable at the treasuries of the Agency in lieu of Nagpur Rupees 120 in all payments on account of the land revenue.

2. When this measure was adopted the season of collections was too far advanced to admit of an expectation that much advantage would be taken of the permission thus granted to the Malguzars of bringing the Saugor Sicca Rupee to the treasury. About 2,20,000 Sicca Rupees have however been paid in to the three treasuries of Jubbulpore, Narsingpur and Hoshangabad, which are situated nearest to the mint; and in the ensuing season there can be little doubt that by far the greater part of the revenue in those districts will be paid in the New coin. I do not think the circulation will extend so rapidly to Seoni and Betul.

3. I propose to carry into effect the instructions contained in the 15th paragraph of your letter on the 1st November next and to prohibit from that date the issue from our Nerbudda territories of any coin in payment of salaries pensions, etc., but that of Saugor at the rate of 14 annas.....for every rupee Nagpur.

4. The immediate enforcement of that rate or any other rate as applicable to private transactions, is I think unnecessary and would be prejudicial. The great business of the country is the sale of agricultural produce for the payment of revenue to Government; and while the Government takes the new sicca rupee at the rate of 5 for 6 Nagpur Rupees the bazar batta must, during the period of collections, which comprise at least half the year, approach very nearly to the Government rate, and it would depreciate our own rupee below both its intrinsic value and its nominal value in the market, to declare it convertible in the inferior coin at the rate of 7 for 8. For the present I should prefer letting the two coins circulate together, exchangeable the one for the other according to the batta prevailing in the bazar and when we have more experience of the success of our measures for improving the currency it will be time enough to fix a legal rate applicable to all transactions and binding upon all classes.

5. The classification of the different sorts of Nagpur Rupees, directed in the resolution of the 21st December 1826, has not yet been adopted as the necessity of it was almost superseded by the permission to receive 100 Saugor Siccas in lieu of 120 Nagpur Rupees, granted by Government on the 22nd February 1827; and the utility of it compared to the confusion it would occasion may I think be doubted, if the measures I propose to recommend for accelerating the introduction of our new Rupee into circulation, are approved by Government.

6. But if a graduated scale of value were to be applied to the various kinds of Nagpur Rupees as the rate at which we would receive each kind into the treasury, it would be next to impossible, I conceive to fix an unvarying rate which they should all bear to Saugor Sicca in private transactions. I have therefore suspended the immediate enforcement of this part of the rule, the operation of which has better at least deferred till the necessity of it shall be more pressing than at present, and when the new coin shall be established as the prevailing currency it will no doubt be easy to regulate the exchange according to its relative intrinsic value compared to that of other coins circulating with it.

7. That I have exercised, so large a discretion in acting only partly up to the instructions you have given me will be attributed I hope to my conviction, that something yet remained to be explained to Government regarding the currency which might alter the view of the question under which the late orders were issued, and justify me in delaying to enforce them till I could make another reference to you on the subject. The latitude that was allowed me in the 22nd paragraph of your letter of the 22nd February last encouraged me to take this step, and I waited till the effect of my proclamation for receiving Saugor Sicca Rupees at the prescribed rate of exchange into our treasuries should be known before I troubled you with further references on the subject.

8. I have already stated the amount in Sicca Rupees that has been paid into the treasuries of the three districts in the valley of the Nerbudda. The following is a statement of the average rate of the exchange in those districts while the collections in Sicca Rupees were going on:

				Saugor Sicca Rupees	Exchange for Nagpur Rupees
April	..	..	..	100	115 14
May	..	..	..	100	118 10
June	..	..	..	100	118 8
July	..	..	..	100	118 0

and the exchange had before been about 114 Nagpur Rupees for 100 Siccas.

9. Thence it appears that the Malguzars have reaped but a small share of the advantage offered to them and that of the difference between the former rate of exchange, about 14 per cent, and that sanctioned by Government of 20 per cent, the greater portion has become the profit of the Soucars and Mahajans, who imported the New Rupee from Saugor and elsewhere, to meet the demand of the Malguzars for that coin.

10. The measure however, though it may fail of affording relief to overassessed malguzars, must succeed in bringing enough of the new coin into circulation for the payments of revenue which it is desired to have made in that rupee. That this is not the only object of Government you have pointed out to me in your letter of the 22nd February, and I confess that I had been in error on that point. But if almost all the money in a country circulates through the treasury of the Government and the entire currency does not exceed one or two years revenue payable to the Government it follows that if one coin is encouraged by a premium on its receipt at the Government's treasury so as to lead to the exclusion of all other coins from revenue payments, the people will very soon be provided with sufficiently of it for their private dealings, if they prefer it to the coin which it has been encouraged to displace.

11. If all other coins are nearly expelled from the circulation by the inducement held out to the Malguzars to bring a particular rupee to the treasury the people, it is true, will not prefer the coin which they for their own benefit force into circulation through the public treasury, but for want of other money current in the country it must become the medium of their traffic. And so it will be with a 14 annas piece on any new coin with which they are not familiar. But I do not imagine that the 14 annas piece any more than the Sicca Rupee would work its way into circulation through the preference given to it be the people above the Nagpur Rupee. They

appear perfectly satisfied with the currency they have got, which we shall never be able to displace either partially or entirely but through the public receipts and expenditure which engross almost the whole of it.

12. We have provided already for the receipt of the Saugor Rupee and have abundant security that it will become the principal medium of revenue payments, and that Nagpur Rupee will be sent to the mint by the money dealers of the country to procure the New Coin. It remains to consider how it is to be brought into general circulation so as to supersede the Nagpur Rupee in the private transactions of the country.

13. If our local expenditure equalled or exceeded our income and a currency on the small scale which I have described above continued to suffice for the use of the people, the disbursements from our treasuries would operate at once to expel every other coin, but that issued by us. But in the Nerbudda territories properly so called, we have no large Military establishments, public works of expense or investments be purchased on the part of the Government, and our surplus revenue is consequently remitted to other places whose demands of this sort exist and as we thus export a considerable portion of the revenue raised in the country in cash or a corresponding reimportation of coin must be made to fill up the deficiency in the local currency.

14. In such a state of things it must depend not only on the description of coin which we think proper to issue in the payment of our current expenses, but on the description of coin also which comes in to fill up the vacuum which our cash remittances to other places have occasioned, what the General Currency shall consist of; and if the people already have a preference to the Nagpur Rupee, as that in which their public and private dealings have been carried on for years, they will manage to supply themselves with that coin, if the balance of trade will possibly admit of thus procuring it.

15. To judge of the probability of their being able to do so, and thus, to frustrate the endeavours of Government to improve the currency permanently, our first attention must be given to the state of trade, and the agricultural surplus produce of that country. Now here it may be observed, that our exports of produce all tend towards the Ganges, and in whatever direction Northward they go, are paid for by merchandize from Mirzapore. Of this we consume but a little portion. The Great Mail is Nagpur. The merchant at Mirzapore, therefore, makes his agent at Nagpur pay for the cotton or other produce which he purchases in the Nerbudda territories. The Bundelkhand trader who comes to the Nerbudda for grain pays for it also with the Merchandize of Mirzapore, for he has demands on the latter place as it is a great emporium for the cotton of Bundelkhand, and he brings bills from his correspondents at Mirzapore to pay for his grain, and these bills can only be paid out of the exports from Mirzapore to Nagpur.

16. This being the case it is clear that there must be a constant influx of money from Nagpur into these territories and as our local expenditure is less than our income, we remit our surplus revenue to Nagpur or elsewhere. It would certainly be most convenient that the whole surplus, if required there, should be sent to Nagpur and the question follows whether we can arrange our public and private pecuniary dealings with that capital so as to keep our own currency distinct from that of Nagpur. We must either make remittances in Cash to the Resident whereby we should get rid of the Nagpur Rupees as fast as they were collected, or the Resident must draw bills on our treasuries to be sold to the Merchants of Nagpur for cash paid into his treasury by them. By the first plan we may drain the territory of Nagpur Rupees for a time but they would ultimately find their way back to the Nerbudda to purchase produce for the Mirzapore market and as our receipts of revenue in Nagpur Rupees diminish we should have to make a part of our cash remittances to the Resident in the new Sicca Rupee of Saugor. These would be sure to come back to us during the period of our revenue collections while we receive them at a more favourable exchange than they would bear at Nagpur. But the Resident would have difficulty in fixing and preserving an established rate at which they should issue from his treasury, and could not, I think, regulate it according to their superiority in intrinsic value over the Nagpur Rupee, and if they were depreciated, there they would be melted down whenever they were not in demand to purchase the produce of the Nerbudda territories. But if it is not expedient to remit our own coin to Nagpur, the only plan then will remain for supplying the Resident with funds out of our surplus income will be by paying his drafts on our treasuries. In the present state of trade as described above it will unquestionably be desirable that this should be the case rather than that we should carry bullion to Nagpur to be imported again in the course of trade, and if the merchants of Nagpur can without difficulty or delay obtain money they require, at our treasuries thereby according the expense of cash remittances, they will cease, of course, to import Nagpur Rupees into the Nerbudda territories. The season of the year at which they are in the habit of importing money for the purchase of our produce corresponds with that of our revenue collections when the New Sicca Rupee will be in greatest demand. At that season, therefore, it is probable that the resident at Nagpur could sell his bills on our treasuries payable in Sicca Rupees for their full intrinsic value as compared to Nagpur Rupees. It would only be necessary, therefore, so to time his orders on the Nerbudda treasuries that they might be payable at a particular season of the year in order for time to obtain cash on the most favourable terms equal in amount to the present annual remittances by the merchants of Nagpur into our districts. To us the advantage of this mode of proceeding with a view to the reform of our currency would be that we should be able to throw a much greater quantity of the New Coin into circulation than we can do by any other process, and should stop the main channel, if

not the only one, by which the Nagpur Rupees flows in, and if this operation persisted for about two years it would so fill the circulation with a coin which cannot be exported without loss while we receive it on the present favourable terms, that there would be no room for the Nagpur Rupee to remain in any considerable quantities along with it, and people would be obliged to conduct their business and keep their accounts in the only currency procurable in the market.

17. This is the result at which Government wishes to arrive and I have no doubt it may be attained if the measures I have described above to prevent the influence of the Nagpur Rupee are adopted.

18. But we shall still for a time have a considerable number of Nagpur Rupees collected in our treasuries which must be disposed of. Respecting them the plan I propose to adopt is this : To keep the Nagpur Rupees collected in our treasuries and to reissue none of that coin till the season of our collections is passed. In the meantime the Resident at Nagpur, not perhaps having been able to sell his bills on the Nerbudda districts at a favourable rate in such quantities as to have raised funds equal to his wants, would at the end of the season require a cash remittance and we might then send him a part or the whole of our Nagpur Rupees without any risk of their being re-imported into our territory, and if the Resident did not require a part or the whole of them they might be sent to the mint for recoinage which may always be done without loss. Seeing that the option we have given to the malguzars of paying 100 Siccas for 120 Nagpur Rupees makes it a matter of indifference to us which coin is paid in as long as 120 Nagpur Rupees will on recoinage produce 100 Sicca Rupees and they always produce on an average rather more.

19. If the above plan of making the substitution of bills for cash remittances to Nagpur subservient to the introduction of the New Coinage into the Nerbudda territories, and of reserving the Nagpur Rupees collected till the end of each season, that is, till the month of June each year for remission to Nagpur or the mint, is conformable to the ideas and wishes of Government, I will immediately make arrangements with Mr. Wilder for facilitating its operation and I confidently believe that it would supersede the necessity of coining any other rupee than the Fd. Sicca and of fixing a distinct valuation on each of the many coins more circulating as Nagpur Rupees.

20. In submitting my opinion on this subject for the consideration of Government I feel that I may be absolved of presumption in bringing again under discussion a matter which had apparently been decided; but my own conviction being strong in favour of the plans I have advocated, I should feel that I had not performed my

duty as a public officer if I did not freely communicate to Government the ideas which local experience and long attention to the subject have led me to entertain concerning it. The success of the measure, I have proposed, may be considered as a matter of experiment and as the adoption, though they fail, will not in the slightest degree impede the operation of any future plan for changing the currency, I am in hopes that His Lordship in Council will authorise their trial and suspend for a time the issue of any but the new rupee and allow the receipts of all Nagpur Rupees as heretofore without distinction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Jubbulpore,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Office of the A.-G. G.:

G. H. MADDOCK,

The 25th August 1827.

Agent to the Governor-General.

Letter No. 30.—The letter reports that vaccination was not welcome to the people in and around Nagpur, and hence an order from the Raja is sought.

FROM—GEORGE ADAMS, SURGEON.

TO—CAPTAIN A. GORDON, FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE
RESIDENT, NAGPUR.

Hingna (near Nagpur), the 10th October 1827.

I beg leave to transmit for the Resident's signature a Contingent Bill for the vaccinating establishment under my charge for the month of September last, and take the opportunity to mention for the information of the Resident, that I have not obtained the support from the Resident's interposition with His Highness the Raja, which I solicited in a former letter and subsequent experience rather confirms than otherwise the obstacles opposed to the general adoption of vaccination in the villages so that I am of opinion a Parwanna for each district signifying the sanction of the highest authority will be essential to forward with efficiency the advantages proposed from the establishment of vaccination.

In consequence of the little success which has hitherto attended my efforts in propagating vaccination, I have deferred completing my establishment to the extent authorized by the Resident, which under existing circumstances I trust may be approved of.

Letter No. 31.—The letter gives cover to a statement of charges for feeding prisoners. Incidentally the statement reveals the price of commodities. Atta (flour) selling at a little more than Rs. 2 a maund, the feeding of five prisoners for a month costs Rs. 9-12-0.

FROM—CAPTAIN T. WILKINSON, COMMANDING
NAGPUR AUXILIARY HORSE.

TO—W. HAMILTON, SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE
RESIDENT, NAGPUR

Elingrey, the 4th April 1828.

Accompanying I have the honour to forward to you a bill of Contingent charges for feeding prisoners at Elingrey (sentenced to imprisonment in irons and hard labour) from the 9th September 1827 inclusive to the end of March 1828, in English and Marathi.

In forwarding it to you to be submitted to the Resident, I hope I have observed the proper channel.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
For feeding 5 Prisoners from 9th September to 9th October 1827 inclusive—		
Atta 3 maunds and 30 seers	7 14 0	
Wood	0 15 0	
Salt	0 3 9	
Tobacco	0 11 3	
	<hr/>	9 12 0
5 Prisoners from 10th October to 30th November 1827 inclusive—		
Atta 6½ maunds	14 1 0	
Salt	0 8 0	
Wood	1 9 0	
Tobacco	1 3 6	
	<hr/>	17 5 6
5 Prisoners for the month of December 1827—		
Atta 3 maunds and 35 seers	7 6 6	
Salt	0 3 0	
Wood	0 15 0	
Tobacco	0 11 6	
	<hr/>	9 4 0
5 Prisoners to 12 January inclusive and 6 Prisoners from 13th inclusive to end of January 1828—		
Atta 4 maunds and 14 seers	7 14 6	
Salt	0 5 0	
Wood	0 1 6	
Tobacco	0 11 0	
	<hr/>	10 0 0
6 Prisoners for the month of February 1828—		
Atta 4 maunds and 14 seers	7 4 0	
Salt	0 4 6	
Wood	1 1 6	
Tobacco	0 10 6	
	<hr/>	9 4 6

6 Prisoners for the month of March 1826—

Atta 4 maunds and 26 seers	..	..	..	8	7	6	
Salt .. .. .	..	..	..	0	4	6	
Wood .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	0	
Tobacco .. .. .	..	..	..	0	11	6	
							<hr/>
							10 9 6
							<hr/>
Total Nagpur Rupees ' ..							66 3 6
							<hr/>

T. Wilkinson, Capt.,
Commanding Nagpur Auxiliary Horse

Letter No. 32.—The letter directs that from 31st May 1828 monthly accounts and Returns of all descriptions, furnished by the Superintendents of district shall be for English months.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT, NAGPUR.

TO—L. WILKINSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 15th May 1828.

I am directed to notify to you that the Resident has determined that the monthly accounts and Returns of all descriptions now furnished by the Superintendents of Districts shall be for the English months instead of the ones now in use, and that all monthly salaries and payments shall be made also for the same periods. In order to give early and full effect to this arrangement, you will be pleased to close your accounts for the Fusli year 1237, on the 31st instant, dating the commencement of 1238 from the 1st proximo from which date the use of the English months will begin.

Letter No. 33.—The letter directs that henceforth “all papers in the native language” which are to be sent to the Resident should carry “an English letter explanatory of their contents”.

FROM—W. HAMILTON, SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT, NAGPUR.

TO—CAPTAIN HAMOND, ACTING SUPDT. OF AFFAIRS, CHHINDWARA.

Nagpur Residency, the 20th May 1828.

In returning to you the enclosed enquiries to which replies have been obtained, I am directed to desire that in future you will be pleased to transmit all papers in the native language which you may find it necessary to forward for the Resident's notice with an English letter explanatory of their contents.

Letter No. 34.—The letter directs that henceforth no Europeans who are not officers in the service of His Majesty the King or of the Company should be allowed to enter the services of Native princes.

FROM—G. SWINTON, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 24th October 1828.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council to acquaint you, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have prohibited the employment, in the service of the Native Princes, of European officers not in the service of His Majesty or the Hon'ble Company, and to desire that from and after the receipt of this letter you will not appoint any such local officers to the service of His Highness the Raja.

Letter No. 35.—The letter gives cover to an extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, Territorial Department, fixing salaries and allowances of the Residents and other superior officers stationed at the courts of Indian princes.

FROM—G. SWINTON, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 18th April 1829.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department under date the 17th February last, and to state that the proposed changes regarding the salary and allowances of Residents are to take effect as the situation become vacant, the new rules being applicable to the successors of the present incumbents.

2. I am directed to add that if the present incumbents should prefer to receive the allowances as fixed for their successors-in-office, the arrangement prospectively contemplated will be carried into immediate execution on their intimating a wish to that effect.

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council in the Territorial Department, under date the 17th February 1829.

* * * *

6. With the exception of one class of officers, it appears to His Lordship in Council that the highest allowance to be drawn by any functionary under the Government should not exceed Sicca

Rupees 50,000 or Sonat Rupees 52,200. The circumstances of the Resident and Commissioner at Delhi and the Residents at Hyderabad, Lucknow, Nagpur and Indore and Gwalior are such as to subject them to some expenses from which other officers are exempt. Those expenses appear likely to be greatest at the four first-mentioned places. But as the functions of all must in respect to importance and responsibility be ranked with the highest under the Government, His Lordship in Council deems it proper to assign to them, in consideration of the peculiar expenses to which they are subject, a certain allowance beyond the general maximum.

7. The Resident and Commissioner at Delhi, the Residents at Hyderabad, Lucknow and Nagpur will, therefore, receive each 66,000 Rupees, the Residents at Indore and Gwalior Rupees 60,000.

8. To the Resident at Khatmandoo, His Lordship in Council proposes to assign consolidated salary of Sonat Rupees 42,000 instead of the Sicca Rupees 62,700 now allowed, the above arrangement to have effect, of course, as vacancies occur.

9. It does not appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary or proper permanently to continue to the officers in question any special allowance for the purpose of enabling them to keep a public table. His Lordship in Council is not satisfied that the arrangement is in itself desirable independently of financial consideration. And he is thoroughly persuaded that it is an arrangement which it is not right to continue in the face of the financial difficulties with which the Government is beset. The allowance will, therefore, hereafter cease as vacancies in the offices of Resident occur, and the Residents will receive the above-mentioned salaries in full consideration of their services and expenses with the same liberty to regulate the arrangement of their household as other officers enjoy.

10. The above sum is to include all the allowances assigned to the Residents at Delhi and Indore, though they may as now have other duties than those which strictly belong to the Political Department, the general principle being that the maximum of emoluments is not to be exceeded, howsoever various the functions may be which an officer is required to perform, and that in inferior grades also an union of duties shall be regarded as constituting a title to increase of salary only when the aggregate responsibility and labour may appear to be insufficiently compensated.

11. In this Department it appears to His Lordship in Council to be proper that the same allowance should be drawn whether the offices be held by Civil or Military Officers. In the emoluments attached to the offices under the rank of Resident no change appears to be required. The expediency of reducing the number of appointments is a matter for consideration in the Political Department.

His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the office of Secretary to the Commissioner, at Delhi need not be filled up. It is, therefore, to be abolished.

12. The Governor-General's Agent at Murshidabad shall receive Sonat Rupees 42,000 also discharging the duty of a Provincial Judge when required to do so.

13. The Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories will continue to draw salary of Sonat Rupees 50,000 and the Superintendent of Ajmer 36,000 Rupees per annum.

14. The office of Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelkhand, which is now held by the Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of that Province, with a separate allowance of 12,000 Rupees will hereafter be united to the office of Commissioner, for that Division, on the principle already adopted in Rohilkhand and Furruckabad.

15. In cases in which Political Residents and Agents occupy houses belonging to the British Government, repairs and additions thereto will be made, as heretofore, at the public expense, the previous sanction of Government being, of course, obtained before any considerable charge is incurred.

16. In regard to those cases in which the Residency Houses may belong to the Government to which the Resident is accredited, special orders will be issued from the Political Department.

40. The allowances of the several offices which have not been named above are to be fixed as follows:—

Political Department—

Head Assistant to Resident at Indore and Deputy Opium Agent.	..	..	Rs. 20,400.
Head Assistant to other Residents	..	..	Above 3 years' service Rs. 9,000.
			Below 3 years' service Rs. 7,200.
Second Assistant to other Residents	..	..	Above 3 years' service Rs. 7,200.
			Below 3 years' service Rs. 6,000.
Head Assistant to Commissioner at Delhi	..	..	} As Registers.
Head Assistant to Superintendent at Ajmer	..	..
Junior Assistants to the above	..	..	Rs. 4,800.

Offices	Resident Salaries	Proposed Salaries	Proposed .. less	Proposed More
(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) - Rs.	(5) Rs.
4 Residents at foreign courts—Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Nagpur at Rs. 66,000.	3,78,251	2,64,000	1,14,254	..
2 Residents at Indore and Gwalior at Rs. 60,000.	2,07,953	1,20,000	87,053	..
1 Resident at Kathmandu at Rs. 42,000	62,700	42,000	20,700	..
Governor General's Agent Murshidabad.	41,800	42,000	..	200
Commissioner Nerbudda	50,000	50,000	..	..
Superintendent Ajmer	36,000	36,000	..	..
Secretary to Commissioner at Delhi*..	12,000	..	12,000	..
Political Agents including Military as now.	2,67,294	2,59,680	7,614	..
Head Asistant and Deputy Agent, Indore.	20,998	20,400	598	..
3 Head Assistants to Residents at Delhi, Hyderabad and Nepal.	27,405	27,000	405	..
1 Head Assistant Ajmer	7,524	8,400	..	876
2 Second Assistants to Residents at Delhi and Hyderabad at Rs. 7,200.	13,200	14,400	..	1,200
3 Assistants to Commissioners at Delhi at Rs. 4,800.	14,400	14,400	..	..
19 Military Assistants as now ..	1,44,909	1,40,400	4,509	..
Total ..	12,84,434	10,38,680	2,48,030	2,276

*Abolished.

†The difference in this and other similar cases will arise from the operation of the rule for the gradual conversion of all salaries from Sicca into Sonat Rupees.

A true copy.

G. SWINTON,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 36.—The letter gives cover to an extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council in the General Administration Department, which forbids the acceptance of Nuzzars in money and presents of fruits, etc., by public functionaries. The letter, however, does not forbid the acceptance of these things from Native princes, not under the control of the Government.

FROM—G. SWINTON, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 19th June 1829.

SIR,

In transmitting to you, for your information, the annexed extract from the Proceedings of Government, in the General Department, I am directed to state to you that the prohibition, relative to the acceptance of Nuzzars and presents of fruits, etc., is

intended to apply to the cases of individuals who are subjects or dependants of the British Government and consequently under your control, and not to Native Princes and others to whom we have no right to issue a prohibitory order. With regard to complimentary presents of fruit from Native Princes, and others not subject to our authority, the refusal might be offensive to their feelings, as contrary to established usage, but inasmuch as the practice can be discouraged without giving umbrage, you will not fail to act in the spirit of the Resolution now communicated to you.

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, in the General Department, under date the 2nd June 1829.

Fort William, the 2nd June 1829.

SIR,

Resolution.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council having resolved to abolish the custom, which prevails generally throughout the Provinces subject to this Presidency, of Natives presenting Nuzzers in money, and trays of fruit, and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official or complimentary visits to Public Functionaries in the Service of the Hon'ble Company, it is hereby notified for the general information of all Public Officers under this Presidency that the custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of the publication of this notice, and that it is the expectation of Government that all Public Functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known and obeyed by all Natives of whatever rank or degree with whom they may have official or private intercourse.

In directing the abolition of the custom above referred to, the Governor-General in Council deems it due to the servants of the Hon'ble Company generally to declare that the measure has not been adopted by Government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any public officer under Government, but from the conviction that it subjects Natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expense, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and Dependants. His Lordship in Council is indeed fully persuaded that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections will be viewed with satisfaction by every officer in the Hon'ble Company's service.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution and Notification be transmitted to the several Departments under Government for the purposes specified underneath, viz.,—

That in the Political and Persian Departments the Resolution be communicated to the several officers subordinate thereto with such special orders as may be considered necessary.

That in the Military Department the Resolution be communicated to the Army in such manner as may appear expedient.

That in the Revenue, Judicial and General Departments, the Resolution be communicated to the several controlling Boards, Courts and Offices in each Department, respectively, and that those authorities be severally directed to instruct the local officers under their control to cause the translations of the notification inserted in the Government Gazette to be published, for general information, at the Katcheries of all Sadar Stations, and at all the Mofussils Cutcheries of the Native officers of the several Departments in each district.

(A true extract)

(Sd) G. SWINTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Letter No. 37.—The letter directs the Resident to negotiate for a new treaty with the Raja of Nagpur on the lines of the draft enclosed. According to this treaty the reserved districts are to be returned to the Raja in lieu of an annual subsidy of 8 lacs to be paid in quarterly instalments. The Raja will maintain a force of 1,000 irregular native horse at his own expense and the auxiliary force so far maintained and officered by the British will be disbanded. The right to advise the Raja in his internal and external affairs and to interfere actively, if necessity arose, is retained by the British Government. The Resident will remain with the Subsidiary Force and exercise all the authority that he exercised before.

FROM—A. STIRLING, DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 27th November 1829.

You have been already apprized by my demi-official letter, dated 30th September last, of the improvement contemplated by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in the state of our relations at Nagpur, if the proposed alteration should appear to you likely to prove acceptable and gratifying to the Raja. From your reply, dated 25th ultimo, it is evident that the Raja considers the project highly beneficial to his interests, and is anxious to enter upon the formal discussion of it, and I am now, therefore, directed to communicate the following instructions for your guidance in negotiating with the Raja of Nagpur a modification of the Treaty of 13th December 1826.

2. The first proposition to be tendered to His Highness's acceptance, is the commutation of his obligation under the 8th and 9th articles of the existing Treaty, for a money payment or subsidy, of Sonaut Rupees Eight Lakhs per annum, to be liquidated by quarterly instalments; in consideration whereof the Reserved Districts will be transferred to His Highness's management, and the Army made over entirely to his own authority and disposal; the British officers employed in the Nagpur service being at the same time withdrawn.

3. For the reasons stated by you, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the transfer of the territory should be postponed until the close of the current Fussilce year or the month of June next; but His Lordship in Council sees no sufficient ground for deferring the execution of the proposed arrangement until the expiration of the existing quinquennial settlement. The measure of disbanding the auxiliary force, as at present constituted, should be at once in train, in view to affording the earliest practicable relief to the finances of the State of Nagpur it being, of course, understood that the Raja is expected, like every Native Ruler, to provide in their room and from his own funds, a National Force adequate to the Ordinary protection of his subjects and the performance of internal duties.

4. The Raja of Nagpur must, of course, pledge himself to respect and abide by the conditions of the quinquennial lease granted to the Patels, Ryots, and others, by the British authorities in His Highness's name, for the remainder of the period during which they have to run. His Highness must similarly bind himself to adhere to the engagements and settlements (the nature of them should be specifically reported) which have been concluded by our officers with the tributary chiefs and Zamindars of the Nagpur territory, but that provision of the Treaty which declares that in the event even of the restoration of the reserved districts to the Native Government, the British authorities shall continue to be the medium of conducting all affairs with those chiefs, is no longer to remain in force.

5. In concurrence with His Highness's wishes, and as an essential part of the proposed change of relations, which has for its object to place the Raja of Nagpur on a footing more consistent with his rank and dignity, as one of the substantive powers of India and to remove all engagements unnecessarily fettering his freedom of action and independence, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is quite prepared to consent to a very considerable modification of the 10th article of the existing Treaty; although it will still be necessary to retain the right of advising the Raja and his successors, on all important and material questions, whether relating to internal or external concerns, as also the means of rendering that advice effectual and enforcing attention to it, in case of continued and determined disregard. His Lordship in

Council observes that we are under a responsibility to the people over whom we have given the Raja power, and may fairly demand from the Prince who has received his throne from us as a voluntary gift, that the authority we confer and continue to uphold, shall not be flagrantly abused and perverted to purposes of gross and systematic oppression. All experience in Oude and elsewhere, evinces too clearly that a simple provision binding the Native State to act in conformity with our advice, is not a sufficient restraint upon the evils of anarchy, oppression, and misrule and that to render our Counsel really useful, the means should be kept in our hands of particularly enforcing it. The mode which occurs to His Lordship in Council as to the most simple, effectual and all things considered unobjectionable, for accomplishing the above purpose, is to retain the power of reverting to the appointment of British Superintendents, whenever a case of gross maladministration may arise in particular districts or throughout the country generally in defiance of our repeated advice and remonstrance, endangering the public tranquillity, and placing in serious jeopardy the stability of those resources from whence the Raja's engagements with the British Government are to be fulfilled. The Governor-General in Council proposes, therefore, that a provision founded on the above principles and considerations should be substituted in lieu of articles 10, 12 and 13.

6. In tendering this alteration, you will be pleased distinctly to assure the Raja, that the right of offering advice through the British Representative, is intended to be reserved for matters of importance, and is by no means to extend to the minute details specified in article 10 or indeed to any control over the regulation of his household expenditure, the selection of his ministers and officers, and their conduct in their several departments. With respect to the power of eventual resumption, it is manifestly designed to be brought into exercise in extreme cases only, such as His Lordship in Council confidently trusts, can never occur during His Highness's reign. In truth, the favourable reports uniformly received from you of the character, disposition and capacity of the Ruling Prince, and of the good sense and moderation which mark all the measures of his reign, have had no inconsiderable influence in determining the Government to release him from the restrictions imposed by subsisting engagements; and the Governor-General in Council entertains a firm expectation that under the proposed alteration in the condition of our relations with the Court of Nagpur, His Highness will not disappoint the hopes we have conceived of his virtues, talents, and desire to promote the welfare and happiness of his peoples.

7. The solicitude expressed by the Raja to be relieved from the undefined pecuniary liability to which he is eventually subject by the 11th article of the Treaty, appears to the Governor-General in Council to be quite natural, and in consideration of the payment of the subsidy His Lordship agrees to the following modification

thereof, viz., that the Raja of Nagpur should bind himself, on the principle of our arrangements with the State of Mysore, to keep up a certain defined force of the best description of Native Irregular Horse; which shall be liable to serve with the British Army in the event of War, receiving Batta from the Hon'ble Company in compensation of the extra expense of their maintenance, when employed beyond the Nagpur Frontier. You will propose, therefore, to the Raja an article in lieu of the 11th by which he shall engage to maintain at all times, in a state of efficiency, and subject to the aforementioned conditions, a body of not less than one thousand Mahratta Horse, organized and disciplined after the Native fashion, commanded by His Highness's own Native Officers, and subject exclusively to the authority of the Nagpur Government.

8. It appearing that the Raja objects to some of the terms employed in the Native version of the 15th article of the Treaty, and being aware of no special or practical advantage which results from the maintenance of its provisions, His Lordship in Council conceives that it may be very well altogether omitted. It is conceived that the intimate connection which must ever continue to subsist between the British Government and the State of Nagpur, will suffice, under any almost imaginable contingency, to ensure to our troops access to the Raja's strongholds for purposes of defence and protection, whether we maintain an express stipulation to that effect or not.

9. Article 4 which regards the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, and all other articles of the Treaty, not included in the above observations and instructions, will, of course, remain in full force. To aid you in the completion of the depending arrangement, I am desirous to transmit herewith a draft of the articles it is proposed to substitute for those which are to undergo modification.

10. The claims and situation of the officers heretofore in the Raja's employ, whose interests will be materially affected by the above change in our position at Nagpur, have not escaped the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, and the sentiments of Government regarding the arrangement to be made in their behalf, on their withdrawal from His Highness's service, will be communicated to you in a subsequent dispatch. Under the resolution now taken, it will not be necessary to introduce the revised scale of pay and allowances for the officers of the Auxiliary Force, communicated in the Chief Secretary's letter, dated 14th August last.

*Draft of Revised Engagement between the Hon'ble Company
and the Raja of Nagpur.*

Whereas, in view of the promotion of the welfare, dignity and independence of the Raja of Nagpur, and to the mutual benefit and convenience of the Hon'ble Company and His Highness's Gov-

ernment, it has been deemed expedient to alter and modify certain articles of the Treaty of 13th December 1826, the following provisions have accordingly been arranged and concluded, on the one part by Francis B. S. Wilder, Esquire, Resident at the Court of Nagpur, in the name and on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council and on the other by Maha Raja Raghojee Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur :

Article 1st.—Articles 8 and 9 of the existing treaty are hereby rescinded and it is agreed that in lieu of the obligations contracted by those articles, the Raja of Nagpur shall pay to the British Government, an annual subsidy of Sonat Rupees Eight Lakhs per annum, by quarterly instalment, i.e., on the 6th September, 6th December, 6th March and 6th June of each year, in consideration whereof the Reserved Districts will be given up to His Highness's management, and his army made over entirely to his own authority, and disposal—the British officers employed in the Nagpur service being at the same time withdrawn. The transfer of territory is to take effect from the close of the present Nagpur Fusli year, on the 6th June 1830. Arrangements for gradually disbursing the auxiliary force as at present constituted, will be immediately put in train, it being, of course, the duty of the Raja to provide in their room and from his own funds, a national force adequate to the ordinary protection of his subjects and the performance of internal duties.

Article 2nd.—The Raja agrees to respect and abide by the conditions of the Quinquennial settlement, concluded with the Patels, Ryots, and others by the British authorities in his name, during the period for which the several leases were contracted. His Highness also binds himself to maintain inviolate all agreements and engagement formed with the Gond and other tributary Chiefs and Zamindars by British officers under the sanction and authority of the Resident.

Article 3rd.—Articles 10, 12 and 13 of the existing Treaty are hereby cancelled and the following modified provisions substituted in lieu thereof. It shall be competent to the British Government, through its local representative, to offer advice to the Maha Raja, his heirs and successors, on all important matters, whether relating to the internal administration of the Nagpur territory or to external concerns, and His Highness shall be bound to act in conformity thereto. If, which God forbid, gross and systematic oppression, anarchy and misrule should hereafter at any time prevail in neglect of repeated advice and remonstrance, seriously endangering the public tranquillity and placing in jeopardy the stability of the resources whence His Highness discharges his obligations to the Hon'ble Company, the British Government reserves to itself the right of reappointing its own officers to the management of such district or districts of the Nagpur territory in His Highness's name,

and for so long a period, as it may deem necessary, the surplus receipts in such case, after defraying charges, to be paid into the Rajah's treasury.

Article 4th.—Article 11 of the existing treaty is hereby declared subject to the following modification. In lieu of the obligation it imposes, the Raja agrees to maintain at all times in a state of efficiency a body of not less than one thousand of the best description of Irregular Horse, organized and disciplined after the Native fashion commanded by his own Native officers, and subject to His Highness's exclusive authority. In the event of war this force shall be liable to serve with the British Army in the field, receiving Batta from the Hon'ble Company, in compensation of the extra expense of their maintenance, whenever employed beyond the Nagpur frontier.

Article 5th.—Article 15 of the existing Treaty is hereby abrogated.

Article 6th.—All the other provisions and conditions of the Treaty concluded at Nagpur on the 13th December 1826, which are not affected by the above convention, are to remain in full force and effect.

A. STIRLING,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 38.—The letter conveys the compliance of the Governor-General in Council with the requests of the Raja of Nagpur in regard to the transfer of the guns and arms to him after the auxiliary force is disbanded, and the abrogation of the sixth article of the treaty. Further, with regard to the relinquishing of a part of the grounds occupied by the Residency in Nagpur he suggests the ways to carry it out.

FROM—A. STIRLING, DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—CAPT. A. GORDON, ACTING RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 19th March 1830.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Wilder's letter, dated 5th January last, submitting 3 requests made by the Raja of Nagpur, on the conclusion of the late treaty with His Highness and in reply to state as follows.

2. The Governor-General in Council can have no hesitation whatever in complying with the 1st request, viz., that when the Brigade is disbanded, the Guns should be made over to His Highness as Mr. Wilder states that they are his property or, in other words, it is presumed, paid for from the Raja's treasury, whilst the territory was under our management. In like manner all arms of every description and Military stores which have been purchased from the same source will be transferred to the Raja on the dissolution of the Force.

3. The Governor-General in Council agrees also to the 2nd request, viz., that the 6th article of the Treaty should be abrogated, as the utility of retaining it is not very apparent, and the Raja is anxious that it should be expunged. The Article in question is accordingly hereby declared to be cancelled.

4. With regard to the 3rd request, His Lordship in Council concurs with the late Resident in Opinion that on the withdrawal of the Auxiliary Force, it cannot be necessary for us to retain so large a tract of ground, as we at present hold, and that a new boundary should be arranged which will be convenient to all parties. Before passing final orders on the point, Government would wish to be furnished with a detailed plan of the ground in question, showing its extent, and position in reference to the Residency, the portion which it is proposed to relinquish and that to be retained, and for what purposes, with any further suggestions that occur to you on the subject.

Letter No. 39.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which the Governor-General notifies to the Raja of Nagpur and Rani Baka Bai that Mr. H. S. Groeme had been appointed Resident at Nagpur in succession to Mr. F. Wilder.

FROM—A. STIRLING, DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—CAPTAIN GORDON, ACTING RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 19th March 1830.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Khureetahs from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, to the address of the Raja of Nagpur and Baka Bai, replying to letters from their Highnesses, which were delivered by the Vakeel Rai Keshao Rao Ramchandra on his arrival, and also notifying the appointment of Mr. Groeme, to the situation of Resident at Nagpur.

Copies in English and Persian accompany for your information.

To—HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF NAGPUR.

Dated, the 17th March 1830.

After compliments.

I have had the pleasure to receive your Highness's letter, conveying the expression of your satisfaction on the conclusion of the new treaty, between the British Government and the state of Nagpur, with other matters, and in reply beg to state as follows:—

The sentiments expressed by your Highness, on this occasion, are consistent with the opinion I had previously formed of your good sense and discernment, and afford me peculiar gratification. Relying on the possession of the above qualities by your Highness, and on your knowledge of business, and habits of devoting your time and attention to the discharge of public affairs, I feel confident, that under your administration, the provisions of the new treaty will be faithfully observed, and produce results beneficial to all parties. I need scarcely remind your Highness that to protect and cherish the subject, to administer justice impartially, to abstain from undue exactions, to respect engagements entered into with the Ryots and Zamindars and to study the promotion of their ease and happiness are amongst the most solemn and sacred duties of a Sovereign ruler. So long as you adhere to this course and are guided by such maxims, the tranquillity, good order, and prosperity introduced by the British officers who have long been employed in superintending the affairs of the Nagpur territories, will be maintained and augmented; and your Highness may rest assured that it will ever be the anxious wish of the British Government to aid and support your measures for the beneficial administration of the Raj, and the respect and uphold your just dignity and authority.

It is gratifying to me to learn that the conduct of Mr. Wilder, whilst Resident at Nagpur, was such as to secure for him those sentiments of good will and esteem which your Highness has been pleased to express. That Gentleman having embarked for Europe, it has been my care to select as his successor, an officer in whose abilities, experience and disposition, I could repose the most perfect confidence. I have now appointed Mr. Henry Sullivan Græme to be Resident at Nagpur, a Gentleman who during a long course of service in India, has filled a variety of the most important public offices with success and distinction, and I trust is well qualified to give satisfaction to your Highness. I request that on Mr. Græme's arrival your Highness will manifest towards him, the friendly attention and consideration due to the Representative of the British Government at the Court of Nagpur.

(Sd.) W. C. BENTINCK.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain Thomas Wilkinson to officiate as Political Agent on the South-West

frontier and to assume temporary command of the Ramgarh Local Battalion, during the absence of Major Mackenzie, who has obtained leave to proceed to Cape of Good Hope on Medical certificate, and to desire that immediate arrangements may be made for relieving that officer from his present charge.

2. Captain Wilkinson is to draw his present consolidated allowance from the Raja's Treasury up to the date of the transfer.

Letter No. 40.—In this letter Captain Gordon lays before the Resident, newly arrived, the important facts of the change-over. From 6th June 1830 the reserved districts, viz., Chanda, Bhandara, Chhindwara and Chhattisgarh had been transferred to the control of the Raja. The latter had appointed his own Zillhdars in the place of Superintendents of the districts—Krishna Rao Appa in charge of Chhattisgarh, Ashraf Ali of Chhindwara, Yado Rao of Bhandara and Amrut Rao of Chanda. The state of revenue and general administration are stated to be satisfactory.

FROM—CAPTAIN A. GORDON, FIRST ASSISTANT,
NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—H. S. GRÆME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur Residency, the 18th June 1830.

You will have learnt from my several dispatches addressed to the late Mr. Secretary Stirling the measures that have been adopted from time to time for the gradual reduction of the Auxiliary Force. In continuation of these reports I have now the honour to state for your information that the two Rissalahs of Horse and the Silledars were transferred to the authority of His Highness the Raja on the 20th and 25th of May; His Highness having signified a wish to receive them on those days. The whole of the Auxiliary Horse with the exception of a few scattered detachments in the districts which have thus been delivered over to His Highness, are now assembled at Paldee (Pardi), a village close to the city which has been selected as their permanent cantonment.

2. The instructions for the final dissolution of the force and for delivering over to His Highness the remaining Military Stores, Arms and Equipments of the Army as well as the Public buildings at Nagpur and the other stations were issued in an order under date the 17th ultimo, copy of which I beg to transmit. All the necessary arrangements having thus been previously made, the troops with a few exceptions were paid up their arrears and donations and discharged on the 1st instant and the Military stores delivered over on that and the following day to the officers deputed on the part of His Highness to receive charge of them. All these measures both at Nagpur and the other stations have been conducted with perfect order and regularity, and in a manner which appears to me to be

very creditable to the officers and men. The exceptions above adverted to are those men who were present at the Battle of Sitabuldi and to whom the Governor-General was pleased to extend a further donation of three months' pay. These men have now demurred about receiving their donation, and have preferred a petition praying that in lieu of it they may be admitted on the Pension Establishment of the Nagpur Government or received into the Company's Army as Supernumeraries.

3. The medicines and surgical instruments belonging to the Provincial Corps have not yet arrived at Nagpur. They will be hereafter delivered over to His Highness as well as those deposited in the Medical Stores at this place.

4. The Raja had previously detached a party of men to Bhandara to receive charge of the Jail and Treasuries at that place, but up to the 1st instant none of his troops had arrived in Chhattisgarh, Chanda or Deogarh. In these districts, however, there are stationed small bodies of Horse which with the Local Sibandies and some extra troops of a similar description which the Superintendents had been directed to raise, will suffice to guard the Jail and Treasuries in the mean time, or until the arrival in the districts of His Highness's levies. Although it would have been desirable that these levies should have arrived in the districts previously to the withdrawal of our own Regular troops, yet as the country is in such a state of tranquillity I do not anticipate any serious inconvenience from their immediate absence.

5. Almost the whole of the European officers have quitted Nagpur in progress to rejoin their respective establishments. It would be presumption in me to advert to the individual character and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins and the officers belonging under his command, but I trust I may be allowed to bear my humble testimony to the zeal and merits of so respectable a body of Gentlemen and to the estimation in which they were held collectively and individually by the Resident under whom they have served.

7. In conformity with the stipulations of the New Treaty, the districts of Chanda, Bhandara, Chhattisgarh and Deogarh were formally transferred to the authority of His Highness the Raja on the 6th of June on which day the British Superintendents ceased to exercise further interference in the affairs of the country. The Jails, Treasuries and establishments were also at the same time delivered over to the Zillehdars who had previously been deputed from Nagpur to receive charge of the country.

8. In my letter of the 18th January to the address of Mr. Secretary Stirling, I had the honour of reporting to Government that it was the intention of the Raja to depute Zillehdars for the purpose of receiving charge of the districts at the expiration of the current

Fusli year, and of remaining until that period with the different Zillehdars with a view of making themselves acquainted with our mode of conducting business and with the General state of the districts. These officers accordingly repaired to the different districts in the beginning of February last since which time they have constantly attended in the Cutcherries have been in daily communication with the Superintendents who have undertaken no measure of importance without consulting them. They have also sent regular reports to the Raja of the proceedings of the Superintendents, and of what has taken place in the districts.

9. The Zillehdars deputed were Ashraf Ali to Chhindwara, Yadoo Rao to Bhandara, Amrit Rao to Chanda and Krishan Rao Appa to Chhattisgarh. They are all represented by the Superintendents with one exception to be quite well disposed men but not possessed of much knowledge or experience in Revenue affairs. Krishan Rao Appa, the Zillehdar of Chhattisgarh, is represented by Captain Crawford to be a clever, intelligent man, well versed in accounts, but unsteady and deficient in respectability of character. He was formerly Suddar Pharnaveese at Nagpur or Superintendent of the Department of Revenue Accounts, but he has never been employed in any important situation at a distance from the Court. As Chhattisgarh is so distant from Nagpur and surrounded by the Zamindars, it no doubt would have been desirable to have sent there a man of reputation and who would have been looked up to by the Zamindars.

10. I have herewith the honour to annex copy of circular letter addressed to the Superintendents, dated 23rd ultimo, desiring them to deliver over charge to His Highness's officers so as to complete the arrangement on the 6th of June or the last day of the Fusli year.

11. All these districts are in excellent order and the Revenues for many years past have usually been collected with the utmost facility, excepting in Chhattisgarh the arrears of Revenue are likely to be trifling but in this district owing to a failure in the Ondee Crops the preceding year, losses from Hail-storm and a failure in the Saer Contract, I have reason to believe that the arrears of Revenue will be considerable at the end of the year. I am, however, unable to state their amount not having yet received a final report on the subject from Captain Crawford.

12. Mr. Wilder in his report to Mr. Secretary Swinton under date the 30th September 1828 has described in general terms the state of these districts and dwelt at length on the merits and qualification of the Gentlemen under whose management they have been placed. It may be sufficient in a short report like the present to state that I fully concur in the sentiments expressed by that Gentleman of the meritorious services of those officers.

13. The Reserved District Treasury at Nagpur in which is deposited the donation to be paid to the European Officers and cash to answer claims not yet adjusted remains under our management, and must continue until these claims are settled and the General Account of the Nagpur Government shall be proposed. It will also be necessary, I should imagine, to retain in employ the small establishment of writers and Moottusuddies hitherto attached to this office for the purpose of aiding in the settlement of the General Accounts.

Letter No. 41.—The letter is a statement regarding the character of the civil and military administration organized under the initiative of the British officers, and the meritorious services rendered by them. The names of officers who rendered meritorious services are mentioned. Incidentally it is mentioned that the district of Nagpur was transferred to the Raja in June 1827 and that Captain Isacke was at one time in charge of the District Court in the city. The result of twelve years of British Administration from 1817-18 to 1829-30 had rendered the system efficient and pure.

FROM—CAPTAIN A. GORDON, 1ST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—H. S. GRCME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur Residency, 21st June 1830.

In consequence of your having expressed a particular wish that I should furnish you with a short account of the service of the officers, Civil and Military, lately in the employ of His Highness the Raja with a view of enabling you to bring their merits under the notice of Government, I have accordingly the honour to submit the following statement.

2. I beg in the first instance to draw your attention to the Military Branch of His Highness's service. This was organized chiefly under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew of the Madras Army but dated its commencement in 1817 when a Battalion was raised by the late Captain B. Jenkins in the time to take a part in the hard-fought Battle of Sitabuldi. The Battalion above mentioned, formed the groundwork of the Auxiliary Brigade; this Corps recruited in Hindustan of an excellent material, and

clothed, armed and disciplined as well as our own Regular Battalions, was fully equal to taking a place with them in line. The Provincial Corps, three in number, differed only in name and numerical strength from the Brigade—their efficiency was complete.

3. At the period above adverted to or after the war in 1817, a selection was made of 3,000 of the Raja's horse which were placed under the orders of European officers to whom was entrusted the arduous and delicate task of introducing amongst them a degree of reform and discipline suited to their peculiar habits and character and such as would render them safe and useful Auxiliaries. This task was most successfully accomplished, and the Corps of Horse which has just been transferred to His Highness the Raja in a state of complete efficiency, has frequently been pronounced by well-qualified judges to be equal to any corps of the kind that can be named elsewhere.

4. The European officers are now proceeding to join their respective Regiments, their conduct during the twelve years they have served His Highness has been excellent, and presents the gratifying retrospect of a pure active and zealous performance of the responsible duties devolving on them, in the exercise of which they have acquired for themselves the approbation of their superiors and the esteem and goodwill of their men. The feeling of mutual regard subsisting between the officers and men alike honourable to both, was strongly exemplified in the regret shown by the latter at their separation from their European officers on the abolition of the service, a feeling which could only have arisen from a strong connection of the kindness with which they had uniformly been treated.

5. With these sentiments, I perform a pleasing duty in bringing to your notice the conduct of such a meritorious body of officers and men, and although in general report like that now submitted it would be impossible to mention the services of each individual, I may with propriety advert to the names and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, Commanding the force, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, the Adjutant-General, and of Majors Dal.....and Cameron, commanding the Brigade and Horse. These officers claim particular notice from the responsible nature of the situations which they held, and from the able manner in which they filled them. It would also be wrong to omit officers commanding Battalions, Rissalahs and Provincial Corps, whose zeal and merits have been so conspicuous.

6. On the whole, it may be asserted that the Auxiliary Force was remarkable for its high state of discipline, and that it possessed in an eminent degree all the most essential qualities of an efficient Military body.

7. I must also take the present opportunity of bringing to your notice the long services and merits of Major Issacks who has been employed as an Assistant at this Residency for upwards of ten years.

In addition to the ordinary duties of this appointment, Major Isacks president for many years on the sudder court in the city, the laborious and complicated duties of which he conducted with great diligence and ability and in a manner to obtain for him the approbation of Mr. Jenkins and the goodwill and confidence of the inhabitants of Nagpur.

8. Major Isacks as Assistant in the Territorial Department has usually had under his exclusive management all the detailed accounts of the districts involving the task of maintaining a constant watch and check over revenue expenditure of every kind as well as superintending and controlling the disbursements of the Government in all its branches. Major Isacks has also held the situation of Pay Master to the Raja's forces for several years and in addition to his regular appointments he has frequently had the duties of the other Assistants to perform on occasions of their absence, from sickness. In every situation in which he has been placed Major Isacke's zeal, diligence and general capacity for business, have gained for him the unqualified approbation of his superiors.

9. The merits and services of the different superintendents have already been brought to the notice of Government in the different despatches of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Wilder, and I have no hesitation in saying that I cordially concur in the praises which have been bestowed on their exertions by those Gentlemen. The present highly flourished state of the country, the regularity and facility with which the revenues are collected, and the rare occurrence of Robberies and crimes of magnitude within the Raja's territories speak more forcibly than any testimony of mine could of the zeal and ability with which the civil administration of these territories has been conducted. The kind and conciliatory demeanour of the superintendents, their regular habits of business, and above all, the character they have acquired for readiness in listening to and redressing complaints have secured to them the attachment of the people at large who, it is not to be doubted, will deeply regret their absence.

10. In adverting to the general success which has attended our exertions in the civil administration of the country, I consider it a duty to mention the name of Major Cameron who was superintendent for several years of the extensive and valuable territory in the neighbourhood of Nagpur transferred to the direct authority of His Highness in June 1827. The system established and matured by that officer for the collection of the Revenues and for the administration of justice and Police continues unimpaired under the Native authorities, the assessments fixed by him have suffered no diminution and the revenues continue to be collected with facility and regularity. These successful results must be mainly attributed to the able and judicious measures adopted by Major Cameron whilst superintendent of the district and to the sound principles on which he acted.

Letter No. 42.—The letter reports that presents worth Rs. 5,500 in Nagpur Sicca Rupees are to be given to the Raja on the happy occasion of the birth of a son and heir to him.

FROM—H. PRINCEP, SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO—H. S. GRÖME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Simla, the 15th June 1831.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, reporting the birth of a son and heir to the Raja of Nagpur, and the ceremonies which took place in consequence.

2. In reply, I am desired to convey the expression of the Governor-General's entire approbation of the measures adopted by you to do honour to the occasion and to evince the satisfaction felt by the British Government and by yourself personally at the auspicious event.

3. Replies to the Khureetas from the Raja and from the Baka Bai to the Governor-General's address are enclosed for presentation to them respectively, and His Lordship sanctions your presenting on the part of the British Government trays with the articles enumerated in the list annexed to your letter and incurring a charge on this account not exceeding the estimate, viz., 5,500 Nagpur Rupees.

A pair of shawls will be forwarded from this office to be included amongst the presents made on the occasion.

Letter No. 43.—The letter gives a very interesting account of the bloody and brutal proceedings of the Thugs, in terms of their confessions.

FROM—W. H. SLEEMAN, PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT.

TO—H. S. GRÖME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Office of the A. G. G., Saugar, 17th October 1830.

I have the honour to forward two depositions of a man named Imamee, detailing the operations of two gangs of Thugs whom he accompanied in two expeditions through the Hyderabad territories. The information they contain may be useful, if the public authorities under that Government should be disposed to avail themselves of it.

Imamee's deposition of the 19th August 1831.

In the month of Poos (December), near five years ago, Roshan Jemadar with six followers left their houses in the village of Dhorra in Jhansi on a Thug expedition to the South and I joined the gang.

We were:—

Roshan Jemadar.

Khalil.

Khumali.

Pan Khan.

Imamee (Deponent).

Jamal.

Two boys adopted of Roshan's.

We proceeded to Chandwaha in Berar where we fell in with two Mohammedan travellers on their way from Hyderabad to Lucknow. They were persuaded to join us and we rested with them at a small village on the bank of a nala one Coss from Chandwaha. About ten at night they were both strangled under the tamarind tree where we encamped, it was about five hundred paces from the village. We took the bodies to the Nala to bury them but while pulling them in the grave, a man of the Dhere cast came up, and we all ran off leaving the bodies exposed. I, Pan Khan, Khumali, and Roshan's two boys were employed in burying the bodies and Jamal and Khumali strangled, aided by Paun Khan and Roshan.

We found a pony, sword, gun, brass plate, a Lota, clothes, and gold weighing ten rupees, but when we ran off we left all but the gold behind us and many of our own things. We proceeded on to Ellichpur where I was taken ill, and my friends left me, and proceeded on towards Gujrat. When I recovered from my fever I went to Ingoli, to visit an old acquaintance Shaikh Imamee Havildar who is the son of a Thug, and has himself followed the trade. He has now got promoted, and gets Certificates from gentlemen for his old friends the Thugs who visit Ingoli, and receives money for them. I remained with him four days, after which I proceeded to Malegaon where I fell in with Shadi Khan Jemadar and his gang—Futte Khan his son, Himmat Khan, Gorha his sister's son, Dorab Khan, Baz Khan, Nathoo Khan, Peearie Khan, Joneyt Khan, Shaikh Burhoo, father-in-law of Fateh Khan, all residents of the Dukun. I joined this gang, and came with them to the village of Basim, where we encamped near a temple on the border of a tank. We here met four Hindu travellers from the Cantonments on the Koree Nuddee. Sadee Khan persuaded them to join our party and

provided them with wood for cooking their dinners. They ate and in the evening Sheikh Gurhoo was sent to search for a Bele or place to murder or bury them and came back and reported that he had found a nala in a jungle about a coss in advance on the road. We all started about Midnight and on reaching the Bele the four travellers were strangled by—

Dorab Khan, Pecaree Khan, Baz Khan, Futeh Khan, Shaikh Gurhoo, Himmat Khan, aided by Gorha, his sister's son and Sadi Khan.

The bodies were buried near the spot and got from them four hundred Kaldar Rupees, four turbans, four Dupattas, two Chadders of red broad cloth, four brass plates, four lotahs and two swords.

We returned to the village of Basim but did not rest, we went on to Jalna and after resting started for Jalgaon, which is about seven coss from Jalna. We fell in with two men belonging to merchants of Jalna proceeding towards Aurangabad with cloths upon a pony. We travelled together and on reaching Jalgaon they took up their lodgings in the Bazar and we halted outside the village. Shadi Khan joined them in the Bazar and on his report we determined to follow and murder them. We joined them the next morning, and rested with them at a village with a fort about six coss from Jalgaon. In the evening Sheikh Gurhoo was sent to search for Bele and on his return reported that he had found a good place at a nala on the road about one coss and a quarter from the village. We all started together, about three in the morning and on reaching the Nala, they were strangled by Gorha and Baz Khan aided by Sheikh Gurhoo and Shadi Khan. We buried the bodies in the Nala, and on opening the packages found eighty Turbans, one hundred Sehlas with gold borders. After this affair we dispersed for the season, those who resided in the Dukun went to their respective homes and Sheikh Gurhoo and myself came to Amraoti where we met Sahib Khan Jemadar, Gulab Khan Jemadar and Hingan Khan Jemadar with seventeen followers, all residents of the vicinity of Hyderabad. We here fell in with two travellers one a Kurmi and the other an Ahir who had come from a distance to see their relations who were Sepahees. Sahib Khan inveigled them to join him at his lodgings, and at 3 in the morning we all started with them, and killed them in a Nala about two coss from Amraoti in a jungle, we buried the bodies, and found fifty rupees upon them, and returning to Amraoti divided the money. I left that gang on my way home and came to Nandgaon when Lal Khan Jemadar and a great many of his Thug followers reside. They were old acquaintances of mine, after which I left them with a woman called Ganga, a resident of Nadua Khera one coss from Jalna to which place I went with her. She is herself one of the most notorious and expert Thugs of the country, and keeps a good many of Thugs in her service and she wanted to entertain me but I wished to return home and refused. I was absent on this expedition a year.

Deposition of Imahee on 19th August 1831.

About four years ago I left my home in the village of Sajanpore in Jhansi with Noor Khan Jemadar and a small gang of seven Thugs to proceed on an expedition to the south, we were:—

Noor Khan Jemadar.	Bhudar.
Imamee (deponent).	Pecara.
Durreeaw.	Gurhood.
Ganesh.	

We were joined at the village of Gurcea one coss south from the town of Jhansi by 1 Thakoree Jami and ten other Thugs:—

Parsa.	Moti Ahir.
Parasram.	Sawlee Ahir.
Lack.	Dharmoo.
Moloo.	Ramsukh.
Bhawani.	Nathoo.

We all proceeded together to Bori in the vicinity of Ascer. Here Noor Khan brought to our ground two travellers whom he had inveigled and feasted them. About nine o'clock at night they were strangled at our encampment which was outside the town in a grave by—

Lack and Parsu aided by Dharmoo and Moti Ahir.

They were buried in the grave and we got from them 15 Rupees of Nagpur coinage and nothing else except Hoondies which were thrown away.

From Boregaon we went to Dewalgaon, where we fell in with one hundred Thugs under Kuporee Khan Jemadar and Ganga Jemadarin (female Jemadar). We prevailed upon a Munshi and his three servants on their way from Aurangabad to Unterbede (the Dooab) to join our encampment in the grove outside the village and treated them with civility but at night they were strangled by—

Mohammed Khan, follower of Ganga.

Bukshee, a follower of Kupore Khan.

Parasram of our party.

Lack of our party,

aided by others whose names I forgot. We got a poney of a bay colour that the Munshi rode upon, 3 brass plates, 3 brass jugs, 1 Degcha, 2 Swords, some cloths and one hundred rupees of Shumsheree coinage and some Hundies which we threw away.

Thence we all proceeded together to Aurangabad, where we fell in with four travellers with whom a party of thirty started the next morning and halted at the village of Saugmere about 7 coss

from Aurangabad in a grave outside, and close by a temple, at two in the morning we started again, and at a Nala in a jungle about one coss and half from the village they were killed by—

Norce, follower of Ganga.

Uullela, follower of Ganga.

Himmat, follower of Kupore Khan.

Allee, follower of Kupore Khan, aided by Hormat Khan, follower of Kupore Khan.

Ammeer, follower of Kupore Khan.

Khuda Buksh, follower of Ganga.

Taz Khan, follower of Ganga.

Sack and Dariyao, of our gang aided in burying the bodies, and we found on them 40 Rupees weight of gold and one hundred rupees in coin. We returned to Aurangabad and joined the rest of our gang. Here a man by name Hormat Khan alias Munguleea formerly by caste Gururcea and a Thug by trade but now a Mussalman and a Sipahce in a Regiment at Malegaon but then on duty at Aurangabad. He recognized us as old acquaintances, and threatening to have us all seized made us give up property to the amount of five hundred rupees before he would let us go.

We separated after this and Ganga and Kupore Khan with their gang went towards Amraoti and we proceeded towards Nagar. On arriving at Somerce four coss from Nagar we halted close to a chowkee of Bheels about a quarter of a coss from the village and at night this guard joined by their Bheel friends plundered our camp, and wounded me on the right shoulder, Noor Khan on the right temple and Dariyao on the calf of his leg. We all fled leaving our property on the ground and dispersed but having previously agreed to reassemble at Amraoti in case we should be dispersed I proceeded to that city where I found my companions. Here were 17 and fell in with Chotee Jemadar at the head of a gang of twenty thugs.

Shohan seized.

Motee seized.

Chain seized.

Buduloo seized.

Paramsukh seized.

Gurhoo seized.

Dheer seized.

Jogga seized.

Tejoo Khan.

Imam, son of Tejoo.

Mohobbat Khan.

Hari Singh.

Tejanna.

Ganasha.

Achurroo, son of Subaljeet.

Parsad Lodhi.

Hulassee.

Burra.

Deoseyn.

We all left Amraoti together and went to Nandgaon where we fell in with seven travellers, all Sikhs on their way from Hyderabad to Lahore. They had taken up their quarters in the bazar, but Noor Khan and Chotee Jemadar went and prevailed upon them to join our encampment by a well under some tamarind trees outside the village, where they received great attention and were feasted. While they were with us in the evening ten other Thugs, residents of the Dukun, came to the place, and discovering our plans joined us. They were Noor Khan, Morad Khan, Kadir Buksh, Zulfukar, Sheikh Hyat, Dulch Khan, Hyat Khan, Abbas Khan, Gottea Ahir, Kopuria Ahir.

At ten O'clock at night all seven travellers were strangled under the turmarind trees by—

Tejun.	Dhunnoo.
Lack.	Dheer.

Aided by—

Paramsukh.	Imam Khan.
Parasram	Chainsa.
Gurhoo.	Kupurecha.
Teja.	Nathoo.
Kadir Buksh.	Gotrea.

We found upon them property in gold, silver and coral to the value of 800 Rupees, and 7 swords, 2 shields, 4 guns, 3 ponies, 4 brass dishes, 2 brass jugs and 4 carpets.

Here we sent thus under Noor Khan separated from the rest and returned home after an absence of 10 months, I was this last year on an expedition to Baroda with Buduloo as I have before related.

Of the gang whose proceedings are above detailed 21 have been already secured and are now in the Saugor Jail.

Roshan Jemadar.	Buduloo.
Khalil,	Paramsukh.
Khumolce.	Dheer.
Jamal.	Hari Singh.
Paun Khan.	Tejunna.
Imamee (deponent).	Gunesha.
Thukoree Ahir.	Achurooha.
Lohur.	Holasee.
Persad Lodhi.	Burra.
Motee.	Deoseyn.
Chainsa.	

Not yet taken—

Sadi Khan Jemadar, son of Bhommee Khan in Argaon in Amraoti.

Futteh Khan his son.

Humza Khan of Burkeyon in Amraoti.

Gorha son of Hari as sister.

Dorab Khan son of Sadi Khan of Sydlwarra in Amraoti.

Baz Khan son of Hossain Khan of Amraoti.

Nathoo Khan of Amraoti.

Piaree Khan son of Allabadad Khan.

Chonnoo Khan of Hargow in Amraoti.

Persa son of Bijee Singh Ahir of Calpee.

Parasram son of Dhunnoo Ahir of Khywon.

Sack son of Thukoree Ahir.

Maloo Ahir.

Bhawani Ahir.

Motee Ahir of Bhureea near Khujooa in the Dooab.

Sawlee Ahir of Khyrooa.

Dhunnoo Ahir father of Parasram.

Ramsukh Ahir son of Sokha of Khyrooa.

Nanhoo son of Suntohee Lodhi of Mutatora.

Noor Khan of Dhurburee, in Jhansi.

Durrecaw alias Burcear son of Bhudar, Musalman of Sajanpora.

Ganesh brother of Noor Khan.

Bhudae of Sojanpora.

Piara Ahir of Sojanpora.

Gurhoo son of Durjan Sodhi.

Jogga son of Durjan Sodhi.

Tejjoo Khan son of Imam Khan.

Imam Khan in Bhore near Khyrooa.

Mohabbat Khan.

Chotec Jemadar Brahman son of Kanhai.

since seized.

Letter No. 44.—The letter reports the illness of the infant son of the Raja and his death on 22nd October at quarter to 3 p.m. He was born in May 1831.

FROM—JOHN WYLIE, SURGEON, NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—H. S. GROEME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur Residency, the 23rd October 1831.

The following memorandum is drawn out at your desire.

Yesterday at your request I proceeded to the palace in consequence of the reported dangerous illness of His Highness the Raja's infant son, to afford medical aid if agreeable to the parties. On arriving there about a quarter past eleven O'clock a.m. I was immediately admitted and found the child in a high fever with great oppression of breathing. I was informed he had been in this state, since eleven O'clock of the preceding night with frequent attacks of strong convulsions, one of which, I had in a few minutes an opportunity of observing; at this period also he had a copious evacuation of an unhealthy appearance and his attendants said he had several of the same kind during the night and at the commencement of this alarming disorder he vomitted once or twice. From the severity of the convulsions and great heat of skin I determined at once on having recourse to a Hot Bath and the use of calomel and urged the necessity of the former being prepared instantly. Orders were given for it, but, consultations among themselves took place and I was told the Baka Bacc's consent was necessary, delay was the consequence, notwithstanding my earnest entreaties. Remedies had been administered by the native physicians and it was evident there was an aversion to my doing any thing. This we learned more fully after your arrival, when you endeavoured by persuasion and argument to prevail on His Highness the Raja to follow my recommendation. Even after this half an hour elapsed before consent was given. When I first arrived the infant was sensible to external objects and when I examined his mouth, he sucked my finger—now his eyes had become fixed and feet cold, but no diminution of heat of body, his breathing was laborious with a tendency to stertor, all indicating a fatal termination. At this juncture it was hinted to me, if I had no hopes, it would be advisable not to interfere but as consent had been granted I still deemed it proper to give the remedies alluded to a trial—accordingly the infant about $\frac{1}{4}$ to one O'clock p.m. was immersed in a hot bath, for two minutes, and after being taken out and well dried three grains of calomel were given, which were partly swallowed with difficulty. He then drank a little milk and with the exception of the breathing appeared better, inasmuch as, the skin was more comfortable to the feel, the feet became of a natural warmth, and the excessive heat of body was considerably lessened. In another hour I administered a similar doze of medicine, which I imagine remained in the mouth, as the infant did not show any signs of

swallowing it. The skin at this time felt soft and moist, but he was evidently becoming exhausted from the state of his breathing which was more decidedly of a stertorous character, about a quarter before 3 p.m. he expired. Immediately before this we were not permitted to be present nor after.

The infant appears to have had slight fever two days previous to the first attack of convulsion, but in other respects had been in good health since his birth in May last. There were no signs of teething and I conclude the convulsions, etc., in all probability originated from irritation in the bowels.

Letter No. 45.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which contains an estimate for constructing a road connecting Kamptee and Sitabuldi.

FROM—MAJOR GENERAL J. WOULFE, COMMANDING
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—MAJOR THOMAS WILKINSON, BRITISH RESIDENT
AT NAGPUR.

Kamptee, the 3rd December 1839.

Adverting to your letter of the 30th September last, I do myself the honour to subjoin for your information, transcript of a letter addressed by the Superintending Engineer to the Assistant Quarter Master General of this force, on the subject of the efficient making of the road between Sitabuldi and Kamptee and embracing an estimate of the probable expence thereof.

Superintending Engineer's Office,
Nagpur Subsidiary Force.

TO—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 1st ultimo with copy of one from the Resident at Nagpur to the address of the Major General Commanding the Force, calling for an estimate of the probable expence of making efficiently, the highroad between Kamptee and Sitabuldi, the portion extending 4 miles from the Dawk Chowkee to Indora village, which portion at present becomes almost impassable during the rains from deep mud, I have the honour to state, that after careful examinations of the localities, it appears to me that a species of moorum close by Indora, the further point from Kamptee is the

only material at all adopted for the purpose, and that it does answer is shown by experience as the good road on the other side of Indora, towards the detail barracks $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, and which has stood for years, was made with it.

Supposing the road to be kept 30 feet broad and 9 inches of materials to be laid on with the proper slopes and drains, as the medium distance of carriage being 2 miles, would admit of 3 trips, then each cart bringing 30 Cubic feet of moorum daily, would cover 1 foot 4 inches of the road in length; so that for 4 miles (21,120 feet) the estimate would be as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p
15,840	Carts each 3 trips at 8 annas per cart	7,920	0	0
31,680	Men coolies or 2 for digging and filling each cart at 2 annas per man cooly.	3,960	0	0
3	Chaprassces for superintending for 6 months	126	0	0
1,584	Water carts	792	0	0
5,280	Levellers and beaters doing 4 feet long of road each ..	660	0	0
3	Chhaprassces for superintending the levellers and beaters for 5 months.	105	0	0
1	Road Mistry for 5 months	90	0	0
1	Road Conicopoly for 6 months	108	0	0
Total Nagpur Rupees ..		13,761	0	0
Or Company's Rupees ..		12,860	11	11
Add 5 per cent for Causeways to be made and Contingencies.		643	4	1
Grand Total—Company Rupees ..		13,504	0	0

If 100 carts were employed daily the time required would be about 5 months.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Kamptee,

30th November 1839.

(Sd.) W. H. ATKINSON,

Superintending Engineer,
Nagpur Subsidiary Force.

APPA SAHEB AFTER 1818

Letter No. 1.—Appa Saheb and the other prisoners escorted by Capt. Browne arrive at Dongartal. Appa Saheb's request to stay for half a day at Ramtek was not granted.

FROM—CAPTAIN C. BROWNE, COMMANDING AN ESCORT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Dongartal, 5th May 1818.

I have the honour to report the arrival of the Escorts and the three prisoners at this place at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 11 O'clock and also of informing you of Appa Sahib having requested last evening to be allowed to half a day at Ramtek, but I did not consider myself authorized to meet his wishes more particularly as his reasons did not appear of an urgent nature. I hope this will meet your approbation.

Letter No. 2.—The prisoners including Appa Saheb arrive at Punjdar. On the way a party of Hindustani soldiers was disarmed and a list of their arms is enclosed.

FROM—CAPT. C. BROWNE, COMMANDING AN ESCORT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Punjdar, the 6th May 1818.

I have the honour of reporting the arrival of the Escort and three prisoners at this place a little before 9 O'clock.

I do myself the pleasure of enclosing a list of arms I deemed it expedient to deprive a party of certain Hindustani soldiers of, which I hope you will not disapprove of, as they could not give me any satisfactory account of themselves. The arms shall be lodged in the first police I meet with.

List of arms taken from Hindustani Sepahis found in the jungle at Punjdar.

- 7 Matchlocks loaded.
- 2 Pistols loaded.
- 12 Swords.
- 2 Daggers.
- 5 Dicks.
- 5 Dicks (small).
- 1 Spear.
- 1 Shield.
- 6 Cartridge Pouches, filled with ammunition.
- 3 Small knives.
- 6 Belts.

C. BROWNE, Captain,
Commanding an Escort.

The 6th May 1818.

Letter No. 3.—Watson acknowledges the receipt of the Resident's letter, dated 3rd May acquainting him "with the departure of an escort from Nagpur in charge of the Raja and his ministers."

FROM—JAMES WATSON, BRIGADIER GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Jubbulpore, the 7th May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant acquainting me with the departure of an escort from Nagpur in charge of the Rajah and his Ministers.

Major O'Brien Commanding the Jubbulpore district has been furnished with a copy of your letter and directed to conform to the instructions therein contained, and Major Alldin Commanding at Lohargaon will be requested to take measures to relieve the escort from Jubbulpore at Bellary.

Letter No. 4.—The letter reports that the party of Hindustanee soldiers whose arms had been taken away brought a chit from Capt. Dummure and had their arms restored to them. The Prisoners had arrived at the place at 11-10.

FROM—CAPTAIN C. BROWNE, COMMANDING AN ESCORT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Mohogaon, the 7th May 1818.

In my letter which I did myself the honour of addressing you yesterday I reported having taken away the arms of some Hindustanee Soldiers but in the course of last evening the charge

of the party, who was not present in the morning, brought me a pass chit signed by Captain Dummure which induced me to restore to them their arms previously to my leaving Punjdar this morning.

The escort and prisoners arrived at this place at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 O'clock unattended by any particular occurrence.

Letter No. 5.—The letter reports the safe arrival of the prisoners at (1) Lakhnadon on the 10th May; (2) Dhooma on the 11th May, but Nago Pandit is taken ill.

FROM—CAPTAIN E. C. BROWNE, IN CHARGE OF AN ESCORT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Lakhnadon, the 10th and near Dhooma,
the 11th May 1818.

(1) I have the honour of reporting the arrival of the Escort and three prisoners at this place about 10 O'clock all safe and well.

(2) I have the honour to inform you of the safe arrival of the Escort with the three prisoners at this place at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 O'clock.

It is with concern I have to report that the Pandit was attacked with fever last evening but hope to be able to start tomorrow if Mr. Williams advance having relieved him. The other two prisoners are in good health.

Letter No. 6.—The letter mentions the escape of Appa Saheb, and the measures that had been taken to capture him dead or alive.

FROM—CAPTAIN N. BLACKIE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Mandla, the 15th May 1818.

I was much concerned by an express yesterday morning of the escape of the Ex-Rajah of Berar. I immediately detached a party of Horse to Saugor the Patel of which place I understood was a friend of the Rajah to intercept him if he took that road, at the same time wrote to the Patel desiring him to seize the Rajah and send him dead or alive to my post, informing him if he did so the British Government would give him a handsome compensation. This I hope will meet with your approbation. I also detached a party of infantry to Ramgarh 10 miles south of this with orders to move upon any point they might ruin of him. I have not heard of the direction he has taken, but should it be in this direction I will move myself immediately upon getting any information.

I hope he will be seized. I shall do all in my power.

Letter No. 7.—The letter intimates that Appa Saheb was reported to have been proceeding in the direction of Harrai, belonging to Raja Chain Shah, on the afternoon of the 13th. The steps taken to capture him have been also mentioned.

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES WATSON, COMMANDING THE LEFT DIVISION.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Keerpanee, North Bank, Nerbudda,
the 15th May 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you that in consequence of the escape of Appa Sahib, late Rajah of Nagpur, and Capt. Browne having reported that he was seen to be proceeding on the afternoon of the 13th in the direction of Hurry (Harrai) belonging to Rajah Chain Sah, I have directed Major Cumming with two Squadrons of the 7th Regiment Cavalry to proceed to that place this evening with orders to act agreeable to the intelligence he may there collect, and follow as long as there should be the least chance of his coming up with or intercepting him. Major Cumming has also been instructed to communicate with a Detachment sent by Major O'Brien to Addagaon, and with Colonel Mackmorine, commanding at Chouragarh.

I propose remaining to the southward of the Nerbudda for a short time to be ready to act as circumstance may require and shall return to Narsingpore early tomorrow morning.

Letter No. 8.—The letter refers to the departure of Appa Saheb and his two Ministers Nago Pandit and Ramchandra Pandit as prisoners of war under the escort of Captain Browne with four companies of Sepoys and a squadron of Horse. They left Nagpur on the 3rd May and were to come to Allahabad Fort *via* Jubbulpore.

FROM—MAJOR GENERAL B. MARLEY, COMMANDANT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort Allahabad, the 17th May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant regarding the Nagpur Rajah and his Ministers apprizing me at the same time of the number and condition of the persons who will accompany them to this; likewise the mode of treatment to be observed with other particulars for my conduct in the custody of the Prisoners. Also informing me that Captain Browne had marched from Nagpur on the 3rd current for Allahabad by

the route of Jubbulpore and Lohorgong with four companies of Sepoys and a squadron of Horse in charge of the Nagpur Rajah and his Ministers Nago Pandit and Ramchandra Paudit and that an advance of 5,000 Rupees had been made Captain Browne for the expenses of the journey.

I have had the pleasure to receive with your letter of the above date a list of the attendants of the Rajah and the Ministers, respectively, stating the amount paid to them on their departure from Nagpur.

Letter No. 9.—The letter refers to the intelligence about Appa Saheb and the measures the Colonel had taken or proposes to take to apprehend him. He suggests Appa Saheb may even go to join Baji Rao.

FROM—LT. COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kalyanpore, the 17th May 1818.

I hasten to inform you that I have this moment received intelligence through the medium of a Ghond Chief that 2 sepoy were actually seen at Butkur Ghur, a place in the hills about 32 miles South-west of Chouragarh, and that Appa Sahib had joined Chain Sah there only on the night of the 15th instant. This affords a faint hope that he may be apprehended on that intelligence may be obtained of the fugitive by a detachment being pushed on to that place though I can put but little confidence in the truth of this intelligence from the almost total impossibility of his having been able to effect such a journey and through such a country since the time of his escape. I have, however, deemed it advisable to direct Major Richards to march with 4 Companies of the 2nd Bn., 23 Regt., one of the 1st Bn., 10 Regt., N. I., and all the Rohilla Horse of my Detachment, at 3 o'clock this afternoon and I hope he will reach Butkurgarh early tomorrow morning. The result of this movement, I shall have the pleasure of reporting immediately. Major Richards apprizes me of it. In the meantime I beg leave to mention that it appears to me probable (if this intelligence is really correct) that the Rajah has continued to prosecute his march to the Westward with a view to joining Bajirao and as it is not probable, that he may pass sufficiently near to some of our Detachments, as to leave a hope of their intercepting him, I have in consequence apprized Major MacPherson by express of this intelligence and have requested him to communicate the same to the Officer Commanding at Betul and Hindia.

Letter No. 10.—Browne reports intelligence about the movements of Appa Saheb as conveyed to him by a Havildar. Appa Saheb is reported to have met Chain Shah and gone to Butkar Garh, 10 Koss from Chouragarh.

FROM—CAPT. E. C. BROWNE, COMMANDING A DETCHMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Chappara, the 18th May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an express (bearing your signature) at 12 o'clock last night, dated the 16th instant.

In my letter of yesterday's date I reported my arrival here at the recommendation of Major O'Brien and concluding that you would not expect me to receive your instructions regarding my proceeding to Jubbulpore so far on my return towards Nagpur with the advice of Captain Dummoure, Commanding at this fort, I purpose remaining here until I receive orders from you as to my future movements.

A Havildar of the 22nd, who was for several years in Sindhia's service previous to his entering the Company's, offered his services for the purpose of ascertaining to a certainty whether Appa Sahib had taken a South-westerly direction or not. On his return last evening he informed me that on his arrival in the neighbourhood of Hurrie he was stated by a Jemadar of a village who demanded from him his business when he replied that he had deserted the Company's service and accompanied the Rajah but could not keep up and wished to know the direction his master had taken. After some hesitation the Jemadar acknowledged he had seen the Rajah and between two and three hundred Gonds within six Coss of Butkur Ghur about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 14th instant a place where Chyne Sah had fled to with about 500 followers four days before that, Appa Sahib did not go to Hurrie his route being three coss to the Westward of that place.

The Fort of Butkur Ghur is represented as being very difficult of access, that when you come within two coss of it only one man can proceed at a time through a very strong jungle. The placebeing on the summit of a very high hill but as it is only 10 Coss from Chouragarh no doubt Colonel MacMorine is well acquainted with the description of the place and the disposition of the Garrison.

I shall ever feel most truly grateful for the very indulgent light in which you have seen my conduct with regard to the escape of Appa Sahib and which has proved a great comfort to me in my distress.

Letter No. 11.—The letter reports intelligence about Appa Saheb, who is said to have taken shelter in Butkur Garh, 32 miles south-west of Chouragarh, and joined Chain Shah on the night of the 15th May. Baji Rao is reported to have gone to Assergarh, whither Vakeels had been sent to treat for terms.

FROM—MAJOR D. MACPHERSON, COMMANDING AT HOSHANGABAD.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 19th May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your express of the 16th May, last night, acquainting me of the escape of Appa Sahib, the deposed Rajah of Nagpur. In consequence of an express from Mr. Molony which I received on the night of the 15th, every precaution was taken immediately to prevent his escaping in this direction and I have also the pleasure to say I anticipated your instructions regarding the Gonds.

The express from Col. MacMoline reached me this morning stating he had just received information that 2 Sepoys were seen at Butkur Ghur, a place in the Hills about 32 miles South-west of Chouragarh, and that Appa Sahib had actually joined Chain Sah early on the night of the 15th. A copy of this together with a copy of yours were immediately dispatched to Captain Sparkes.

The Gond Chiefs have been made acquainted with this information and of the reward, which has been offered by you, and I purpose agreeably to your instructions to proclaim the reward authorized by you generally through the Districts under my charge.

By accounts received from Sir J. Malcolm, last night, the Peshwa was at Assirgarh on the 15th instant, and Sir John (got) information that Vakeels were on the way to him, to treat for terms.

I have also made this known to Captain Sparkes, that the.....that direction may be judged and.....

Letter No. 12.—The letter reports the military dispositions ordered to intercept Baji Rao and Appa Saheb.

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES WATSON, COMMANDING THE LEFT DIVISION.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Banmarree, the 19th May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, copy of which has been sent to Colonel MacMoline. I have also informed that officer that the following

detachment has been called for his disposal, viz., 1st Bn. 14th Native Infantry, 7 Companies, two 18 Pounder, two 8 Inch and four 5½ inch Mortars fully equipped, in case he should require its services at the present aspect of affairs or in consequence of the report of Appa Saib being in the vicinity of his command; should this force not be required by him it will follow the left division towards Saugor.

Colonel MacMorine has detached 7 Companies of the 2nd Bn. 23rd Regt. to Hoshangabad, three of them would arrive there on the 22nd and the remainder soon afterwards, this reinforcement with Major Cumming's two squadrons and two troops of the 3rd Rohilla Cavalry under Lieutenant.....in progress to join this Division,.....which are now at Hoshangabad..... I trust be adequate to prevent any attempt of the Peshwa to cross the river in that vicinity. and if he attempts, to move to the West, Sir John Malcolm will be prepared for him.

Letter No. 13.—This letter and the enclosures throw light on the movements of Appa Saheb. He had not gone to Bhutkar Garh but was in the jungles about 3 Koss west of it with Chain Shah.

FROM—LT. COL. G. MACMORINE. COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kalyanpur, 19th May 1818.

I hasten to transmit the copy of a letter this moment received from Major Richards.

I beg leave to inform you that I have conveyed orders to this officer to persevere to the last in his endeavours to secure the person of the Rajah. However I am greatly apprehensive should Major Richard's endeavours prove abortive; that the difficulty of the country and the.....season of the year afford but little hope of his immediate apprehension I have directed Major Richards to apprise me if he conceives the co-operation of other parties would be attended with any chance of success in which case I shall lose no time in giving him the required aid as far as my present means will admit. I have transmitted to Major Richards a copy of your letter to General (Watson?) the Reward offered may have a..... effect in securing his apprehension.

P.S.—In consequence of Major Richard's detention in the hills, I have ordered Major Medenniter with 5 Companies to Hoshangabad. Brigadier General Watson has however afforded me the1st Bn. 14th Regiment, N. I. which I expect will arrive at Narsingpur on the day after tomorrow, this Corps I will of course dispose of according to the intelligence which I may receive.

*Copy of a letter from Major Richards to Captain Aubert,
Major of Brigade.*

SIR,

I have the honour to report for the information of Brigadier Macmorine that I arrived at this place this morning at 7 o'clock with about half of my detachment the remainder not being able to keep up from the extreme badness of the roads, I was induced to halt here about 4 miles from Butkughur, as my men were hardly able to put one foot before the other and there being good water at this place. I immediately dispatched Hircarrahs to Butkughur for intelligence and they brought me word that nothing had been heard of Appa Sahib in this quarter, but that Chain Shah and Khandu Rao were in the jungles about 3 coss to the Westward of Butkughur. I however picked up some information from a villager that announced Appa Sahib is with Chain Shah and which has been further confirmed by a respectable man who described the person of the Ex-Rajah tolerably..... One.....says some of our Sepoys are with him, the other denies. I have sent disguised Sepoys and Hircarrahs to gain further intelligence, and if I hear Appa Sahib is with Chain Shah, I shall follow him as long as I can get subsistence for my Detachment. I fear we shall all be badly off but with the Rajah in view we shall not think of (indistinct) my excuse for this several and all.....

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Chillenk,
18th May 1818.

(A. RICHARDS) Major,
Commanding a Detachment.

P.S.—I omitted to notice we surprized a Chokey of Chain Shah on the march and killed one man and one Sowar was slightly wounded in our side.

Enclosure 2.

Extract of a private communication

We have very strong scent of Appa Sahib and I am trying what effect the reward will have upon the pulse of Kerpooree Thakoor of Butkaghur. The last of my men arrived in camp at 3 p.m. today.

(A true extract.)

(Sd.) J. AUBERT.

Letter No. 14.—The Colonel intimates that he was not successful in intercepting Appa Saheb, who is reported to have fled into Khandesh to join Baji Rao at Aseergarh. He had, according to orders, announced a reward of a lac of rupees for the apprehension of Appa Saheb. Of the six sepoys who had deserted with him only two could keep company owing to his rapid movements.

FROM—LT. COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING
THE 1ST BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY
FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kalyanpore, 21st May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, regarding the escape of Appa Sahib and of which I had some days ago had information from Mr. Molony through Brigadier General Watson, and also from Captain Browne and you will observe by my separate letter of this date on that subject, that my endeavour to apprehend the fugitives had proved unsuccessful. By the same channel I was subsequently informed of the reward of one lakh of rupees offered on the part of the British Government for the seizure of Appa Sahib, and I lost no time in proclaiming the same in the valley and particularly to all the Gond chiefs; but I apprehend he has by this got into Khandesh, in order to join Baji Rao, at Aseergarh, which appears likely from the intelligence I have. I also learn that the six sepoys who deserted with the ex-Raja, disappointed of promised reward, were discontented, and from that cause, or not being able to keep up in the rapid flight, two only of the sepoys remained with him, passing Butkaghur.

Letter No. 15.—The letter reports that Nago Pandit and Ramchandra Wagh (prisoners of the British and late Ministers to Appa Saheb) had reached Jubbulpore.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMANDING.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 23rd May 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you that Nago Pandit and Ramchandra Wagh left Jubbulpore on the 21st instant, on their route to Allahabad. I have made an arrangement for supplying provisions for them and their attendants till their arrival at Lohorgaon, affording them in this respect every indulgence practicable. The enclosed three letters have been transmitted to me by the Prisoners since their departure with a request that I would forward them to you. It is proper to notice that they have not been examined.

Letter No. 16.—The letter reports that Appa Sahab could not be apprehended in spite of the announcement of the award of one lac. Chain Shah the Diwan and uncle of Jaswant Singh the friendly chief of Harrai had most probably joined Appa Sahab. The Colonel requests that a well thought out plan of operation in the hills may be formed for their capture if they happen to be in that part of the country.

FROM—LT. COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING THE FIRST BRIGADE, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kalyanpur, the 25th May 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge your favour of the 22nd instant received by express at 1/2 past 10 O'clock last night, when I was much gratified at the happy account of the capture of Chanda by assault on the 20th with little loss on our side. I have also to mention that in conformity to your instructions regarding the increased reward for the apprehension of the late Rajah, as detailed in the above letter, I have ordered proclamation thereof to be made and shall forthwith circulate copies to all principal persons throughout the valley, as well as to the Gond chiefs within the southern hills, and it would be unreasonable to suppose, that so magnificent and permanent a reward would not have the fullest effect on any person or persons within the above range, who may have the power of apprehending Appa Sahib, but you are already apprized that my intelligence goes to place him out of our reach in this quarter; and that Major Richards's difficult movement only tended to make that point more certain, as well as prove the impracticability at this late time of the season to carry on combined operations to effect the seizure of the ex-Rajah, even if he still remained in the interior of the Gond country; but being convinced he has not, I shall therefore move tomorrow for our cantonments.

Should it become necessary at the proper season to undertake a hill campaign, either for getting possession of the person of the late Rajah, or to punish any of the Gond Chiefs who may have afforded him protection or otherwise become enemies to the British Government it would be essentially necessary, after obtaining the fullest information to frame and well digest a plan for the co-operation of small detachments to close in on all sides by every accessible path; however as it must at any season be an arduous task to penetrate so wild a country formed of rocky hills covered with wood and jungle, without valley or table-land, and unfit for the residence of men, it may therefore appear advisable rather to conciliate those Chiefs by every reasonable means. You already know that the Dillern Rajah, the only Gond entitled to that appellation, was on the cession of the valley the first to come into me to claim protection of the British Government and has ever since maintained the same friendly disposition; all the other Gond Chiefs in the valley and

joining the hills, followed the Rajah's example, though some tardily and with apparent reluctance in the fear of vengeance from Chine Shah of Harrai, who with the Killedar of Chouragarh threatened to ravage the country of all who did not adhere to their party; but the position I took up, and the activity of our troops prevented, and also punished them on every attempt.

Chain Shah, the Dewan of Jaswant Singh the Chief of Harrai, has you know been our decided enemy throughout, and on the late evacuation of Chouragarh he carried off the Killedar on account of what he demanded as due for his services and it appears both have followed the fortunes of the fugitive Appa Sahib. After my getting possession of Chouragarh, Jaswant Singh the Chief of Harrai, who had come to me to claim our protection, returned to his little Gurrie of Hurrie, and he opened the gate to Major Cameron when he went there to intercept Appa Sahib in his flight; but as Chain Shah his uncle and Dewan is not only an enemy to us, but a rebel to his Chief, might not a considerable reward be offered for his seizure, or himself a pardon for past offence, on condition of delivering up the ex-Rajah, and something might also be offered for apprehending the faithless Sepoys.

Your goodness will I am sure pardon the liberty of those suggestions.....in the hope they may prove of some..... and as you will have the opportunity of personal interview with Colonel Adams experience and knowledge combined with your own might arrange minutely some plan of operations against the Gond Chiefs such a measure become advisable.....which necessity alone would make so in my humble opinion, as their country is.....nothing or can it be made productive.

Letter No. 17.—The letter and its two enclosures report that Appa Saheb had quitted the Mahadeo hills, ten days back and possibly had reached Burhanpur. Captain Browne of the 1st Brigade 22nd Regiment Native Infantry had been placed in close arrest previous to trial for criminal neglect of duty as Appa Saheb escaped when escorted by him. Brahmin Rajaram is on his way back to Nagpur as a prisoner as he is suspected to have arranged the flight of Appa Saheb.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Head Quarters, Nagpur
Subsidiary Force, the 7th June 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and annex a copy of a letter which I immediately addressed, and forwarded by express to Sir John Malcolm.

As Lieutenant Montgomerie's information states, Appa Sahib is said to have quitted the Mahadeo Hills, 10 days ago, he may in

this hour have reached Burhanpur, and he would I think, take the route of Melghat, in which direction I have sent Hircarras not only as the most direct but most hazardous, and this is further strengthened by my not having received tidings of any party since I quitted Nagpur.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which reached me yesterday, from the Adjutant-General to the address, of Brigadier-General Watson. In consequence of a previous communication from the same authority to the Brigadier-General and received by me the day before Captain Browne of the 1st Brigade 22nd Regiment Native Infantry has been placed in close arrest previous to trial, for criminal neglect of duty, and as I am given to understand, that the Brahmin Rajaram, is on his way back to Nagpur, as a prisoner, it may appear to you proper, from the document enclosed, that he should be ordered on to Hoshangabad at the earliest practicable period.

To—BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, POLITICAL AGENT TO GOVERNOR GENERAL

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to you copy of a dispatch this moment received by express from Mr. Jenkins dated the 6th instant.

I beg leave to mention that I am without a single troop of Cavalry, returning to Hoshangabad by very slow marches, with the Field Train and two extremely weak Battalions in a convalescent state from the distressing effects of Cholera.....which attacked the troops on passing Nagpur on the 30th ultimo.

I have not heard a single word of Appa Sahib or of the party mentioned in Lieutenant Montgomeri's letter during my route and situated as I am a pursuit would be altogether impracticable. I have however Hircarrahs in the direction pointed out towards Melghat and should I gain any certain information of Appa Sahib being sufficiently near, I shall immediately attempt surprize.

A copy of this dispatch will be forwarded to Brigadier-General Doveton.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) J. W. ADAMS, Lt. Col.,

Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.

Headquarters,

Nagpur Subsidiary Force:

—The 7th June 1818.

To—BRIGADIER-GENERAL WATSON, C. B. COMMANDING
A DIVISION.

SIR,

Rajaram a Bramin one of the prisoners delivered over by Lieutenant Nicholson of the 8th Cavalry to Major O'Brien Commanding at Jubbulpore is suspected of having arranged the escape of Appa Sahib. It is very possible that the investigation into the circumstances of the Ex-Rajah's flight may elicit proof of Rajah Ram's negotiation with the Sepahees. In that case Raja Ram must be tried by a Court martial on a capital charge of debauching our soldiers from their allegiance and if sentenced to suffer death on conviction should be executed immediately.

The Court martial should be composed of European Commissioned Officers not of Native Officers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) J. NICOL,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

Headquarters,

Gorakhpore:

The 21st May 1818.

Letter No. 18.—The letter contains the suggestion that Appa Saheb may be granted a stipend of one lac a year and allowed to reside within Company's provinces, if he surrenders. The opinion of the Resident is invited about this. The enclosure is a reply from Mr. Adam to Major General Sir John Malcolm regarding the overture from Appa Saheb and Sir John's sentiments about his case.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GEVERN-
MENT.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 8th August 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed on this date to Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm in reply to that officers dispatch of the 10th ultimo. of which a copy has been communicated to you.

You will be pleased to take into consideration the amount of pecuniary allowance which it may be expedient to Assign to Appa Saheb with reference to the number and composition of his family,

in the event of his throwing himself on the British Government, and fixing his residence within the Company's provinces under an arrangement, such as is sanctioned by the enclosed instructions to Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm. It does not appear to the Governor-General in Council that the stipend to be allotted to Appa Sahab should under any circumstance exceed the sum of one Lakh of Rupees per annum, but with this limitation you will be pleased to exercise your own judgment, and to communicate your sentiments to Sir John Malcolm, as well as to Mr. Molony or any officers acting under your authority whose situation may render it probable that Appa Sahab should refer himself to them.

TO—BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K. C. B.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 10th ultimo, reporting the receipt of an overture from Appa Sahab and the tenor of the answer returned by you to his Agent.

2. It is doubtless an object of considerable importance with a view both to the maintenance of the general tranquillity and to the peaceful settlement of the new Government of Nagpur, that Appa Sahab should be induced to place himself in the hands of the British Government and it will be satisfactory to the Governor-General in Council to learn, that he renews his offers of submission either to you or to Mr. Jenkins.

3. In order to secure his submission and retirement to a station within the Company's provinces the Governor-General in Council can have no hesitation in pledging the faith of the Government for his personal liberty within certain limits, and a competent provision for his future maintenance with his family at a station within the British territories to be selected by this Government with as much attention to the wishes of Appa Sahab as may be consistent with the due regard for the public interests.

4. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to prescribe the extent of pecuniary provision which it may be expedient or proper to assign to Appa Sahab since it must depend in a great degree on the number and composition of his family concerning which His Lordship in Council does not possess requisite information. Mr. Jenkins will however be instructed to state to you his sentiments on this point and if it should become necessary to give Appa Sahab a specific assurance before-hand of the amount of provision to be assigned to him, you will be pleased to regulate your communications on this point by the suggestions that may be conveyed to you by Mr. Jenkins who has been desired to exercise his discretion within the limits of one Lakh of Rupees per annum.

5. If Appa Saheb then should renew his proposition to you, you will convey to him in the name of the Governor-General in Council an assurance to the foregoing effect and to concert with him and with the officers Commanding the nearest posts or stations of British troops or with other public authorities the necessary arrangements on his retiring to some convenient point where he will be under our immediate protection until the place of his permanent abode and other details regarding his future condition can be settled.

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to Mr. Jenkins.

Letter No. 19.—It is a covering letter to two enclosures, which are copies of letters from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm and Lt. W. H. Bell, reporting about their negotiations with Appa Saheb for his surrender.

NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, 9th August 1818.

Adverting to the possibility that accident might occur to your communications from Sir John Malcolm, I do myself the pleasure of annexing copies of two enclosures just received from him.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Jenkins, and of the letter I have in consequence addressed to Appa Saheb which will I hope meet the Governor General's approbation.

I have no grounds beyond those I before stated to judge the sincerity of this offer except that Shivprasad himself appeared at the time he left me confident of success.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp:

JOHN MALCOLM, —

30th July 1818.

P. A. G. G.

Translation of a letter from Brigadier-General J. Malcolm to Appa Sahib Ex-Rajah of Nagpur, dated 28th July 1818.

My friend, Appa Saheb,

Lala Shiv Prasad has made a statement, which I fully understand. He says it is your wish to come to me. To do so quickly, it will be well for you, you shall not be imprisoned, or kept in a fort. The Governor-General will appoint a good place for your Residence, and all your family will join you there. If you come soon all this will be done, but if you delay, misfortune will be the consequence.

You, and all India know, that there is no difference between my words, and actions. Rest satisfied, therefore, with the sincerity of this communication and hasten to my camp.

(A true translation)

W. H. BELL, Lt.

Letter No. 20.—The letter mentions what steps had been taken to punish five of the relations of Appa Saheb, for having started a conspiracy in favour of Appa Saheb at Nagpur.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 14th August 1818.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of two dispatches from you dated the 20th July. The one enclosing a copy of your letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams relative to the re-establishment of our authority in the pergunnahs of Bhainsdehi, Atner and Sainere which have been taken possession of by body of insurgents, the other reporting the detection of a plot at Nagpur in favour of Appa Saheb and the arrest of five of that person's relations, whom you have sent off as prisoners to Jubbulpore.

2. The tenor of your letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and the measures to which it refers are entirely proper, and his prompt attention to your suggestions may be implicitly relied on.

3. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive the particulars of the transactions which have led to the arrest of the relatives of Appa Saheb, and of the further measures you have found it necessary to adopt for the security of the public interests. In the mean while, the seizure of these persons appears to have been an indispensable act of precaution, and His Lordship in Council entirely approves your having taken the steps and removed them from the Nagpur territory.

4. They will be confined for the present in the fort of Allahabad and the commandant will be instructed to keep them in the same degree of restraint as the two ministers. If any

difference in their treatment should appear to you to be proper, you will be pleased to communicate on the subject with Major General Morley.

Letter No 21.—The letter which has an enclosure makes a reference to the “Supposed participation of Raja Kirat Singh in the plans of Appa Sahib and Chain Shah”. Mr. Molony appears to disbelieve it and further states that one Shankar Shah who was living under the protection of the Raja and is supposed to be implicated in their designs, was “incapable of doing any mischief except as a fool in the hands of others”.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 26th September 1818.

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Maddock, relative to the supposed participation of Raja Keerat Singh in the plans of Appa Sahib and Chain Sah. I sent Hirkarrahs, a short time ago to Teiteira, which is at the western extremity of this district. They were informed that Kirat Singh had not been there for a considerable time and they could not learn that any measures had been taken for collecting armed men in that neighbourhood. On the northern bank of the Nerbudda, as far as this district extends, all the ghats are watched, and if the people employed for this purpose can be depended on, no armed men, even individuals, can cross without my knowledge. Mr. Montgomerie has taken similar measures for guarding the southern bank of the river in its course beyond the limits of this district. I do not apprehend therefore, that any considerable numbers can pass over to the enemy. At all events the utmost extent of Keerat Singh's means is very limited, and I think it still doubtful whether he has ever entertained the designs impute to him. You are aware that information lately obtained by Mr. Montgomerie implicates Shankar Shah in these designs. I have been unable to trace any correspondence carried on by him with the Gond Zamindars, known or supposed to be hostile to us, nor has there appeared anything suspicious in his conduct since he has resided here. He is, however, closely connected with Kirat Singh, who has afforded him pecuniary aid for the relief of his distresses, and whose son with a few followers has been in attendance on him for the purpose of giving him the appearance of a suit. Shankar Sah, appears to me from his character, entirely incapable of doing mischief, except as a fool in the hands of others but in consequence of his connection with Kirat Singh, I shall keep a close watch over his conduct.

An indirect communication was, a few days ago, made to me by Kirat Singh through his son, referring to a design which, it strikes me, may possibly have given rise to the report of his having raised men for the purpose of aiding the views of Chain Sah. This design is to seize upon Deori to which it appears that he has some claim; and the purpose of the communication made to me was that if he were assured of our refraining from any interference, he would get possession by his own means and that he would pay a fourth of the revenues of the mehal to the British Government. I have, of course, made Mr. Maddock acquainted with this communication. I understand that an officer of Sindhia has been for some time past prepared to take possession of Deori, but that Bapoo Bunkatees, the manager has on some pretext or other delayed to deliver it up.

To—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON
THE NERBUDDA, JUBBULPORE.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 16th August, which I have now the honour to acknowledge, I beg leave to inform you that there appears to be little doubt that the information, your letter furnished of the suspicious conduct of Rajah Kirat Singh is correct; another Gond chief in this district, Rajah Doorug Singh, is also I believe, privy to the plot, but does not take any active part on the occasion. I have ascertained that Kirat Singh has been collecting men in the jungles near Bullaha, his jagir from the Saugor Government, that an oath of secrecy and fidelity is administered to all volunteers before they are admitted or allowed to penetrate the jungles where such men as have been raised are concealed, and that after the collection of 15 or 20 men they are sent across the Nerbudda giving themselves out to be in search of service and thus pass unsuspected.

2. Rajah Kirat Singh has been occasionally at his residence at Puteira on the Nerbudda, and at other times at Bullaha, and I am inclined to think that he has travelled between these places without its being known that he had left either, as I have had accounts at the same time of his being at both places by persons who have visited each. He was understood to be at Bullaha, five days ago and as I have some revenue accounts to settle with him, I have upon that plea summoned him to this place; if he attends, I shall be able to prevent his continuing this aid to Appa Sahib and if he refuses to attend and remains at his Bullaha Jagir, shall take such measures regarding him as the further progress of his conduct may render advisable, and shall have the honour to keep you informed of my proceedings.

Hatta A. A. G. G.'s Office :

(Sd.) J. H. MADDOCK,

The 18th September 1818.

A. A. G. G.

Letter No. 22.—The letter has an enclosure. They refer to the fact that Appa Sahib before his expulsion from Nagpur had sent secretly some of his jewels of considerable value to one Teema Rao Kalleah of Benares in payment of his debts to him. An enquiry is to be made into the matter according to the direction of the Governor General and the result made known to him.

FROM.—W. BROOKE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Benares, the 29th December 1818.

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter received from the Chief Secretary to Government on the subject of the jewels secretly transmitted by the Appa Sahib to Teema Rao Kalleah previously to his expulsion from Nagpur.

2. I also forward a copy of an account in Persian, received from Teema Rao Kalleah stating the sums which he alleges to be due to him from the state of Nagpur. Teema Rao has written the enclosed letter to Gumasta, Lachman Pandit directing him to attend you to afford any explanation that may be required of him.

3. I have the pleasure to enclose by Teema Rao's desire copies of sixteen bonds which he has with him at this place. He says there are others to a considerable amount with his Gumasta ready to be produced when called for.

4. I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate to me as soon as practicable the sums which the Government at Nagpur may have discharged in liquidation of Teema Rao's claims to enable me to draw out a proper statement to be submitted for the consideration and decision of Government.

TO—WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BROOKE, ESQUIRE, AGENT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT BENARES.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 25th of last month enclosing a copy of correspondence which has passed between you and Mr. Jenkins, relative to jewels of a considerable value, secretly transmitted to a banker at Benares by Appa Sahib previously to his expulsion from Nagpur.

2. It appears to the Governor General in Council, that these jewels should equitably be regarded as the property of the state of Nagpur. But at the same time, the just claims of Teema Rao Kauliah, the person in whose hands they were deposited are no less entitled to a fair consideration. You will, therefore be pleased, in the first instance, to ascertain the nature and amount of his alleged claim on the state of Nagpur, and to correspond with Mr. Jenkins on the subject, in order to derive from him such information relative to the nature of Teema Rao's demand, as his local knowledge and the advantage of his residence at Nagpur may enable him to give. You will also in communication with Mr. Jenkins, be pleased to give your attention to the practicability of adjusting the claims of Teema Rao satisfactorily to himself without imposing too heavy burden on the resources of the state of Nagpur, which the course of recent events has reduced within narrow limits. You are requested to communicate to me, for the consideration and decision of the Governor General in Council, the result of your enquiries on the points referred to in this letter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William :

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

The 17th October 1818.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 23.—The letter and its enclosures contain information of Appa Saheb's intentions to escape from the hills, and of the measures taken for the purpose of intercepting him.

**FROM—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.**

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Pandhurna, the 13th January 1819.

I have the honour to enclose for your information copy of a letter I this day received from the Officer Commanding at Multai. In consequence of the intelligence it contained I directed Major Woulfe with a Jemadar's party of Cavalry and the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. to proceed to Barooly to be in readiness to give the officer Commanding at Multai any support that might be necessary. I avail myself of this opportunity to transmit to you a copy of instructions I have thought expedient to furnish to Lieutenant Colonel Munt.

To—COLONEL SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR
PIONEER FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I have this moment received information from Lieutenant Colonel Popham commanding Betul district that by accounts from Lieut. Cruickshank, at Asseer, it appears to be the intention of the ex-Rajah to make his escape from the hills, as he has forcibly possessed himself of a favourite and superior horse and also money from one of the Gond Chiefs in that quarter.

I have the honour to be,

etc. etc.

Camp Multai :

(Sd.) A. COCK, Capt.,

The 12th January 1819.

Commanding at Multai.

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUNT, COMMANDING
A DETACHMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose for your information copy of a letter received from the Officer Commanding at Multai, from the contents of which it appears probable that the ex-Rajah will attempt to effect his escape either individually or in disguise. It is therefore, recommended that you should detach small parties of Cavalry to the villages on your right and left for the purpose of collecting intelligence or of intercepting him, but in order more effectually to delude the enemy three detachments may be instructed to make occasional tours in the vicinity of their posts, but on all occasions to proceed with the utmost caution so as not to allow themselves to be surprized by a superior body of the enemy.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott directs that you will communicate these arrangements to the Officer Commanding at Ramtek, who will adopt the same measures far more effectually connecting the line of posts extending from Rampaili to Kelode, and to enable him to do so, you will send him one troop of the 6th Cavalry, in addition to his present detachment. The villages recommended as posts East of Ramtek are Koodamira and Joonsur, those to the West are Mansar and Parseoni (to be furnished from Ramtek).

You are requested to detach a party to Kappah on your right and one to Yamkappa on your left, 80 of the Reformed Horse will be stationed at Chruholie and 100 at Ambarra a village 13 miles east of Pandhurna. It will perhaps be attended with advantage if you occasionally send patrols towards Ambarra and Mohgaon Lylle the enemy having made frequent incursions in that direction. The foregoing instructions are of course not.....to take effect in the event of the enemy's.....in force, in which case you will order your detachment to be in readiness to attack or pursue as occasion may require.Colonel Scott will be glad to receive from you a reply to this letter with such suggestions you may think proper to make.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp at Pandhurna :

(Sd.) H. WHITE,

The 13th January 1819.

Asstt. Quarter Master General.

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUNT, COMMANDING
6TH LIGHT CAVALRY.

SIR,

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, I have the honour to convey to you the following instructions for your guidance. It is proposed by means of Detachments posted at Pandhurna, Kelode, and Ramtek to prevent the possibility of an enemy escaping in a Southerly direction between these places, and the defence of this line is entrusted to your care. The 6th Cavalry with the exception of one troops and 300 of the Reformed Horse are placed under your command for the performance of this service. You will accordingly march tomorrow morning to Kelode where you will remain until the events resulting from the ensuing operations may render the movement of your detachment necessary, but it will be your duty to attack and destroy any enemy that may appear in your front below the Ghats, either for the purpose of plunder or otherwise.

The day following your arrival at Kelod you will detach a Squadron and 300 of the reformed Horse (under the Command of a Captain to take post at Ramtek) and you will instruct that officer to make such observations on the road and the nature of the country in the vicinity of his position as will enable him to pursue

and attack the enemy with success as to form a speedy junction with your detachment, should such a measure be at any time requisite. To facilitate the communication a Dawke will be laid direct from Pandhurna to Ramtek, which you will support by such parties of Horse and at such intervals as you may find expedient to prevent its being interrupted.

You will direct the officer proceeding in command to Ramtek to make frequent reports to you of all occurrences that take place in the neighbourhood of his post, copies of which you will in all cases transmit for Lieutenant-Col. Scott's information, should the purport of them be of the least importance.

Captain Pedlar, who is now in the neighbourhood of Chhindwara will be instructed to communicate to you any intelligence he may at any time receive, relative to the movements and designs of the enemy.

Captain Wells, with the remaining troops of the 6th Cavalry and 400 Reformed Horse will be posted at Pandhurna. This officer will be directed to attend to your orders and to make reports to you, but it is desirable that he should not at any time be removed to a distance from his post as his services may be particularly required either above the Ghats or in the direction of Amner.

You will report frequently to the Resident at Nagpur whose orders you will implicitly obey, communicating the same to Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, as well as all movements you may find it expedient to make or of intelligence you may receive of the enemy.

You will be duly apprised of the period, when the troops are to commence their operations in the.....when you will be called upon to exert your.....vigilance to assist in preventing the escape of the enemy.

Enclosed is an extract of a letter from the Resident at Nagpur under the authority therein.....communicate such instructions to the troops stationed at Rampaili as he may at any time find requisite.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) H. WHITE,
Asstt. Qr. Mr. General.

Camp at Saoner:

The 10th January 1819.

Letter No. 24.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which contains intelligence regarding Appa Sahib's whereabouts and designs.

FROM—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOOT, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Multai, the 18th January 1819.

I have the honour to forward for your information the enclosed paper of intelligence communicated by an inhabitant of the village of Boordie. From the precision with which he relates the different circumstances and the sincerity of his manner I have every reason to believe his statement to be correct.

Heads of intelligence received at Multai the 18th January 1819.

Necmma Patra Khalaul of Boordei states, that he went in search of his bullocks 15 days before the Dussera, that he followed them to Pachmarhi, from thence he went to Raukeire where he was detained for three months, being.....of being in the service of the Feringies, that Appa Sahib was brought from Patakol near Harrai, by Mohan Singh who wrote to Laula Takoor of Kiery near Futtypoor who together with the three Rajahs of the latter place, continued to send supplies of grain for three months by night laden on Bullocks, that Futtu Shah, Amaun Singh of Futtypoor and Laula Takoor, professed their friendship and had meeting with Captain Roberts at Bunkene near Futtypoor whilst the third Rajah, Lachman Singh, had a meeting with Appa Sahib and that he continued to send them supplies of grain at the persuasion of Mohan Singh and that there continued to arrive 20, 50 and 100 Bullocks loads every eighth or tenth night by the Futtypoor and Sohagpur roads.

He states that he obtained his liberty about 20 days ago, at that time Appa Sahib had 2000 Troops, composed of Arabs, Hindustanees and Musalmans and 2000 Gonds at Mulkoli, 12 Coss from Pachmarhi, towards Futtu-pore, where they retired to after the action, at the latter place (of which he gives a.....account) here they demanded their pay from Appa Sahib who.....he had it not, but to ask Mohan.....Singh and Mottee Bai who.....some disputes wrote to the Futtypore Rajahs and Laula Thakoor who.....gram and the army professes that they would fight if they get.....seer of flour per man per day,.....laterly the grain began to.....scarce and flour sold for 5.....a seer. That Mohan Singh, Mottee Bai and Ragojee Gond Chiefs professed it was their intention to fight till the last.

Cheetoo and his son were there with 200 Horse. That all the Ghats were stockaded by trees being cut down and Guards over them. That two elephants were brought in, one given to Mohan Singh and the other to Ragojee of Raie Kura.

Those elephants he says were taken over from Captain Sparkes and the other in the Shahpore Ghat. He also says that Appa Sahib constantly holds out hopes to his followers that he will shortly receive jewels and treasure from his relations at Nagpur.

(Sd.) H. S. SCOTT, Lt.-Col.

Letter No. 25.—The letter contains an enclosure in which the intelligence about Appa Saheb and his party as communicated by a prisoner, is given. Appa Saheb was living in the Pachmarhi hills with Gonds, Hindustanis and Arabs in a very inaccessible place.

FROM—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Multai, the 20th January 1819.

I have the honour to enclose a paper containing the heads of information obtained from a Prisoner taken by a party of Reformed Horse and who states that he left Pachmarhi 12 or 13 days ago.

Camp Multai, the 20th January 1819.

Heads of intelligence obtained from Salum Khan, a half caste Arab of Malligaum, taken prisoner at Ambarra by a party of Reformed Horse.

He quitted Pachmarhi 12 or 13 days ago, and left there 4 or 500 Arabs and about 1500 Hindustanees but does not know what number of Gonds as they were dispersed in the Hills. Appa Sahib resides on the Hills with the Gonds and the Arabs and Hindustanees remain below, the whole are in the greatest distress for provisions and cash having received no pay for five months, Mooti Baie, Chain Shah and Ragojee are the Gond Chiefs near Appa Sahib's person, the Gonds bring in flour and sell at 10 pice a seer.

He was in the service of Shaikh Abdulla at Nagpur proceeded with Lieutenant Sheriff, entered the late Peshwa's service and accompanied Shaikh Abdulla and Sectoo from Barhampore to

Pachmarhi 5 or 4 months ago ; a Brahmin named Bajee, commands the Hindustanees at Pachmarhi ; Seetoo and his son are still at Pachmarhi; the former had an interview with Appa Sahib on his arrival and has since remained in his own tent. A great number of Appa Sahib's followers died during the Rains but there are now only 15 or 20 sick. Appa Sahib resides on a high rock road leading to it. The roads will only admit one person at a time and no one is allowed to ascend without a pass. He also states that Appa Sahib's followers are in such distress that if they were certain of not falling in with our troops they would all leave him. He further states that in the affair at Futtypore Appa Sahib's followers ran away after two or 3 shots and that 2 were killed and 10 or 20 deserted.

H. S. SCOTT, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force.

Letter No. 26.—The letter has an enclosure in which the intelligence about Appa Saheb is given. He was in Pachmarhi with 7 to 8000 troops, but all were in distress. Dajee, a Brahmin controlled the troops.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NER-
BUDDA FIELD FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Babye, the 22nd January 1819.

I have the pleasure to annex for your information the substance of information obtained from a prisoner who has lately effected his escape from Pachmarhi.

Substance of information brought from Pachmarhi.

Edao Mahaut in the service of the late Captain Sparkes states, that he was taken prisoner by the enemy in July last and was taken with the elephant which he held charge of, to Pachmarhi. That the Ex-Rajah ordered him to put to death, but at the intercession of Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi, his life was spared and he was confined. Then about a month ago, he was released and allowed to resume charge of another elephant. About 7 days ago he..... to manage his escape through the jungles and by travelling by night.

He further states that for the last month and a half the adherents of Appa Sahib have been labouring up great distress from want of food, and that their number which he thinks might

have amounted to between 7 or 8000 men are now reduced to between 4 or 5000 of whom however, not more than 2000 are armed or even clothed.....was selling at an average of about 5 seers per rupee.....at that price could not always be procured. He says also that at Pachmarhi where the ex-Raja resides, no..... are stationed 4 or 5 Deserters from the Company reside in the village with Appa Sahib the remainder about 15 are with the army which assembled between the Pagara Ghat and.....and near the Dunwah River.

He states that Dajee a Brahmin has the chief control of the Army which is by no means in a mutinous state, that occasionally, Sirdars go to Appa Sahib and make their complaint of want of food, etc. That.....is issued to his adherents. He thinks there were between 7 and 800 Arabs at one time in the service of Appa Sahib but of these not more than from 2 to 300 remain. However there appears to be no restraint over the liberty of the Ex-Raja who however never stirs out an.....the dread of numerous complaints for food. That they appear to be aware of the intention of the English to invade the hills but feel confident that the jungles and others obstacles will be found insurmountable.

Letter No. 27.—The letter has an enclosure, both of which contain the information that preparations were being made to seize Appa Sahib by sending detachments to surround the hills where Appa Sahib was hiding.

FROM—LT.-COLONEL J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING
NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Babye, 24th January 1819.

I was yesterday favoured by Captain Cruickshank with a copy of his letter of the 19th instant to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Popham and as he informs me he has furnished you with a copy of the same document, I beg leave only to annex for your information a copy of my reply which I hope will meet your approbation.

With regard to the fifth paragraph of my reply relative to Colonel Scott's sending a Detachment from Multai for the seizure of Appa Sahib, I have confident hopes that the opportune arrival of the Right Wing, 1st Bn. 29th Regiment in the vicinity of Shahpur will enable me to employ it upon this occasion without calling upon Colonel Scott's force, a circumstance, which I am inclined to think highly favourable to success, inasmuch as the enemy will not be alarmed by the search of any Detachment from the Southward.

To—CAPTAIN CRIUCKSHRANK, COMMANDING AT ASEER.

SIR,

I have the honour by direction of Colonel Adams C.B. to acknowledge his receipt of your private service communication and copy of your letter to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Popham both under date the 19th instant.

The Commanding Officer certainly conceives from the progress you have made and the present state of negotiation with Rajajee that the offers of that person.....with them every appearance of sincerity but he is still desirous to impress upon your mind the absolute necessity of precaution and strict secrecy in your proceedings for holding these objects in view. He begs you will continue your exertions which he hopes will be rewarded by.....the plans you have adopted as to produce a successful.....termination.

You will readily acknowledge the necessity of such an occasion, to guard in every possible manner every attempt that can be made to deceive us, and Colonel Adams conceives that Chaitu Jemadar should certainly accompany the party that may be sent to seize Appa Sahib and.....received as an hostage.

With all these necessary precautions, considering that should you be fortunate enough to bring the negotiation to a termination which may warrant Colonel Scott to.....the trial (and which Colonel Adams thinks probably will be made in a short time hence) the period to put it into execution would be about the same as the advance of the three invading columns into the Hills which the Commanding Officer conceives to be the most opportune and favourable juncture to hope for complete success.

You will be good enough to communicate all your proceedings, and the progress in them to Colonel Scott at Multai who will, if he judges it expedient, allow the enterprize to be undertaken by such detachment as he may think necessary from Multai to which may advantageously be joined the Boordah Detachment previously posted at Shahpur for the purpose.

It would be very desirable that you should endeavour to find out and acquaint me for the timely information of Captain Jones, Commanding at Boordah with the best and the most likely route to Asseer from Shahpur without being observed by the enemy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp near Babye :

(Sd.) ROBERT BECHER,

The 24th January 1819.

D. A. Qr. Mr. General.

Letter No. 28.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which mentions that negotiations had started with one Rajajee to capture Appa Sahib, for which a lac of rupees and other rewards had been promised to him.

FROM—LT.-COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT OF NAGPUR.

Camp Babye, 26th January 1819.

I have the honour to annex for your information a copy of letter addressed to Captain Cruickshank, this day in reply to a private service letter of the 21st inst.

TO—CAPTAIN CRUICKSHANK, COMMANDING AT ASSEER.

SIR,

I have this day sent the bearer to receive and submit to Colonel Adams, C.B., Commanding the Nerbudda Field Force your private service letter of the 21st instant.

With a view not only to receive the apprehensions and suspicions which Rajajee appears to entertain for the fulfilment of the promised reward of one lakh of rupees in the event of his leading to the seizure of Appa Sahib's person, but also to encourage him to continue his exertions for the accomplishment of so desirable an end, I am directed to request you will not only assure him and pledge to him the receipt of a Lakh of Rupees in most confidential manner, but likewise that all his present possessions and territories shall be secured to him and his family by the British Government, and even further. That if he prove by his conduct during the approaching operation worthy of such additional consideration from our Government, Col. Adams will recommend him to succeed to the rights and possessions of Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi, who by his unworthy conduct appears to Mr. Jenkins to have forfeited all claims to money as will be prescribed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Babye:

The 26th January 1819.

ROBERT BECHER,

D. A. Qr. Master General.

Letter No. 29.—The letter has three enclosures. These report the activities of Appa Sahib and the Pindaris. Appa Sahib was preparing to escape and a body of Pindaries under Chitto had already crossed the Nerbudda and left.

FROM—LT.-COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Multai, dated the 4th February 1819.

I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copies of correspondence this day received in consequence of the intelligence therein contained, I have deemed it expedient to detach a troop of the 6th Br. Cavalry under the command of an European officer to Betul. I have also reinforced the Officer Commanding at Batona with a company of the 1st Battalion 11th Regt. at the same time directing him to advance and occupy the Gorakh Ghat.

I propose marching to Amla tomorrow morning with one Brigade of Horse Artillery guns, two troops of Cavalry, the flank companies of M. E. Regt. and 3rd Light Infantry. I regret to say that the Bengal 6th Cavalry had only three days supply of gram and are so much in want of pay that I have thought it necessary to authorise Captain Davidson the Commanding Officer to furnish them.....supply of cash.

TO—COLONEL SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a letter received from Captain Duffin Commanding a Detachment at Chicholi.

In consequence of the tenor of the express which I sent of to you an hour ago I have considered it a matter of importance that a disposable force should be at Asseer as quick as possible and have therefore determined to move this evening with all the able bodied men of 1st Bn. 23rd to reach Ranipur in one march and thence to Asseer in one or two marches as circumstances may render necessary with reference to any communication I may receive from Captain Cruickshank as the Wing of the 29th will not be at Shahpur before the 5th or 6th instant and it would take them at least three days to reach Asseer from that place.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) G. M. POPHAM,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Commanding at Betul.

Camp Betul :

The 3rd February 1819.

P.S.—I shall order the troops of the 7th Cavalry and a 100 Rohillas to follow me in the morning.

To—COLONEL POPHAM, COMMANDING AT BETUL.

SIR,

I have just received a letter from Captain Jones at Shahpur containing information of a body of Pindaries having made their escape, and that he proposed following them immediately, by the route of Doubrie Ghat. I propose setting off as soon as possible and shall go by Popeeli which is only 4 Coss from Daubrie Ghat. That is the only road the Pindaries can travel if their intention is to go to Burhanpur and it also has the way to the Ghats to the Westward.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Chicholi :

(Sd.) A. DUFFIN, Captain,

The 2nd February 1819.

Commanding a Detachment.

P.S.—Captain Jone's letter is dated 11 O'clock this forenoon.

To—COLONEL SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hirkarra from Asseer, were proceeding to Aklarnah with assurances of still further promises from Colonel Adams, C. B. to Nagpur and were met at Lartnic by Gondee, coming to Asseer with the following intelligence. That Appa Sahib proceeded to Pagara, and sent for Rajojee and demanded large sums of money from him, making at the same time, another general demand on the Gonds for whatever they possessed. Rajojee objected; a party of Arabs were ordered to keep him in confinement who have pillaged him of all property in valuables and are still demanding money. Cheetoo left the hill three days ago with about 150 Pindaries, taking the route of Turwar, Bhatgaon near the direction of Loharpur. All the Ghats are open, and the Arabs assembled near Raiekeree, from which Rajojee concludes, Appa Sahib may have escaped, or is intending it immediately. That he, Rajojee has sent off men to call in the assistance of Lalla.....and the Futtypore Rajah in orderupon the Arabs. Mohan Singh.....being with the party of Arabs, Rajojee intends to endeavour to secure him the purpose of finding out where his father and Appa Sahib, are..... they be concealed. He will collect troops to advance from..... the purpose of seizing them.....he gets any accounts of them.

.....Gondee was met at Baring.....Arabs proceeding to Gunttee.....extort money from Subba.....him as a cooley, but he escaped.....when he left Baring.....proceeded to Raekera to arrange matters as well as possible. Gondee sets off again, and is to return as soon as possible to Asseer, to conduct troops into the Hills, on instructions his father may have brought from Rajojee. I beg leave to state, I have only 150 Sepoys at Asseer, forty of which are in hospital.

Asseer : (Sd.) CRUICKSHANK, Capt.,
The 2nd February 1819. Commanding at Asseer.

Letter No. 30.—The letter and the two enclosures report the escape of Appa Saheb. He “crossed the Nerbudda between Harda and Hindia and not far from the latter” and “joined a body of troops belonging to Sindhia encamped at Sutwas north of the Nerbudda”. Captain Jones from Shahpur had tried to intercept him as he passed with some Pindaris and Arabs through the village of Bordah on the high road from the hills to Burhanpur, but failed. He went “via Saoligarh, Lokur Tullaie and Boondee” the latter place having been passed on 2nd or 3rd February. Captain Jones has a skirmish within party of Hindusthanees and Arabs, following the Raja.

FROM—LT. COL. H. S. SCOTT, COMMANDING THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR,

Camp at Amla, 11th February 1819.

I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copies of letter, and to acquaint you that I have directed Lieutenant Colonel Popham to reinforce Captain Cruickshank at Asseer with a European officer and 100 Infantry to give him a disposable force to act against the Gonds as occasion may require. Lieutenant Colonel Popham will leave Detachments at Shahpur and Bampoor under the command of a European officer and will then return with the remainder of his force to Betul.

Camp Shahpur, the 10th February 1819.

TO—CAPTAIN WHITE, ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER
GENERAL.

SIR,

As the escape of Appa Sahib appears to be now beyond a doubt I propose to move back with my detachment in two days to Betul, unless I receive instructions to continue here until further Orders.

Some Harkarras whom I have detached from Banspore on the 6th instant returned from the neighbourhood of Lokie Toolie last evening and declared that Appa Sahib, crossed the Nerbudda between Harda and Hindia and not far from the latter, and that he joined a body of troops belonging to Sindhia, encamped at Sutwas north of the Nerbudda. If this be true he may be on his way to Sir John Malcolm to give himself up to him.

(Sd.) G. M. POPHAM, Lt. Col.,
Commanding Detachment.

To—CAPTAIN WHITE, ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER
GENERAL, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

For the information of Colonel Scott, I have the honour to state to you the following intelligence which fully prove that what I before mentioned of the Raja having escaped was perfectly correct. It appears that the Headman of Bordah had some secret communication with the Raja or his people, and that he recommended Captain Jones who was then at Bordah to move to Shahpore, which he had no sooner done, than the Raja with some Pindaries made good their retreat, through the village of Bordah which is on the high road from the hills to Bhooranpore, they went via Saoligarh, Lokur Tullaie and Boondee, the latter place they passed on the 2nd or 3rd instant the headman of Bordah now in confinement I hear. I have also been informed that Captain Jones has had a skirmish with a party of Arabs and Hindustanis who were retreating from the hills, their force amounted to a 1,000 or 1,200 men. I am happy to state to you that Captain Jones succeeded in killing and wounding about 250 of the enemy, and taking some prisoners, among the latter are 3 Sepoys of the Bengal 22nd Regiment, who deserted with the Raja from Captain Browne's Detachment. The Havildar Syed Lal of the same Corps was with the Arabs, but he I am sorry to say escaped. The loss on our side is very trifling, 1 Subedar killed and a few men wounded. Colonel Comyn and Popham, with their Detachment, are now at Shahpur and Captain Jones has returned to Bordah.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) T. WARDLAW, Lt. Col.

Betul:

The February 1819.

Letter No. 31.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which is a statement of Shaikh Ahmed Ali regarding the escape of Appa Saheb. Ahmed Ali was a confidential servant of Appa Saheb and was captured after Appa Saheb had escaped.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING THE
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Pagara, 24th February 1819.

SIR,

I have the honour to annex for your information heads of intelligence obtained from a man lately seized at Bordah, named Shaikh Ahmed Ali.

Heads of intelligence obtained from Shaikh Ahmed Ali, lately in the service of Appa Sahib.

Camp near Pagara,
14th February 1819.

Shaikh Ahmed Ali, states that he served as a Horseman under Chain Shah for a period of three years prior to the arrival of Appa Sahib into the Mahadeo Hills. That he was strongly recommended by his master Chain Shah to the Ex-Rajah as a faithful person and received his favour accordingly. That he was frequently employed by Appa Sahib to proceed with valuables into Bhopal for the purpose of levying troops for the service of the Ex-Rajah. That in five trips, he brought into the hills not less than five or six hundred *atturs* to flock to Appa Sahib's standard.

That in consequence of the defect and loss sustained at Chauragarh and Futtehpur together with the.....condition they were in from want of pay and scarcity and high price of grain desertions became so numerous that the followers of Appa Sahib were latterly reduced to 2,000 men, who at length becoming turbulent and unruly.....pay (particularly the Arabs) and foreseeing also the approach of the English from every side, Shaikh Ahmed Ali.....was the cause of the Ex-Rajah resolution to attempt his escape, which he effected as follows:—

He descended from Pachmarhi to the.....Paggara where a great portion of his adherents.....posted under a pretence of quieting their clamours.....from days at that place, during which time.....is said he divulged his intention and gained over by present and promises Shaikh Abdulla (the Arab Chief), Dajee, Cheetoo, Juah Lal and 8 Sepoys deserters to

.....his flight. That the Arab chief selected twenty Arabs to accompany him, with whom and Cheetoo and fifty Pindaries the Ex-Raja made good his escape.

That on the first rumour of his escape the troops evinced a disposition to be mutinous, but were soon pacified by the Chiefs Abdulla, Dajee etc. who assured them that Appa Sahib had only gone to Asseergarh where he would be received by Jeswant Rao Lair and where troops, money etc. awaited his arrival and further that they should all follow him to that place the ensuing day. The above-mentioned chiefs immediately seized Rajajee and the son of Mootee Bhooee, who happened to be at that time in their camp, extorted what property they could from them and commenced their march (with these two persons in confinement) after Appa Sahib.

Shaikh Ahmad Ali states that he fell in the rear and had determined to quit the fortunes of Appa Sahib and arrived at Boordah with his wife and family where the Patel of the village secured and delivered him and all the property he then possessed together with his family to Captain Jones.

He also states that a constant communication has been going on between Jeswant Rao Lair and the Ex-Raja ever since Dajee joined the latter which is now upwards of six months and in his own mind this information is fully convinced that Appa Sahib's intention is to reach Asser Garh.

(Sd.) ROBERT BECHER,
D. A. Q. M. G.

Letter No. 32.—The letter gives cover to two enclosures which are copies of a letter and proclamation issued by Sir John Malcolm. Sir John's letter and proclamation state that since Jaswant Rao Lar, the Commandant of the Fort of Asseergarh on the part of Sindhia had given protection to Appa Saheb, he had been asked to surrender the fort. If he failed to do so within a specified period Jaswant Rao and his adherents would be treated as traitors and public enemies and punished as such. The fort of Asseergarh would be besieged. Many passages of the letter and proclamation are blurred and cannot be read and hence blanks have been left to indicate these.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING THE
NERBUDDA FIELD FORCES.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Simaria, 10th March 1819.

I have the honour to enclose for your information the copy of a dispatch received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm. •

To—C. T. METCALFE, ESQUIRE.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council a translation of a proclamation which I have this day received regarding the proceedings with Jeswant Rao Lar. It appeared to me of consequence that the principle upon which we had acted and intended to act should beunderstood, practically by the officers and.....of D. R. Sindhia in this quarter. I have therefore.....this Proclamation very general circulation I.....transmitted a copy to Jeswant Rao Lar with a.....note stating the necessity his evasive conduct.....imposed upon me to adopting this measure.

I trust the Governor General in Council will approve of this step and consider that every thing has been done to prevent the extreme of a seige. It appeared to me that after the conduct of the Killedar had compelled Colonel Doveton to invest his fortress and the means for its reduction were collected that it would not bewith our reputation to admit Jeswant Rao Lar to the terms first proposed though he will not.....Proclaimed a Rebel till the 12th instant about which period General Doveton will be ready to commence the siege. It is superfluous to observe that I have taken no steps in the course of the communications with the Killedar of Asseergarh without the advice and concurrence of that officer.

Jeswant Rao Lar stated to my Hiracarrah, that brought the letter from him yesterday that he had certain information that the Huzooriah.....Karkoon from D. R. Sindhia were some days ago two marches to the North of Ujjain. I have received no information of this fact and cannot place any confidence on the assertions of the Killedar.....indeed is it probable if the Huzooriah was.....tomorrow that the Fort would be delivered..... If however he is so far advanced as he states.....be here before the 12th instant which would.....away the last plea for disobedience and.....from the Killedar and probably lose him some of his adherents.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

No date and place mentioned.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd.) J. MALCOLM.

Translation of a Proclamation issued by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S.

The English Government have long before had to be displeased with Jeswant Rao Lar Killedar of Asseer Garh because he gave protection to their enemy and to plunderers but a regard for the Maharaja Dowlat Rao Sindhia prevented his being punished. That prince

however promised to call Jeswant Rao Lar to Gwalior and for that purpose requested and obtained a passport from the British Resident. This Jeswant Rao Lar has had some time in his possession and when he saw the British Armies advancing in pursuit of their enemy Appa Sahib (formerly the Raja of Nagpur), Seetoo Pindari and other disturbers of the public peace. He at the same moment wrote to General Doveton that he meant to proceed towards Gwalior on the 18th of February and applied to him for a Passport and Chapprassee which he obtained, for the General thought him sincere, and I thought so also as he wrote me he was coming on that day and meant to visit me, but he had no such intention. He wrote in reply a foolish pretext for delay about some cloths which he said he had ordered for the Maharaja Dawlat Rao Sindhia not being ready; when this foolish excuse came I informed him that Dowlat Rao Sindhia had on the 3rd of February told the English Resident at his Court that he had that day sent a positive order for him to come to Gwalior, which if he did not attend to, he wished the English Government to coerce his obedience.

Jeswant Rao Lar has been informed by me of these facts, and has been required to go to Gwalior in obedience to orders which he confesses to have received from his master, but instead of attending to Sindhia's orders and proceeding himself leaving the fort and countries in his charge to whom he chooses, he first evaded compliance under the pretext before mentioned of cloths not being ready and now that he is alarmed for the safety of his person and his fortress surrounded as the latter is by English Armies and that he waits for the arrival of a Huzooriah for whom he has written to Gwalior. This is another excuse for delay and disobedience. Who can put trust in a person that admits he has already made one false pretext? Who will believe that a man of Jeswant Rao Lar's experience can seriously doubt the good faith of the British Government or the sincerity of its friendship towards Dowlat Rao Sindhia? Has it not within a few months taken Garrah Kota and restored itthe disobedient Killedar of Rathghar been.....to quit his fort and make it over to any.....of Sindhia's. Have not the Veycha Chiefs.....and Ajit Singh who were in Revellionand dispersed? Have not I for a twelve.....been employed constantly in restoring.....tranquillity in Sinchis's Provinces.....this knowledge who can credit the.....Jeswant Rao Lar that he is afraid of.....Armies and therefore cannot proceed.....duty to his prince. This was mere.....cover his disobedience to Dowlat Rao Sindhia.....Hostility to the English Government made.....continue to hold a fort in and near whichprotection to its enemies. Fortunately.....happened that not an excuse is left.....Sindhia who had heard of Appa Sahib and.....of the peace proceeding towards.....through me a mandate (dated the 22nd February 1819)..... Jeswant Rao Lar stating that he did wrong in allowing these persons to approach near his fort.....him to make over to me all to whom he had.....shelter, and to proceed forthwith to Gwalior. If he does not instantly obey this order he is told the English troops

will attack him, and he must no longer consider himself the subject of Dowlat Rao Sindhia. Jeswant Rao Lar has not attended to this order, but answered as before with trivial and light excuses about his personal alarms and his expectation of the arrival of a Huzooriah he has however been told if he departs for Gwalior on or before the 5th March he shall be allowed to deliver over the fortress to whom he chooses and proceed himself within that..... in which case the preparations for reducing Asseergarh will cease. If Jeswant Rao Lar does not proceed by that date no farther confidence can be placed in him. Asseergarh will be closely invested, all the countries in his management seized, and made over to other officers of Dowlat Rao Sindhia's and six days only will be allowed to Jeswant Rao Lar during which if he and his Garrison move out and make over the fort to Brigadier General Doveton (to keep till a person properly authorized by Dowlat Rao Sindhia arrived) he and they shall be permitted to depart whenever they choose, with their lives, property and arms, but after that date Jeswant Rao Lar and his adherents will be proclaimed traitors and treated as such wherever taken and this proclamation will include all, whether persons within the fortress of Asseer Garh or in the country that attach themselves to Jeswant Rao Lar or his adherents or give them assistance in any mode. All such will be treated as traitors and put to death without any form of trial whatever.

A true copy.

(Sd.) G. J. PASLEY, A. D. C.

Letter No. 33.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which is reported the attitude of Jaswant Rao Lar towards Appa Saheb. Appa Saheb had been persuaded by Jaswant Rao not to give himself up to Sir John Malcolm.

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL J. DOVETON,

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Nunbola, the 7th March 1819.

I have the honour of transmitting a copy of a paper of intelligence (under date the 6th of March 1819, received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, C.B.).

Camp Sundulpoor, the 6th March 1819.

Heth Lal says he went yesterday into the Fort, and was again admitted on the pretext of his connection with Shiv Prasad and he saw Bhawani Singh and Thakur Singh and Surjun Jemadars of Boondelahs, his friends, who told him that Jeswant Rao Larr had changed his mind about the Ex-Rajah and desired him to remain where he was, but the latter was greatly

alarmed, and said he had now no resting place upon earth, and would throw himself up to General Malcolm's clemency who might do what he chose with him. The killedar dissuaded him however from this and Appa Sahib has removed from his apartment near the Khirkee or Sally port into the Body of upper fort.

Heth Lal also states that the Gonds are on the alert more than they were and on the watch for persons recommended. He says that small parties have been sent in the direction of the different advanced posts and that he heard them talking to each other about making a night attack on some of the parties.

(Sd.) J. MALCOLM.

Letter No. 34.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which is a copy of the letter from Sir John Malcolm to the Governor General. In this letter Malcolm describes the military dispositions ordered for the Capture of Appa Saheb, and their results. Then he mentions that Appa Saheb and his party had been attacked and dispersed by Colonel Smith after which they retired for shelter into the fort of Aseergarh; that he had been negotiating with Jaswant Rao to give up Appa Saheb and failing that had proclaimed him a traitor and public enemy; and that preparations were afoot for the siege of Asseergarh. The writing has at many places become extremely blurred and hence blanks have been left.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 15th March 1819.

I have the honour to enclose for the information a dispatch received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S.

TO—THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K.G.
MY LORD,

The events which have recently occurred in this quarter give ground of congratulation that the arrangements reported in my letter to your Lordship in Council under date the 11th ultimo were not longer delayed, as one consequence has been my possessing the power of bringing from Malwa to the service South of the Nerhudda almost the whole of my division nor do I contemplate any local disturbance in from the adoption of that measure.

Your Lordship in Council has been most fully informed of the distribution I made to carry forward the principal part of my force to aid in the intimidation or reduction of Jeswant Rao Lar would he offer protection of the Ex-Raja of Nagpur at the same time that I followed the former haunts of the Pindaries on the Nerbudda with Detachments. Captain Henley at my request strengthened Captain Watson to enable him to occupy the country between Nemar and Bagnley while Captain Ambron marching from Kollote spread along the South Bank of the river from opposite Sylance and Pillasa. These Detachments were joined by several others which I sent across the Jungles when on route to Asseer the moment I heard that the Pindary Seetoo had in consequence of Lieutenant Colonel Smith's success fled from the vicinity of that fortress.

Nothing can be more difficult than the operation of troops in this wild and barren tract. From the Vindhya mountains to the North of the Nerbudda on average distance of 23 miles the country nearby is described generally as an unbroken succession....., secondary hills without intermediate plains.....base being immediately joined to that of the.....this track is covered entirely with.....high and impenetrably thick and of thewhich once communicated with.....thinly scattered villages the greater part.....the total desolation so overgrown as to be.....scarcely less impeditious than other parts of the.....this track is but scantily watered by the.....a few tributary streams which run through.....and along the banks of these were the only.....which once existed.

On approaching the Nerbudda from within.....miles the difficulties increase, the hills rise in.....the few mountains paths are scarcely.....even to the Horsemen and not a pool is seen for miles in every direction. Along the immediate banks are scattered a few hamlets the fastness of Rajput freebooters and the only communication between these are by circuitous bad footpaths.....into the country, by the Bed of the river or by.....

The general breadth of the Nerbudda is half a mile. It has a lazy stream impeded every three or four miles by rocky fords, south of the river for two or three miles the country is similar to that described. After this it becomes an undulating.....covered with low thick jungle desolate and uncultivated like the former, but well watered by the Kulmaire, Ajmere, Burwaye, Towar and their tributaries. No roads but a few overgrown footpaths exist but these excepting near the Nerbudda are seldom Rocky or Bad.

Your Lordship will have observed from the first of my communications regarding operations in this country that I was sanguine that Cheetoo would not find shelter or be able to repose in his former haunts. This expectation however rested in a great degree in my confidence of withdrawing all aid of the inhabitants

of those fastnesses from him and it is a remarkable fact that Khoshal Singh of Jrewass the most turbulent of all Chiefs of this tract and the one to whom the Pindary Leader trusted to the last marched in obedience to my summons to meet Captain Ambrose on the morning of that day (the 19th) on which his former friend and ally confined to the deepest recesses of the jungle by his defection and that of others who followed his example fell a prey to the fury of a tiger.

The successful attack of Lieutenant Colonel Smith had dispersed Appa Sahib's small party of adherents who had found shelter under the walls of Asscer and what has since occurred in the conduct of Jeswant Rao Lar may be referred to his having after that affair given his protection to the Ex-Rajah and apparently embraced (when he took that step) the desperate resolution of defending his fortress against the troops of the British Government. In the intercourse I have had with this Chief, I almost fear your Lordship will blame the forbearance and moderation with which I have treated him.....that was solely meant for his sovereign. Dowlat Rao Sindhia and Jeswant Rao Lar has refused and favourable.....honorable terms offered our cause has gainedgreat strength by the course of proceeding.....has been adopted. The districts under the management of the Killedar were yesterday taken possession of by the Amildars of Burhanpur and Khandwa. Copies of the Proclamation forwarded in my letter to Mr. Metcalfe of the 3rd instant have been sent to all Sindhia's officers both in this vicinity and in Malwa as far as I can gather there is not the slightest symptom of.....to aid Jeswant Rao Lar, nor am I aware of the.....of a single freebooter between this and.....frontier of Malwa. I have however.....your Lordship has been made aware that every precaution against a possible though improbable change in the situation of.....and am confident no event can occur.....the limits of my command of expose the.....interests to any serious hazard which I look forward to early success in this quarter.....me to congratulate your Lordship on the completion of your great labour to secure the Peace of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Sundulpore:

(Sd.) J. MALCOLM, B.G.

The 8th March 1819.

Letter No. 35.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which the circumstances of an assault of the fort of Asseergarh is described.

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL J. DOVETON,

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Asseergarh, the 19th March 1819.

I have the honour of transmitting for your information copy of a letter which I addressed this day to the Acting Resident at Sindhia's Court. The copy of the letter from Sir John Malcolm therein alluded to was forwarded to you yesterday.

TO—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

SIR,

Having been desired by the Resident at Nagpur to make known all my future proceedings in the territory of His Highness Dowlat Rao Sindhia to you I have now the honour to report for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General that having on the 17th instant received a dispatch from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.S.L., of which the accompanying is a copy stating the failure of his attempts to bring Jeswant Rao to reason as well as his outrageous conduct on the receipt of his Sovereign's commands by the Huzooreah Khandujee which left no other alternative but having recourse to our military means, I issued Orders for a combined attack on the Petta of Asseergarh at dawn of day on the succeeding morning by Detachments from the divisions under the personal command of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm and myself and which I am happy to inform you was attended with complete success. The enemy in the Petta made a very trifling resistance. The promptitude and energy however with which the attack was made by the troops under the general command of Lieutenant Col. Trassor of H. M. Royal Scots reflect high credit on him and all the officers and men employed in the attack. Our loss has been but trifling—not I believe.....20 killed and wounded among the.....I am concerned to mention the Deputy Quarter Master General Major Macleod who having expressed a wish to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Traser to whom his previous knowledge of the Petta might be useful. I am.....to it. Lieutenant Bland of H. M. Royal Scots is also wounded. We are now in complete possession of the Pettah, the troops well under cover, and the Superintending Engineer is busily employed in erecting a Mortar Battery to bombard the fortress and a breaching one to bear on the lower fort. When

these are completed Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's division will be placed in possession of the Batteries and Pettah and I shall move myself with the rest of the troops to take up such a position as may be best calculated for erecting Batteries to breach the upper fort.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

Camp near Nimbalah :
The 19th March 1819.

(Sd.) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier General.

Letter No. 36.—The letter and its enclosures report the activities of Appa Saheb in the dominions of Ranjit Singh and the latter's attitude to him. Appa Saheb maintained a secret communication with Nagpur, wanted to raise 30 lacs by permission of Ranjit Singh to enlist troops in Lahore. Ranjit Singh refused permission for all these.

FROM—G. SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 9th July 1824.

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of a dispatch from the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi containing private intelligence from the Durbar of Raja Ranjit Singh respecting the alleged proceedings of the Raja of Nagpur.

2. Your attention will of course be drawn to the report communicated to Mr. Elliott that the Ex-Raja has established a secret correspondence with his friends at Nagpur from whom he has received considerable supplies in jewels.

To—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Lieutenant Murray, dated the 16th instant, enclosing a paper of private intelligence from the Durbar of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Deena Nagar.

2. The conduct of the Maharaja on this occasion is exactly what I was prepared to expect from him, but there can be little doubt that with so large a sum of money as the Ex-Raja of Nagpur possesses, he may be able to assemble troops, in the part of the

country where he resides, and perhaps may be some trouble in the approaching cold season; for which it will be advisable to be prepared.

3. Sookait Mundee is in the mountains adjoining Kote Kangra and the Nawab Mohammed Sayed Khan (son of the late Gulam Mohammed Khan) who lately came from thence informs me that it is currently reported in that quarter, that the Ex-Raja has established a secret communication with his friends at Nagpur, whereby he receives very valuable jewels, which of course he proposes to convert into cash, but the channel by which these remittances are made, he could not ascertain.

4. I shall request Lieutenant Murray to take an opportunity of expressing privately to Maharaja Ranjit Singh the satisfaction which I have derived from this proof of his attachment to the British Government, so entirely consistent with the good faith which he has evinced on all occasions. This mode I prefer to a direct address, as the latter would inevitably find its way into the Delhi Akhbars.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Delhi :

(Sd.) CHARLES ELLIOTT,

The 21st June 1824.

A.G.G.

To—CHARLES ELLIOTT, ESQUIRE, AGENT OF THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL, WESTERN PROVINCES,
DELHI.

SIR,

The degree of importance which attaches to the paper of secret intelligence, I have the tenor to subjoin must be estimated only by the want of means and total inability of Appa Sahib to raise disturbances; it however portrays his restless disposition on the one hand, and the wary political friendship of Raja Ranjit Singh on the other, in any point which might convey suspicion, or, detract from his professed desire to maintain the relations of amity with the British Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Camp Kotegarh :

(Sd.) W. MURRAY,

The 16th June 1824.

Deputy Superintendent.

Extract of secret intelligence received from the Newswriter at the Durbar of Lahore, dated the 7th June 1824.

Appa Jee Muhratta has resided for some time past in Sookait Mandi. His confidential servants have presented Hundies on the Amritsar Bankers for 30 Lacs of Rupees, and a request to Maharaja Ranjit Singh to be permitted to enter and raise troops in the Lahore Dominions. The Maharaja has privately prohibited the merchants from honouring the Hundies and they have been returned.

At this time an elephant, a sword and 2 mirrors with other gifts have been presented to the Maharaja, in the name of Chandulal, the Minister of the Hyderabad Nowab by Har Bhagat Singh, and I have ascertained that these were sent by the Ex-Raja of Nagpur and his Agent by name Ram Prasad is here, and has requested permission to establish a Banking House in Amritsar, but the Maharaja has returned him an evasive reply.

It is reported that the Ex-Raja disappointed in his hopes of success in the Lahore territory is raising troops in the possession of the Hill Chieftains. Whatever, I hear shall be reported.

(A true extract)

(Sd.) W. MURRAY,

Dy. Supdt.

Letter No. 37.—The letter contains news about the whereabouts of Appa Saheb. He is reported to have been residing at a place on the bank of the Sutlej and negotiating with the British Resident at Delhi.

FROM—MAJOR M. SMITH, COMMANDING ELLICHPUR
DIVISION OF NIZAM'S TROOPS.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Ellichpur, the 24th March 1828.

A person named Walidad Khan, stating himself to be in the service of Appa Sahib, the Ex-Raja of Nagpur, arrived at Ellichpur four days ago, bearing a Khurecta from the Ex-Raja to Nawab Sardar Khan, and having one also to your own address. On his arrival the Nawab thought it advisable to place a guard over him, and communicated the circumstance to me, sending me at the same time the Khurecta to open and peruse. The Nawab assures me that there has been no correspondence whatever between his family and the Bhonsla family since the fall of Gawilgarh twenty-five years ago.

Walidad Khan states, that about three months ago he was despatched from Delhi by Rao Ganga Singh, the Ex-Raja's Vakeel with Sir Edward Colebrooke, with a Khurecta from Appa Sahib, and an English letter from Sir E. Colebrooke to Major Stewart at Gwalior, to endeavour to discover and apprehend certain servants of his master's who had absconded with property, but he did not

succeed in doing so. From Gwalior he proceeded to Kotah, from Kotah to Bhopal, Jhansi and Burhanpur, by which place he was desired to proceed for the purpose of procuring intelligence of a Brahmin who having been sent by Appa Sahib to the late Peshwa with three Lacs of Rupees during the late war absconded therewith, and appropriated it to his own use. That he discovered the Brahmin, Balkishan Tirkhlea, and reported the same to Sir E. Colebrooke by a letter which he dispatched by the English Dak, requesting an order might be sent to the Officer Commanding at Asirgarh to apprehend him. From thence he came to Ellichpur with the Khureeta for the Nawab. He states that Appa Sahib is at Pulhar, on the right bank of the Sutlej, about 5 coss from Ludhiana, and that he is now in negotiation with Sir E. Colebrooke, to the end that some arrangement might be made regarding him. On my enquiring subsequently from a Brahmin who accompanied Walidad Khan the nature of the arrangements, he answered "how should I know", but he immediately recovered himself and said, "to place him on the Musnud at Nagpur to be sure", he further stated that two discussions had already taken place on this point, and that after the third, which was expected in about six months, the Ex-Raja would immediately march for Nagpur.

It may be as well to forward to you a copy of the Khureeta to Nawab Namdar Khan, and I therefore enclose one with this letter.

It is probable Walidad Khan may be an imposter, at all events there are circumstances of suspicion attached to his appearance here, which induce me to forward him on to you under charge of a Guard, the Havildar of which will deliver to you this letter. May I beg that you will permit the guard to return as soon as they have delivered over Walidad Khan, to whom I have returned the Khureeta from Appa Sahib to your address. He seems to be a low kind of person, but he professes to be well acquainted with the Gentlemen of the Residency at Delhi. He has a Palankeen and a Horse, and has twenty five followers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ellichpur :

March 24th 1828.

N. SMITH, MAJOR,

Commanding Ellichpur Division,

Nizam's Troops.

Letter to be written to Major Smith for my signature acknowledging the safe delivery of Walidad Khan and returning the guard which the Major very properly sent with him.

F. WILDER, RESIDENT.

31st March 1828.

Captain Warde will place a guard of a Havildar and eight Sepahees over Walidad Khan who will remain for the present in a detached building belonging to the Residency office which will be pointed out by the bearer.

F. WILDER, Resident.

31st March 1828.

Leter No. 38.—The letter gives cover to fifteen enclosures comprising letters from Sir Edward Colebrooke, Resident at Delhi, Mr. Cavendish, Political Agent at Ajmer and certain agents of the Ex-Raja Appa Saheb, and relate to the designs and activities of Appa Saheb who was living in the State of Bikaner. His agents Ramchandra Wagh and Rao Ganga Singh who is described as a brother of Appa Saheb, were trying to recover a deposit of jewels said to be worth three crores from certain Banias in Ajmer. They had also tried to influence the Resident at Delhi and the Political Agent at Ajmer by getting letters with the forged signatures of Sir John Malcolm and the Governor of Bombay. Ultimately, it is reported they were foiled and Appa Saheb was forced to quit Bikaner.

FROM—G. SWINTON, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 5th June 1829.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the annexed copies of two dispatches from the Resident at Delhi dated 16th and 20th ultimo, relative to the Ex-Raja of Nagpur, and of the instructions addressed to that officer in reply under this date.

TO—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, copies of a correspondence with the Political Agent at Ajmer and copies and translations of the documents therein referred to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) Ed. COLEBROOKE,

Resident.

Delhi Residency:

16th May 1829.

TO—SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART., RESIDENT
IN RAJPUTANA AND DELHI.

SIR,

It was reported to me some days ago that Appa Saheb, Ex-Raja of Nagpur, was in the vicinity of Bikaner raising troops, but deeming the report undeserving of credit, I thought it unnecessary to mention it to you, as Bikaner is under your immediate Political Superintendence, and you of course would have received the earliest intelligence from the Rule of that country.

This day Ram Ratan Baboo, Agent of Rao Ganga Singh, on the part of Madhojee Bhosla, commonly called Appa Saheb, Ex-Raja of Nagpur, requested permission to call on me to deliver a letter from you to my address, and I of course complied but no letter was forthcoming.

The Baboo however produced two Mookhtiar Namas one under the seal of Raja Madhojee Appa Saheb of Nagpur, constituting Rao Ganga Singh's Vakeel to settle his differences with the Hon'ble Company, the other bearing the seal of Rao Ganga Singh, appointing Baboo Ram Ratan his Vakeel to adjust all matters with the Sirkar of the Hon'ble Company and to receive all deposits at Ajmer. These deeds are signed by you and the Baboo holds a Rahdari Parwana signed and sealed by you.

This Baboo has a letter in person said to be from Sir John Malcolm and signed "John Malcolm" to the address of Ganga Singh, copy of which with transcript of a letter in English to my address herewith forwarded for your information.

The Baboo informs me that Appa Saheb is in the Bikaner country intends to write to me in a few days; and that he has almost settled his differences with the British Government by promising to pay, on his restoration to his throne, 6 annas in the rupee to the British Government which information I totally discredit and should consider the Baboo an impostor, had he not a Rahdaree Purwana and two Mukhtiar Namas under your seal and signature.

His pretext or ostensible reason for remaining here is to claim a deposit, but in my opinion his real object is to open a communication with Appa Saheb's friends in the Nagpur Country, and I therefore consider his residence at Ajmer by no means desirable and likely to encourage the hopes of Appa Saheb and of any disaffected to the defacto Ruler of Nagpur.

The claim of an Outlaw to a deposit of 3 Crores of Rupees, even if established, appears to me invalid, and if such a deposit ever took place, I consider the British Government or the reigning Prince of Nagpur the rightful and only claimant.

The favour of your instructions on the several subjects contained in this dispatch is solicited.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ajmer,

(Sd.) R. CAVENDISH,

The 19th March 1829. Superintendent and Political Agent, Delhi.

Delhi, the 1st March 1828.

SIR,

I take the liberty to inform you, that at the time of Maha Raja Appa Sahib's flight from Nagpur, Chouthmal, Goldsmith, and Surat Ram and Hukam Chanda, Seths of Reivree, received in charge from me jewels, etc., to the amount of Three Crores of Rupees belonging to the Maha Raja. Chouthmal and Surat Ram being inhabitants of Ajmer and refusing to restore the property, I complained to Mr. Wilder who certified the parties. Mr. Moore, Magistrate, succeeded in obtaining some of the property, which is in the treasury. But I have heard to my sorrow that the men have lately been released without the restoration of the Maharaja's property. Therefore the Maharaja, having an opportunity of sending a Persian arzee to you and a list of the jewels with a trusty servant, who is well acquainted with the affair, I write these few lines in English to apprize you beforehand, and the Maharaj sincerely hopes to obtain from your justice the restoration of his property.

I have deemed it necessary to write these few lines in English lest those wicked men should be informed through the Umlahs of my application and send away the property.

Should you be pleased to write me any thing in reply tending to afford hope to the Maharaj, I should have much pleasure in forwarding it to him.

I am, etc., etc.,

(Sd.) GANGARAO,

Brother of Maharaj Appa Sahib.

To—HON'BLE R. CAVENDISH, RESIDENT AT AJMER.

(A true copy)

(Sd.) R. CAVENDISH,

Superintendent and Political Agent.

FROM—SIR JOHN MALCOLM, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

After compliments.

I have derived much pleasure from the receipt of a Persian and Hindi letter from you, and have understood the affairs treated of in them. I immediately addressed Mr. Metcalfe on the subject who, please God, will settle every thing satisfactorily, and, whenever I shall receive intelligence of the business having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion I will not delay to inform you. Do not alarm yourself, but feel confidence and consider me in the light you always did. With regard to the Vakeel, send one provided with full powers by all means. As far as I am able I use every endeavour to promote the views of the Sirkar (I suppose he refers to the Ex-Raja) and shall continue to do so. What you wrote regarding Ram Chandra Wagh is true, but he is a disloyal person do not trouble yourself hereafter regarding his affairs. I have no concern with him. There can be no doubt that I shall shortly receive intelligence of a satisfactory settlement of your affairs. Take courage therefore and if you can send some men of parts to Calcutta; it will be advisable for you to do so, whatever expense will be incurred in do so. I will defray as far as I am able, and, even if you incur any expense on account of the Governor, I will myself defray it. I have written this for your information and beg that you will continue to inform me of your welfare.

TO—THE HON'BLE R. CAVENDISH, SUPERINTENDENT
AND POLITICAL AGENT, AJMER.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant with its enclosures.

2. When I first came to this office I found Rao Ganga Singh here. He had, on his originally coming here, been detained as a State Prisoner but had been subsequently released with the permission to reside at Delhi on my submitting to Government the letters which he produced as coming from Appa Saheb. I was told that no reply was to be given to them, but that I was at liberty to receive any communications which Ganga Singh might have to make. During this interval the papers which have been produced to you and some others which have been since resumed from him were attested by me with a view to the proceedings which he proposed to institute before you for the discovery of certain alleged deposits within the province of Ajmer.

3. In consequence of some papers by him having been detected at Nagpur, I was subsequently directed by Government to prohibit his further attendance at the Residency and he was accordingly ordered to quit Delhi nor did I afterwards hear of him, till

a short time ago during a short stay at Agra when I found that he had been mortgaging the papers which I have abovementioned to have been resumed from him as security to a Banker who was to have advanced money to him under pretence of prosecuting his search after the alleged deposits.

4. Copies of the correspondence with Government in regard to Ganga Singh are annexed, and I have only to add and request that you will secure the papers which have been produced to you by Ramratan Baboo and order the latter person to quit Ajmer.

Delhi Residency:
The 27th March 1829.

(Sd.) J. E. COLEBROOKE,
Resident.

To—SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART., RESIDENT IN
RAJPUTANA AND DELHI.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter, dated the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to report that I have just been informed of Baboo Ram Rattan's departure on Monday last for Delhi under the ostensible object of calling a Baboo in your office to account for having deceived him by giving him a letter to my address, said to have been written by you to me, which proved to be from Rao Ganga Singh or a forgery in his name.

2. Several other charges have been made against the Baboo but it is unnecessary to trouble you with a relation of them for most probably Baboo Ram Rattan is an impostor and has fled.

3. About twenty five of his attendants are still at Ajmer and I have desired that Kotwal to keep them under surveillance until favoured with a communication from you in reply to my former letter.

4. Fortunately I have kept the letter said to be by Sir John Malcolm, and the two Mukhtiyar Namahs and Rahdari Parwanah signed by you, and it strikes me that your signature on the Mukhtiyar Namahs is a forgery.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ajmer:
The 26th March 1829.

(Sd.) R. CAVENDISH,
Superintendent and Political Agent.

To—SIR E. COLEBROOKE, BART., RESIDENT IN RAJ-
PUTANA AND DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that Sepahces (foot soldiers) are continually passing through this province to join the Ex-Raja of Nagpur and some jewels belonging to the said Appa Sahab are reported to have been sold at Jaipur.

2. It is said that Appa Sahab is residing in the Bikaner State and that he intends to ask permission of Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur to reside at Nagpur.

3. Should he move down on Marwar, I shall for reasons explained in my dispatches to you under date March 19 and 26 request Maharaja Man Singh to apprehend or detain him under strict surveillance unless otherwise directed by you.

4. It appears to me unadvisable to countenance in any way the said Appa Sahab, on Outlaw, and I have therefore refused to return the Khurectah signed "John Malcolm" which then (para. 4 of my letter dated March 19th) appeared to me a forgery but which is said to have been really written to his Agent by the Governor of Bombay.

5. From contents of para. 5th of my letter under date the 19th it is evident that either Appa Sahab or his Agent have been deceived by our holding a communication with Rao Ganga Singh or that he wished to deceive me by the bold assertion reported in that paragraph. I must acknowledge however that in my opinion Appa Sahab has been deceived by his Agent Rao Ganga Singh and has squandered away, it seems, in the vain and groundless expectation of being again placed on the Musnud of Nagpur.

6. In the paragraph above alluded to I did not report half the conversation of the Agent who called on me because it appeared to me ridiculous. One observation was to this effect "You know the present person on the Nagpur Musnad has no right to it. He is the son of Raghuji's daughter. My master is Raghuji's son's son. By the Hindu law females and their descendants cannot claim the throne. My master's case has been reported to the authorities in London and an early and favourable reply is expected.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ajmer:

(Sd.) R. CAVENDISH,

The 8th May 1829.

Superintendent and Political Agent.

To—THE HON'BLE R. CAVENDISH, POLITICAL AGENT
AND SUPERINTENDENT, AJMER.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 6th March and 8th instant, and to observe that the letter said to be from Sir John Malcolm to Ganga Singh referred to in your's under date 19th March appears to be a gross forgery. It at first occurred to me that it might be one which I knew the latter had received from Sir J. Malcolm in the month of May last, but on reference to a copy of that letter which has been retained in the office, I find the one which has been delivered to you to be entirely different and if we may judge by its contents, an evident forgery. Copies of the letter from the Persian Secretary at Bombay and of the above mentioned letter to Rao Ganga Singh and of two more received at the same time to Ramchandra Wagh, and the Ex-Raja himself are annexed for your information.

2. There seems to be no doubt of the Ex-Raja of Nagpur being actually at Bikaner or in the neighbourhood and the Bikaner Raja's Vakeels, when I questioned them on the subject, were not able to contradict the fact though they expressed their surprise at the assertion, and said that if Appa Saheb is really in the Bikaner Territory, he must have taken refuge in a common asylum situated a few miles from Bikaner, where many murderers and other fellows already reside under the protection which the sanctity of the place affords.

3. I pointed out to the Vakeels in the strongest terms, the great impropriety of their master's conduct in harbouring an Outlaw and enemy of the British Government and the certainty of his incurring the displeasure of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for his misconduct in this respect. They did not attempt to deny the justice of my remarks and assured me that they would lose no time to write to their master on the subject, who, on the receipt of their communication, would immediately expel Appa Saheb from his dominions by the way he came on the side of Behawalpore and Lahore for I particularly cautioned them not to let him pass on into the adjoining territories of Jodhpore or Jaipur. The course you propose to follow in case of Appa Saheb's entering the Jodhpore territory or making an application to Raja Man Singh to be allowed to do so, is entirely approved.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Delhi Residency:

The 16th May 1829.

(Sd.) J. E. COLEBROOKE,

Resident.

To—THE RESIDENT AT DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying letters to Raja Madhojee Rao, Ganga Singh and Ramchandra Wagh and to request that you will have the goodness to cause them to be delivered to their respective addresses.

Copies of the letters received from these persons and of their replies are sent for your information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Bombay,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Persian Secy.'s Office:

(Sd.) W. CLERK,

The 2nd May 1828.

Acting Secretary to Government.

Copy of a letter from Raja Madhojee Bhonsla sent to the Governor of Bombay, 15th Jumadoo Sanee 1243.

After respects. Previous to this I have sent a letter to you enquiring after your health. I am extremely desirous of an interview with you but remembering that the nightingale visits not the garden till the flower has opened her lips to invite her, I relinquish the thought. Fate is still unpropitious to me, nevertheless the knowledge of your goodness towards men of rank in Hindustan has afforded me much consolation. Separated from my family and an exile from my kingdom I have seen myself a wanderer in the valley of sorrow, but knowing that the acknowledgment of just rights and forgiveness of injuries is the established practice of your Government I still had hopes that the wishes of my heart would some day be gratified. And now the day is arrived for your justice and mercy have gladdened the hearts of all people and left me in confident expectation that my claims will be satisfied. The love of one's country is instilled into the bosom of every man and I proportionally to the length of my separation feel that passion more acutely, surely you will relieve me from this ceaseless pain and so render your name renowned throughout all nations.

I now therefore pray that you will abandon those angry feelings which you have entertained towards me and reinstate me in my wealth and dignity. Rao Ganga Singh is now at Delhi with the Resident through whom I hope to be favoured with an answer from your conveying the happy tidings of the adjustment of my claims. So shall I rest and happiness remain secure under your protection.

Answer to the above—dated 9th Shawal 1243.

After compliments. I was happy to receive your letter sent by Rao Ganga Singh from Delhi. I perfectly understood your application for redress, and proposal of paying me a visit. My answer is this "that it is not advisable for you to accomplish your project, for it is not the province of this Government to interfere in the affairs of the country to which your application relates, and your arrival would be attended with much trouble and inconvenience without any advantage".

*Letter of Rao Ganga Singh to the Governor of Bombay,
dated 8th February 1828.*

After compliments. You have most probably received a letter sent through me to your address from Maha Raja Sena Sahib Souba Appa Madhojee Sahib. I have now forwarded another to you by Dak which came accompanied by a letter to me in which I was instructed to wait upon you, which I shall be prepared to do should your answer prove favourable. I am now in attendance to the Resident at Delhi for the purpose of settling the Maharaja's affairs.

Answer to the above—9th Shawal 1243.

After compliments. Your letter of the 8th February accompanied by a Khureeta of the Maharaja has been received and it afforded me much pleasure to hear of your good health. With regard to your proposal to come to me after the receipt of my answer it is useless to give yourself so much annoyance for no possible advantage can accrue from it.

*Letter from Ramchandra Wagh to the Governor of Bombay,
dated 7th February 1828.*

After compliments. When you went from Hyderabad to the frontier of Nagpur I was deputed by Maharaja Sena Sahib to wait on you and perform the ceremony of meeting. Then, I, who am now unfortunate was honoured by marks of your particular favour. Remembering these instances of your kindness I am particularly anxious to wait upon you. In consequence of my not having gained your permission to do so and also my being destitute of means I have written to you in order that Government who show so much kindness to every chief, may be graciously pleased to assist me; and settle the affairs of the Maha Raja. By these means will your name be far celebrated, for according to the word of the poet, "He is a friend who seizes the hand of him who is in danger and trouble".

The Maharaja lives in seclusion at Umritsar but having represented his situation to Government through Sir C. Metcalfe and Sir E. Colebrooke he is in hopes that you will relieve him. You are acquainted with the contents of the letters which the Maharaja and Rao Ganga Singh sent you from the abovementioned place. They will inform you in detail of our situation.

Answer to the above—9th Shawal 1243.

After compliments. Your letter as well as those of the Maharaja and Ganga Singh arrived safe and I was much gratified at receiving them. With regard to your project of coming here I would recommend you to abandon it as fruitless, for I can exercise no authoritative interference in the country to which your application relates.

(True copies and translations.)

(Sd.) C. J. TREVELYAN,
Assistant Resident.

To—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

In continuation of my dispatch under date the 16th instant, I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council copies of further correspondence with the Political Agent at Ajmer and the Resident at Nagpur on the same subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Delhi Residency :
The 20th May 1829.

(Sd.) E. COLEBROOKE,
Resident.

To—SIR J. E. COLEBROOKE, BART., RESIDENT IN RAJ-
PUTANA AND DELHI.

SIR,

With reference to my letter, dated the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the day before yesterday about 60 Mahrattas and yesterday small parties of Mahrattas passed through Ajmer for Bikaner with the view it is reported of joining Appa Saheb.

These Mahrattas stated that they had come from Muttra and as their arrival and departure have only just been reported to me, I have not been able to collect any very accurate information.

The following news has been communicated to me "Appa Sahib's wives at Nagpur have at various periods sent him jewels, some arrived not many days ago and others are expected via Jaipur and Ajmer, twelve days ago two messengers were dispatched to Nagpur. Rao Ganga Singh is expected at Nagpur." I have therefore this day sent off two Hirkarrahs to Nagpur and will forward to the Resident at Nagpur a copy of the correspondence that has taken place on this subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ajmer :

(Sd.) R. CAVENDISH,

The 13th May 1829.

Superintendent and Political Agent.

To—THE HON'BLE R. CAVENDISH, SUPERINTENDENT
AND POLITICAL AGENT, AJMER.

SIR,

In reply to your letter under date the 13th instant, in continuation of the correspondence regarding Appa Sahib, I have the honour to transmit for your information copy of a note presented by the Vakeels of the Raja of Bikaner from which it appears, that Appa Saheb has already taken his departure from the Bikaner State into the adjoining territories of Bahawalpore or Scinde.

2. Your intention of forwarding to the Resident at Nagpur copies of all the correspondence which has passed on this subject is entirely approved and in order that he may obtain the earliest intelligence. I will myself forward to him copies of my present and last letter to your address.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Delhi Residency :

(Sd.) J. E. COLEBROOKE,

The 20th May 1829.

Resident.

Translation of a note presented by Jey Gopal and Hafiz Futteh Mohammed, Vakceels of the Raja of Bikaner, 20th May 1829.

Formerly we were honoured with intimations from you that Appajee Raja of Nagpur had gone to Bikaner and taken up his residence there and were desired to acquaint the Maharaja of it, and cause his expulsion thence. We accordingly addressed an Arzee on the same day informing the Maharaja of the circumstance, and we have this day learnt from a letter received from

Mahta Mulchand, a confidential servant of the Durbar, that the Maha Raja having previously to the receipt of our Arzee, received intelligence of the arrival of the Raja at the village of Deslog in his dominions situated about 7 or 8 Coss from Bikaner, had caused his departure, and that it is rumoured, he has proceeded towards the province of Scinde. We therefore submit this for your information.

To—F. WILDER, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit for your information copies of my letters to the Political Agent at Ajmer under date the 16th and 20th instant regarding the late movements Appa Saheb the Ex-Raja of Nagpur in the neighbourhood of Bikaner. The rest of the correspondence, you will observe has been already forwarded to you by the Political Agent at Ajmer.

2. I beg to suggest that you will forward to the Government of Bombay such intimation as you may think proper of Appa Sahib's appearance in the direction of Bikaner and Scinde.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

The 20th May 1829.

(Sd.) J. E. COLEBROOKE,
Resident.

To—J. E. COLEBROOKE, BART., RESIDENT AT DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 10th and 20th ultimo relative to the Ex-Raja of Nagpur and the proceedings of his Agent Rao Ganga Singh.

2. You are aware that Rao Ganga Singh having been detected in intrigues and practices similar to those now reported by Mr. Cavendish, he and another individual named Dajce Gopal were placed under restraint, and when released in 1826/27 were warned that if again detected would be liable to strict confinement in some State prison.

3. Ganga Singh, it appears has not been deterred by such warning but amongst other offences has committed a gross forgery in fabricating a letter from the Governor of Bombay and been engaged, more actively than ever in intrigues calculated to keep alive expectations on the part of Appa Saheb that the British Government would restore him to the throne, and to excite alarm and disturbance in the State of Nagpur.

4. Under these circumstances it is considered extremely desirable that the persons of Rao Ganga Singh, and his Agent Ram Ratan Baboo should be taken into custody and their papers secured, that on conviction of their misdeeds they may be placed in confinement for such period as may hereafter be determined on. You will be pleased therefore to instruct Mr. Cavendish to exert his best endeavours to apprehend the delinquents and to desire the other Political Agents in that quarter to co-operate with Mr. Cavendish in their apprehension.

5. It appears desirable also, that steps should be taken to prevent parties of Marhatta or other Horsemen proceeding through the territories of our Native Allies to join Appa Sahib and you will be pleased to address letters to the several Native Chiefs requesting that they will stop and turn back any parties of Horse who may give out that they are going to join the Ex-Raja.

6. Copies of your dispatches and of these instructions will be transmitted to the Government of Bombay and the Resident at Nagpur for their information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William:

The 5th June 1829.

(Sd.) G. SWINTON,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 39.—The letter has six enclosures. They report that Appa Saheb had been escorted out of Jodhpur into Bikaner and had been living on the frontier of Bikaner. His agent Ganga Singh had absconded. Ram Ratan Babu a Bengali who had been associated with Ganga Singh had been defrauded of his money by Ganga Singh and was living under restraint, was to be set at liberty. The Bombay Governor has been asked to take precautions against the possibility of Appa Saheb appearing near Khandesh and Asirgarh.

FROM—G. SWINTON, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 21st July 1829.

I am directed to transmit to you, for your information, copies of dispatches received from Sir Edward Colebrooke, relative to Appa Sahib and Ganga Singh, dated 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant, and of my letter in reply to the officiating Resident Mr. Fraser.

To—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPART-
MENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I omitted to state in my dispatch of the 29th ultimo, that there can be no expectation of the attendance of Ganga Singh being now procured, as the application which I had desired to be made to Bikaner for the surrender of his person, was not made. He is since understood to have proceeded through Jodhpore to the South in the view of raising some commotions in the Nagpur territory on the part of Appa Sahib.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Delhi Residency:

(Sd.) E. COLEBROOKE,

2nd July 1829.

Resident.

To—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

On the receipt of your dispatch relative to Appa Sahib, which although dated the 5th ultimo, did not reach me till this day, I immediately forwarded by an express Camel a letter to Colonel Richards, Commanding at Muttra, desiring him to cause Ram Ratan Baboo, who is understood to reside there or in its neighbourhood at Brindraban to be apprehended and transmitted to Delhi under a military guard.

2. I have at the same time directed Mr. Cavendish to obtain if possible the surrender of the other Bengali Baboo who is stated to have proceeded to Jodhpur from Ajmer where he had resided some time as a pretending Agent from Appa Sahib.

3. There would appear our only prospect of the apprehension of Ganga Singh, since he effected his escape to the Southward, which is the channel of his returning to join his Master or on hearing that the letter had been interrupted and driven back on Bikaner. Mr. Cavendish to whom I have transmitted a copy of your dispatch, and Major Cobbe to whom I have written on the subject of it will doubtless adopt every means for the trace of him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Delhi Residency:

(Sd.) E. COLEBROOKE,

3rd July 1829.

Resident.

To—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

With reference to my dispatch of the 17th ultimo I do myself the honour to transmit the annexed copy of a further letter from Mr. Cavendish on the subject of Appa Saheb.

2. As it was my requesting the Raja of Bikaner, and not any measures of Mr. Cavendish, which drove Appa Saheb from his Asylum in Bikaner, where Mr. Cavendish has no jurisdiction, I cannot see how any remarks of mine on that subject can be understood to imply a censure of that Gentleman.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Delhi Residency:

(Sd.) E. COLEBROOKE,

4th July 1829.

Resident.

To—SIR E. COLEBROOKE, RESIDENT IN RAJPUTANA
AND DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to inform you, that the queries contained in para. 1st have been forwarded to the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

2. With reference to para. 2nd, I beg leave to observe that to me there appears a wide difference between the states on this and the other side of the Sutlej. With the latter we have I believe, no treaties or at all event we are not bound to protect them. The former we are bound to protect, and though no express stipulation may have been inserted in the treaty that they shall not protect or afford an asylum to our enemies, still it cannot be supposed that we are bound to protect them without some equivalent, and that of protecting and affording an asylum to our enemies could never in my opinion have entered the minds of the framers of the treaties.

3. It appears, however, that in the Jodhpur case this doubt of their right, if such a doubt could ever have existed, has been set at rest, by a document in your office a copy of which in Persian, is forwarded for your information. The article in the appendix, or in the explanatory queries and replies annexed to the Treaty is thus:-

- (1) The ancient custom affording an asylum to all persons excepting an enemy of the British Government will remain in force or duly regarded.
- (2) It is an ancient custom to afford an asylum to those who seek it. let this custom also be observed.

4. It is evident that if Bikaner had a right to afford an asylum to Appa Saheb, Jodhpur, Indore and the Independent States bordering on Nagpur, enjoy the same right, and consequently Appa Saheb might wait on any independent frontier until he had organized his plans for resuming his throne.

5. It appears to me that we had no right to call any States on the other side the Sutlej to account for harbouring Appa Saheb. Far removed also from the theatre of his former operations, there he could do no harm, and it was therefore both just and wise to disregard his move. Here he could have moved from asylum to asylum until he reached Nagpur, and had well organized all his plans.

6. You appear to have imagined, that he could have rest contented had he been left unmolested in his retreat within Bikaner. The information contained in my letters to your address of May 8th and 13th prove that he was preparing himself for some exploit previous to your having taken any notice of my letters, and whilst he remained unmolested in his retreat at Bikaner. So that had he been able to fly to Nagpur, his flight would not have been attributable to my measures for his expulsion, but on the contrary to his ever having been allowed an asylum and time for the organization of his plans.

7. These plans fortunately have been defeated, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council will be able to decide whether my measures are deserving of the indirect censure conveyed in the concluding part of paragraph 2nd of your letter, to which this is a reply.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ajmer:

27th June 1829.

(Sd.) R. CAVENDISH,

Superintendent and Pol. Agent.

To—G. SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to apprise you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that I am assured by the Jodhpore Vakeels that Appa Sahib was about 10 days ago delivered over to the Bikaner authorities on the frontier, by the Horsemen who had been sent to escort him out of the Jodhpore territory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Delhi Residency:

4th July 1829.

(Sd.) E. COLEBROOKE,

Resident.

To— W. FRASER, ESQUIRE, OFFICIATING RESIDENT
AT DELHI.

SIR,

With reference to Sir Edward Colebrook's dispatch of the 3rd instant reporting his proceeding under the instructions of the 5th ultimo, regarding the apprehension of Ganga Singh and Ram Ratan Baboo, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to desire, that you will take immediate steps for the release of the latter, should he have continued to be kept under a Military Guard, or otherwise under imprisonment, and take such measures as you may think proper for Ram Ratan's appearing should his evidence be required in the investigation about to be undertaken by Messrs. Ewer and Macsween.

2. At the time when the orders of the 5th June were passed, Ram Ratan Baboo was understood to be acting in concert with Ganga Singh as an Agent of the Ex-Raja, but the subsequent evidence now before Government renders it probable that he was duped out of his money by Ganga Singh and has had no further concern with that dangerous intriguer.

3. Copies of Sir Edward Colebrooke's dispatches relatives to Appa Sahib and Ganga Singh will be transmitted to the Resident at Nagpur, who will be instructed to take measures for the apprehension of Ganga Singh, should he have proceeded as supposed to the Southward.

I have, etc.,

Fort William:
21st July 1829.

(Sd.) G. SWINTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE PINDARIES

Letter No. 1.—The Colonel reports about his march to Bhopal in pursuit of the Pindaries who had been defeated and dispersed on the 13th. He hopes to march towards Bhilsa.

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp 12 miles West of Bhopal, the 24th January 1818.

MY DEAR SIR,

You will no doubt be surprised at our visits to Bhopal but I am now trying what I can do with my camels. We have made 135 miles in seven marches the two first of which with our guns and stores. The pindarees after their defeat on the 13th made off in this direction but not having our camels till the 16th I was obliged to postpone my pursuit till the 18th. On my arrival at (Nagpur) on the 19th I learnt their direction beyond a doubt and having left Major Pelham to come in at the common marches with the.....I pushed on with the Reserve and intend continuing the pursuit until I come up with the Dhurrah which I have every reason to believe are now reduced to 5 or 600 Horse. They have taken the direction of Bhelsa which I hope to pass the day after tomorrow, a.....attendants will I am sure plead my excuse for this.....but I cannot conclude without.....you that I remain my Dear Sir, with real esteem,

Letter No. 2.—The letter and the enclosure are important. Stewart reports about the movements of the Pindaries who had been surprised and defeated and about the intention of the Governor-General to retain Hoshangabad and Seoni Districts and not give them over to the Nawab of Bhopal.

FROM—J. STEWART, (ON A MISSION TO BHOPAL).

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Raiseen, the 24th January 1818.

I do myself the pleasure to enclose a copy of my letter to Sir John of yesterday's date although I fear you are too much occupied yourself in.....serious discussions to take.....whilst in mine here.

I also enclose a copy of a letter I have just received from General Marshall. The Pindarees adverted to have I believe gone off in the direction of Ratgarh and Sagar.

To—BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOM.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Jenkins to me under date the 23rd instant and of my reply.

As it appears from the tenor of Mr. Jenkin's letter, highly probable that it is the intention of the most noble the Governor-General to retain the districts of Hoshangabad and Seoni in the possession of the Hon'ble Company I considered it advisable at once to inform the Nabob of this probability.

Although I have not received any answer from the Nabob further than that he had sent orders for the return of the Detachment under Sultan Mohed Khan yet I know that the intimation I sent to him of the probability of our retaining the districts in question has been the cause of great disappointment to him.

Previous to the arrival of our troops on the Nerbudda, I believe some preparations were actually made by this Government for an attempt to recover those place by force since that the Nabob has not.....to hope would regain them through our means and on the war breaking out with the Rajah of Nagpur no doubt seemsremained that they would recover.....

From the spirit of your negotiation with Shohzed Mussiah as well as from the nature of our intercourse with the state of Bhopal since that period I conceive the Nabob has had ground for indulging the hope above mentioned. Should it be your opinion that the Nabob has had sufficient reason to form such expectations I think you will also agree with me in thinking that next to an express engagement hopes so encouraged form a very strong claim to those districts.

It may not now be found expedient to give those particular districts to the Nabob but it would I conceive be worthy, the character of the British Government.....owe him an equivalent for them elsewhere.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Raiseen :

The 23rd January 1818.

(Sd.) J. STEWART,
On Mission to Bhopal.

To—CAPT. STEWART, ON A MISSION TO BHOPAL.

SIR,

I was last night favoured with your letter of the 20th and feel much obliged to you. I had before received intelligence of the party of Pindarees you mention and had detached Major Rose with three hundred Rohilla Horse and five companies of sepoy in the hope of surprizing them, and they are now in pursuit.

I received a report from the Subedar left in charge of some sick of Col. Adam's Detachment at Goolgaon stating that the above party of Pindarees were encamped on the night of the 20th about a coss from him and that he collected his recovered men about 30 in member and an equal number of matchlock men and surprized and attacked the Dhurra which he put to flight, killing six or eight men and as many Horses. They took the direction of Bhelsa. Major Rose will continue his pursuit as long as he sees a chance of coming up with them. Colonel Adam with his detachment will be at Sujalpur today; that place is 50 miles west of Birseah.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Camp Berseah:
The 22nd January 1818.

D. MARSHALL Major General,
Commanding left Division.

Letter No. 3.—The letter forwards the enclosure which describes the circumstances leading to a meeting of the Pindary leaders Chitoo and Ranjan with the Nawab of Bhopal for a settlement, and ultimately to their flight before any settlement could be reached.

FROM—CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENLEY, CAPTAIN ON
DUTY AT BHOPAL.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Shujawalpur, the 1st April 1818.

I am concerned to trouble you with the accompanying copy of my letter to Mr. Adam as having reference to the conduct of Bhagwant Pandit who I believe has been employed under your orders as a News Writer at Ashta.

I have taken the liberty to enclose a statement of such parts of his conduct as were objectionable in his intercourse with the Nawab of Bhopal as delivered to me by Amooluck Rae the Nawab's Dewan, and I trust under all the circumstances of the case you may think it desirable to sanction his future employment in some other quarter.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE.

SIR,

I had the honour on the 20th instant to report to you that having received from the Nawab of Bhopal a tender of the submission of Seetoo and Ranjan, Chiefs of the Pindaries I was about to repair to that place for the purpose of obtaining the surrender of their arms and horses.

I had been informed of the arrival of these Pindaries early in the morning of the 20th but having also heard that a party of Captain Robert's Corps was with them, I concluded at that time it would not be requisite for me to go to Bhopal. Finding however by a letter from the Nawab received in the evening that Captain Roberts was at Conchode a distance of 60 miles from Bhopal and that the Pindaries had come in without his concurrence, I deemed it proper with reference to the instructions I had received from time to time on the subject, to proceed there, and accordingly arrived on the morning of the 21st.

As the Pindaries had been received by the Nawab who had been determined by His Lordship as a mediator through whom their submission might be proffered I did not judge it right to take steps for opening a discussion with them until they should have been introduced to me by the Nawab's officers. They came to Bhopal attended by Bhagwant Pandit a News Writer of Mr. Jenkins, by one Hircarrah of Captain Roberts and two of Colonel Adams, Seetoo having declined going to Captain Roberts' Camp. Bhugwant Pandit I understood to have taken this step without instructions.

Upon my interview with the Nawab on the morning of the 22nd he informed me that on his way from Raiscen he had been met by Seetoo who had fallen at his feet and entreated him to make his terms with the British Government, that on learning of the approach of Seetoo he took measures for surrounding him and his party.he knew whether they would agree to the terms on which their surrender would be received, and which he immediately detailed, when they acquiesced without demur. I however subsequently said that he had been promised by the Pandit on the Part of Mr. Jenkins that he should be taken into service with 200 Horse, and that he accordingly expected to retain all the Horses he now had with him, and further to be allowed a Jagir near Hindia. The Nawab told him in reply he had no authority to make any such promises, and enquired of me under what instructions the Pandit was acting. To this I could only assert my.....that it was not the intention of the Governor-General to deviate in any respect from the terms already known,•

.....Karim Mohammed Khan then observed the Pandit having been raising obstacles to the arrangements the Nawab was endeavouring to effect with Seetoo but that however there was no doubt all would be properly settled.

This conversation took place on the 22nd, on the 23rd the Holy was celebrated during which no business could be transacted. I had however opportunities of learning that the Pindaries from the tone they assumed did not appear likely to come into the views of Government. They declared against giving up their horses, they also declared they would not be distributed in remote villages, as was the case with Namdar Khan's people, that they had been habituated to all the appendages of Rank and were in very different circumstances from Namdar Khan. I directed my Munshi to see Seetoo in order to ascertain what were his views. He was however assailed by Bhagwant Pandit in Seetoo's presence who told him he had no business to interfere, that Captain Roberts would settle the terms; that I possessed no authority and concluded with denouncing all possible mischief and evil to Seetoo if he attempted to close with any arrangement tendered by the Nawab. On hearing this recital I sent for the Pandit who, though extremely insolent, after hearing my explanation at length declared that he would no further interfere.

In the evening I saw the Nawab and impressed strongly upon him the necessity of bringing the matter to a close. He immediately sent for Seetoo and assured me that whole should be forthwith settled.

Having however learnt by noon of the 24th that Seetoo had declined attending, and not hearing any thing further from the Nawab, I thought it necessary, Lieutenant Hodges being absent at Bairseeah, to prepare a recorded document of my opinion on the subject, I therefore sent through Karim Mohammed Khan a note for the Nawab of which a translation accompanies.

Under the suspicions which had by this time been excited in my mind, I began to contemplate the necessity that would most probably exist for making Seetoo and his party prisoners. The accomplishment however of this attempt appeared not easy. The Pindaries were all excellently mounted, the Chiefs occupied a building standing separately on a place.....small picquets of five or six Pindaries were placed round a distance of near 200 yards constantly and the lookout, the horses of the whole saddled and most of the men holding their Bridles. As Seetoo had spies all around, the difficulty for getting any armed men in motion unperceived was very great and an abortive attempt ending in his escape would have been very mortifying. I felt also unwilling to violate the understood agreement while the discussion was pending.

The Nawab had originally placed the Pindaries in the midst of his troops but afterwards on the remonstrance of the Pandit upon various plea allowed them to change ground, the position they took was completely eligible for escape.

In the evening of the 24th intimation having been given to Seetoo that the discussion must be closed. The Pandit again came to the Nawab, threatening him that he would be ruined if he interfered in effecting any settlement with me, that great blame would attach to him, that I had no authority addressing himself in the most disrespectful manner. This was immediately represented to me and being unable to prevent further misconduct by any other means..... myself compelled to order the Pandit into confinement.

About this time being a little after sunset, the Nawab sent for Ranjan and Seetoo intending.....they came to have dispatched them with his relation Mohammed Deen Khan to wait upon me, but Captain Roberts' Chaprassi told the Chobdar they should not go that night. The Nawab irritated at this unwarrantable refusal said he would instantly apply to me to have their Horses seized, which he did. Within five minutes after this order was given, and before it could be acted on, our Hircarrahs brought intelligence that the whole party had mounted their Horses in an instant and darted off towards the jungles, when the moon not having risen they were almost immediately out of sight, the Nawab and all his relations and troops instantly commenced the Pursuit detaching parties in every direction, and I returned with him at 2 a.m. this morning. The Pindaries having succeeded in getting off towards their former haunts near Bauglee.

The Nawab is greatly distressed and grieved by this accident thinking the Governor-General may be displeased but I have ventured to assure him that I could not anticipate any such feeling towards him on the part of His Lordship.

For myself, had I taken steps for removing the Hircarra of Captain Roberts and the News Writer of Mr. Jenkins on my first arrival, the Pindaries might probably have been brought to accede to the appointed terms, but I did not feel assured of the expediency of such a measure at so early a stage of the affair, nor was I satisfied of the propriety of taking the management out of the hands of the Nawab.

I have doubted whether it might be the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General to denounce Seetoo and his followers in consequence of their flight on this occasion having heard that he had also deputed a person to Sir John Malcolm.

I shall transmit to Mr. Jenkins dispositions to the conduct of Bhagwant Pandit together with a copy of this letter and I trust he may be removed from his situation at Ashta where his presence would be offensive to the Nawab after the insults he has offered him.

Captain Roberts did not come here but proceeded to Shujawalpore where I expect to join him on the 28th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Bhopal.

(Sd.) WILLIAM HENLEY, Capt.,

The 25th March 1818.

On duty at Bhopal.

Letter No. 4.—The letter informs that the Killedar of Chauragarh had obtained a reinforcement of 100 horsemen on the 15th April. They were said to have been Pindaries formerly and came from Nuzzar Garh in Bhopal territory with the countenance of the Chief of Bhopal.

FROM—LT.-COL. G. MACMORINE, COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kalyanpore, the 17th April 1818.

I deem it proper to report for your information, that the Killedar of Chaouragarh obtained a reinforcement the day before yesterday of 100 Horsemen; the party was encountered by a few men of Lieutenant Campbell's Corps who captured one man from whom I learn that the body in question were formerly Pindaries and had come from the Bhopal territory, where they had for many months past remained at the Fort of Nuzzur Garh under a leader called Hari Singh Jamadar and were countenanced by the Bhopal Rajah. Of this circumstance I have lost no time in acquainting the political agent at Bhopal, their families being in that quarter. It would appear that the party reached the Nerbudda on the 14th and to enable them to get into Chowragarh, had crossed and marched throughout the night without halting at any intermediate place. I learn from the same channel that a.....of employment was made to many others and that it was expected they would soon follow.

The Killedar's intention (I have every reason to believe) is to employ them in plundering and laying waste the neighbouring pergunnahs, this shall I beg to assure you be prevented by every means in my power, though in my present situation I fear it will be difficult effectually to secure the inhabitants for the depredations of these marauders whilst they have the fort of Chouragarh open to their protection.

Notwithstanding the intelligence which I continue to receive from General Marshall's Camp, of his intention to send down his whole Battering Train to Nagpur, I remain confident that the urgent necessity of the case, has already occasioned you to make some arrangement with the Major General to afford me the aid of a party of his train, and that by this enabling me to reduce Chouragarh, the.....of the valley will speedily be secured.

Letter No. 5.—In the enclosure to this letter the Resident reports what he had done to secure the person of the Pindary chief, Wasil Mohammed; Wasil Mohammed had been surrendered and was to be sent to Gorakhpur.

FROM—J. STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT AT GWALIOR.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gwalior, the 29th May 1818.

I have herewith the honour to transmit to you copy of my dispatch of the 25th instant to the Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Gwalior, the 25th May 1818.

TO—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

In my letter to you of the 5th instant I had the honour to report for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General the discussions that had taken place with this Durbar regarding the Pindary Chief Wasil Mohammed.

2. I had an interview with Atmaram again on the same subject on the 6th instant when he persisted in saying that Wasil had left the Camp, and my own information indeed confirmed his statement. He assured me however that it was still intended to deliver him up to the British Government. That he would proceed to some village at a distance from Camp where he was to remain and that a party of the Maharajah's Horse and a guard from the Residency escort should proceed and take him into custody there.

3. It will not be supposed after what had occurred that I could place much reliance on this statement. I replied to Atmaram that the Maharajah might adopt what mode of delivering up the Chief

he pleased. But I could not help suspecting there was no intention of doing so and I had nothing now to do but to report to His Lordship the ineffectual steps I had taken and arguments I had used to induce the Maharajah to adhere to his engagements and to show by his conduct that he was no longer the supporter of the predatory system.

4. Atmaram begged I would postpone reporting to His Lordship for a few days and repeated his assurances that the Pindary Chief should be given up. He seemed at the same time to be a little anxious to know what course His Lordship would adopt in the event of the Chiefs not being delivered up. I told him he must be aware that such a flagrant breach of his engagements on the part of Sindhia would authorize His Lordship to adopt any measures he pleased in retaliation. But I would point out to him one consequence which I conceived would immediately follow which was that His Lordship would demand the restitution by the Maharajah to us of all the Pindary possessions which we had rescued from the hands of those freebooters and given back to him. He must be aware that if he still countenanced those plunderers we could have no security that he would not restore their Jagheers to them. Those Jagheers I said were pretty extensive and the Maharajah must have a great regard for Wasil Mohammed if he valued him more than he did those district. I mentioned this as only one very obvious and natural consequence of the Maharajah's perseverance in his present line of conduct.

5. Atmaram said that he had not failed to point out to the Maharajah that consequences even far more serious than what I had mentioned would follow if he did not comply with the demand I had made. But he again pleaded the embarrassments occasioned by evil advisers and besides Hindu Rao he now mentioned Bhim Rao and Dajiba Chitnavis as doing all in their power to protect the Pindary Chief. With this I said the British Government had no concern; we must look to the Maharajah alone who would no doubt soon see the consequences of his present conduct.

6. Soon after this meeting with Atmaram business of all kinds was interrupted by the excursion of the Maharaja in pursuit of the Baize Bai. After his return even I had no communication with the Durbar until the 20th instant when I sent for Atmaram to require the orders for the delivery of Ajmer and Islamnagar. It was not my intention in this occasion to have said any thing regarding Wasil Mohammed. But Atmaram having requested to know whether the Maharaja's claims on Mewar which have been so frequently urged had been submitted to His Lordship, and if there was any reply I told him that I had not submitted them nor could I presume to lay before His Lordship either those or claims of any kind while the Maharaja continued in direct violation of his engagements to harbour the Pindaries.

7. This remark was followed as usual by the most serious professions that it was the intention of Sindhia to give up Wasil without delay; that a change had taken place in the mode in which it was proposed to seize that Chief; that he had been called back to Camp and on his arrival he would be taken into custody and delivered over to me here; that the Maharaja was afraid by the mode formerly proposed of seizing him at a distance from camp there might be some danger of resistance and perhaps of bloodshed.

8. To this I merely replied that in the mode of delivering him up the Maharaja might of course do as he pleased and nothing further passed on the subject on this occasion.

9. About 9 O'Clock last night I received a communication from Atmaram that if I would send a guard into the town of Gwalior, Wasil Mohammed would be delivered up. A guard was accordingly sent and about midnight the Pindary Chief was brought a Prisoner to the Residency.

10. I shall lose no time in dispatching Wasil Mohammed to Gorakhpore. His Lordship will observe that I have come under no stipulation whatever in regard to that Chief. But as he seemed to be under great alarm at falling into our hands, I have merely assured him that he need be under no apprehensions; that he will be subjected to no indignity and that a subsistence will be given him. I at the same time told him that from the mode in which he had come into our hands, he could not expect the same treatment as those Chiefs who had surrendered voluntarily to us.

11. It will no doubt occur to His Lordship from the whole of the discussions which I have had the honour to report regarding the surrender of Wasil Mohammed as well as from the mode in which he has at length been delivered up that Sindhia conceives there is something like disgrace in giving up this Chief who had sought his protection. It is far from my wish as I am convinced it must be from His Lordship's intentions to subject Sindhia to any unnecessary humiliation. But it is considered that the flames of that system of violence and rapine which have so long laid waste this country are hardly yet extinguished, and that the protection of one of the Chiefs of the freebooters by the only native power to whom any share of influence has been left must have excited hopes of the revival of that system in the minds of all the turbulent which it was necessary to crush in the bud, I trust that His Lordship will approve of the persevering endeavours I have used in this protracted discussion, the successful termination of which I have now had the honour to report.

(Sd.) J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

Letter No. 6.—The enclosure to this letter is a dispatch containing a detailed discussion of the claims of Amir Khan and his son for Jagirs. The Governor-General's sentiments are set forth with reference to the treaty of Mahidpur or Mandasore.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Corakhpur, the 30th June 1818.

I am directed by the Governor-General to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of Instructions addressed this day under the authority of His Lordship to Major General Sir David Ochterlony.

TO—MAJOR GENERAL SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY,
B.G., C.B.

SIR,

The Governor-General having had under his consideration the paper of requests submitted to His Lordship by Roy Dutta Ram on the part of Amir Khan and the dispatches received from you and from Sir John Malcolm and the Resident at Delhi relative to his claim to the lands forming the Jaidad of Gafoor Khan, I am directed to communicate to you the result of His Lordship's deliberation on the several questions embraced by those documents together with His Lordship's further resolutions and instructions relative to the interests and situation of Amir Khan.

2. Many of the requests submitted by Roy Datta Ram are palpably extravagant and unreasonable, and could not be complied with consistently with the pledges given by the British Government to other powers. On most of those points your communications with Amir Khan will have repressed his unfounded expectations. With a view however to render the present communications complete I am directed to state the sentiments and resolutions of His Lordship on each point.....although the statement may be in some instances a repetition of former instructions.

*Respecting a Jagir in Rohilkhand for Vazir-ud-Dowlah,
the son of Amir Khan.*

3. The Governor-General has already expressed his apprehension that the grant of a Jagir to the son of Amir Khan in Rohilkhand is not altogether reconcileable to the interests and security of the British Government in that province, but that His Lordship would be disposed to take into consideration the practicability of effecting a grant of that description in some other part of the Company's provinces. The objections originally entertained to his

establishment in Rohilkhand have not lost any of their force as far as refers to the state of that province. There is moreover practical difficulty in accomplishing this plan arising from the existing engagements with the land-holders which would render any interposition of another authority and interest between them and the Government in lands of such extent as must necessarily compose the Jagir of Wazir-ud-Dowlah highly inexpedient and indeed perhaps not consistent with the spirit or letter of those engagements. The difficulty is enhanced by the urgency of Amir Khan's solicitation that the lands that may be granted to his son shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Adaulat, a compliance with which could not be accorded without most inconvenient and embarrassing interference with the ordinary administration of the laws, and the hazard or rather the certainty of disturbing and impeding the operation of the police of the country and of encouraging the commission of crimes and disorder. The Governor-General feels it indispensable therefore to decline compliance with the request but it is His Lordship's purpose to confer as Jagir on Vazeer-ud-Dowlah in another part of the country to which subject I shall refer after having stated His Lordship's sentiments on the remaining article of the paper of requests.

The grant of a compact territory in lieu of his present scattered possessions and of the tribute to which he lays claim from Kotah, Jaipur and Jodhpur.

4. The British Government has no lands at its disposal which could be conferred on Amir Khan in the manner requested as has already been distinctly stated to him by Mr. Metcalfe. The object will not be lost sight of should circumstances hereafter, which is very improbable, place the British Government in a condition to comply with this request.

5. The nullity of Amir Khan's claim to tribute from Kota Jaipore, and Jodhpore, has been already established. The tribute formerly paid to Holkar by the state of Kotah was transferred to the British Government by the Treaty of Mehdipur. Admitting it to have been assigned for some years preceding to Amir Khan it is certain that it.....was not included in the possessions guaranteed him by the engagement he concluded with the British Government, but that the claim to the tribute brought forward by his Agent during the negotiation was distinctly rejected by Mr. Metcalfe and relinquished by the Agent. The Governor-General does not discern any motive of right or expediency which should induce the Governor-General to grant this tribute to Amir Khan.

6. Holkar possessed no legitimate tributary claims on Jaipur, and if he had, they would have been purely in the same situation as the Kotah Tribute under the terms of the Treaty of Mehdipur. Amir Khan's personal claims are equally groundless. His cog-

nections with Jodhpur was of the character of a subsidiary engagement and Amir Khan's claims on that state ceased with the dissolution of that engagement. His continued demands and occasional irregular and arbitrary exactions cannot be admitted as a legitimate claim either in this case or on that of Jaipur, from which no regular tribute was claimable. Even admitting the case to have been otherwise however the tenor of our engagements with those states pledges us to secure them against any such demands, while on the other hand our obligations towards Amir Khan are brouded by the terms of our treaty with that chief which neither directly nor indirectly admit any such claim. Amir Khan is fully aware of the view taken of these questions by the Governor-General and His Lordship does not apprehend that he entertains any expectation of his claims being recognized.

Respecting Jagirs granted by the Rajah of Jaipur, Jodhpur and the Rana of Udaipur to Vazeer-ud-Dowlah.

7. Amir Khan was explicitly informed by Mr. Metcalfe that these lands could not be exempted from the general restitution which Amir Khan would be required to make of the possessions of the Rajput princes occupied by his troops. No objection will be offered to any disposition that may be manifested by those princes to continue the Jagirs but on the other hand they must not be interdicted or in any manner restrained or dissuaded from resuming them than if such be their pleasure and it should be explained to Amir Khan that this is a matter the decision of which rests with them.

Requesting that a provision in land or money may be settled on his Sirdars.

8. It was fully understood that Amir Khan was to make provision for such of his Sirdars as possessed any claim to it, and their maintenance cannot become a burden on the British Government, a large sum of money was advanced to Amir Khan, and a considerable body of his troops taken into the pay of the British Government at a large expense to enable him to dismiss or provide for his Sirdars and this accommodation which was superadded to the advantages he derived from the terms of the engagement must be held to fulfil and even to exceed his just expectations.

Requesting that the loan of Three Lakhs may be made a free gift.

9. His Lordship will not refuse to comply with this request if Amir Khan's conduct shall be altogether satisfactory to you and his reception of the answers to his requests such as becomes him. You will accordingly consider yourself authorized to declare the debt cancelled at such time as you think the declaration will have the best effect.

That the control and payment of the troops of Amir Khan taken into the British service may remain in his hands.

10. This request is obviously quite inadmissible and would have defeated every purpose of the arrangement. It will be sufficient to say that the organization actually made of this force must satisfy him of the impracticability of acceding to the request.

Respecting the lands stated to have been held by him, under grant from Holkar, and soliciting that a sunnud may be given for them all, including those forming the Jaidad of Gafur Khan which he claims. A list of the lands, tributes, etc., he claims is annexed.

11. A sunnud will be prepared for all the lands guaranteed to Amir Khan by the engagement but you are aware that it cannot comprehend those separately confirmed in Jaidad to Ghaffoor Khan and there are some other places specified in his list to which his claim cannot be established.

12. The Governor-General has considered with the greatest attention the question of Amir Khan's claims to the lands composing Gafur Khan's Jaidad as discussed in your dispatches and thereof Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Metcalfe, and the result of this examination has been a conviction of the insufficiency of the argument adduced by Amir Khan in support of his right to the lands held by Gafur Khan. In the absence of such right, the obligation of the British Government to uphold the arrangement actually made under the conditions of the Treaty of Mehdipoor remains unalterable. Amir Khan's main argument, indeed the only one which bears with any force on the questions is that Gafur Khan was his servant, that whatever he obtained from the Court of Holkar was through that relation with Amir Khan; that the lands given in the name of Gafur Khan were given in fact to Amir Khan himself; that the troops maintained out of these resources for the service of Holkar were the troops of Amir Khan; and that in fact he held nothing by direct grant from Holkar, but all in the names of his family servants or dependants. He adds that this view of the real situation of the lands was so strongly impressed on his mind as have left no doubt that they were actually included in the guarantee established by the engagement with the British Government until he was informed of the conditions of the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mundisoor.

13. Of the fact of Gafur Khan having been the servant of Amir Khan and his Agent at the Court of Holkar, in which capacity alone he obtained any influence there, no doubt can be entertained, and it is admitted that it was this circumstance that he was indebted for the Jaidad and for the advantages he derived from his connection with Holkar. Although this was the origin of the grant, however, there seems abundant ground for believing that it

was a grant bona fide to Gafur Khan and that he held it at least of late years on his own account, that the troops he maintained formed no part of Amir Khan's proper Army, and that though he still upheld the influence of Amir Khan in the Government of Holkar, he had insensibly come to be regarded as one of the immediate servants of that state possessing an authority distinct in a great degree from that of his original master and frequently acting independently of his control and at variance with his orders. This appears distinctly from Sir John Malcolm's statement to be the light in which Gafur Khan was regarded at Holkar's Court. Consistently with the view of the subject the cessions in his favour and those in favour of Amir Khan appear to have been considered as perfectly distinct transactions in the discussions which preceded the conclusion of the treaty of Mundisoor throughout which as well as in those which preceded the battle of Mandsoor Gafur Khan appears in the character of a Minister of Holkar, although the absolute separation of interests between that prince and Amir Khan had actually taken place.

14. Amir Khan's argument that the consequence of considering the circumstance of the lands being held in Gafur Khan's name as decisive against him would go to deprive him of all his possessions which are equally held in the name of others is more plausible than substantial.

15. In the first place the fact is not anywhere established that regular grants for these lands were ever given in the name of any body, and His Lordship is inclined to the belief that they were assumed without any formal written grant and that the mere occupation was held as a sufficient substitute for the formality of a sunnud. But supposing the case to be otherwise, there is an evident difference in the circumstances attending Gafur Khan's Jaidad and the other lands. The officers holding the latter have uniformly acknowledged themselves to be acting on behalf of Amir Khan, and have neither possessed nor stated pretensions to be regarded in any other character. They were commanders of parties of Amir Khan's own troops and not of part of Holkar's Army as seems to have been the case with Gafur Khan, and His Lordship apprehends that Amir Khan was in the habit of drawing resources from those lands which he never derived from those held by the former.

16. His distinction is fully admitted in the paper given by Merinjan (Neeranjan?) Lal to Mr. Metcalfe referred to in his dispatch No. 707 of the 8th February and in that annexed to Amir Khan's letter to your address enclosed in your dispatch No. 276. In both of these the lands held by Amir Khan under grants from Holkar, are specified and then follows the reference, to those of Gafur Khan. In the paper presented to Mr. Metcalfe of which a memorandum was made by him at the time the latter are stated in general terms "Gafur Khan's" Jagir from Holkar and are included

in the.....with grants and Jagirs in Jodhpore, and Jaipur the Kotah tribute and the Revenue of Koonch and other articles the claim to which even in Amir Khan's estimation was of doubtful validity. In the paper annexed to Amir Khan's letter to your address these lands are thus referred to. "The Pergunnahs of Jaora, that (?) Mundainne, Malhargarh Burrooda, etc., which form the Jaidad of Gafur Khan on the part of Holkar will now be allotted to you." The Phraseology of this passage is marked as appearing to show in a very unequivocal manner the distinction involuntarily recognized in the mind of the Vakeel and at Amir Khan himself between Gafur Khan's lands and the others and even that they were regarded as a new acquisition and to be taken from Gafur Khan, to whom they had hitherto belonged for the purpose of being annexed to the territories of Amir Khan. It is only as exhibiting the sense of the parties that this paper is of any consequence, however since it is evident from Mr. Metcalfe's explanations that it exhibits a very false view of the result of his discussions with Merinjan (Necranjan?) Lal the statement contained in Mr. Metcalfe's dispatch No. 707 appears indeed decisive of the real state of the question. As far as regards the intentions of the negotiations at the time, the Governor-General has no doubt that Amir Khan had it in contemplation all along to acquire these lands, and His Lordship is persuaded that Mr. Metcalfe has assigned the true cause of the silence maintained by his negotiation regarding them when every other question was fully considered and discussed namely, the expectation of Amir Khan that he should retain his influence over the court of Holkar as indeed has since been fully admitted by the Vakeel to Mr. Metcalfe. As stated in his dispatch No. 109 and that when he found this hope defeated by the result of the war and the subsequent treaty he was obliged to set up some other plea. Entertaining this view of the case, the Governor General has never doubted our competence to guarantee the lands in question to Gafur Khan under the condition specified in the treaty of Mandissoor, and that engagement must consequently be maintained in full force.

17. Notwithstanding the opinion it would have been satisfactory to the Governor-General to have had the means of compensating to Amir Khan for the disappointment he has experienced and of augmenting his territory and resources and though the means of giving a full equivalent do not exist, yet as far as may be practicable, it is His Lordship's purpose to compensate to Amir Khan. This part of the subject will be again referred to in the sequel.

18. In examining the list of places and possessions for which Amir Khan desires to receive a sunnud, His Lordship observes the Pergunnah of Onarsie stated as belonging to Seronj, that Pergunnah, however, unquestionably formed a portion of the Jagir of the Nygonghur(?) and as such was ceded to the British Government by the Peshwa and has been granted to Sindkia in

to be a woman of some talents and address. They observe all the Eastern sovereignty neither rising on the entrance of strangers nor returning salutes.

They spoke with the greatest warmth of their obligations to General Smith as well as for his gallantry and conduct in achieving their deliverance as for the kindness and attention which he had shown to them since they came into his hands.

It is only since my arrival in this Camp that I have learnt (what General Smith himself had suppressed) that he was wounded in the action of the 20th. He was at one time alone surrounded by the enemy and was in imminent danger until he could force his way to the.....while in this situation he received a blow in the head from a Sabre which had nearly proved fatal but which is now almost recovered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Camp Baitsur,
5th March 1818.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd.) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter No. 3.—The Colonel reports that he had had news of the dispersal of the army of Baji Rao from his couriers. He wants to go west of Sheerpore in order to be in an advantageous position and wait at Hinganghat for the arrival of the battering train. The enclosure contains the report about Peshwa Baji Rao's movements

FROM—LT. COL. J. W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR
SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Anjee Undooree, 21st April 1818.

I have the honour to state my intention of proceeding tomorrow morning to Sheerpore a few coss westward on the Warda.

In consequence of the dispersion of Baji Rao's forces my intelligence has, of late, been confused and contradictory, although I have now little doubt of his flight towards Poona or the Konkan with almost incredible rapidity.

By my march westward to Sheerpore I shall be enabled to collect more certain information, and in the event the enemy's movement to the north, or north-west shall be in good position for further pursuit in co-operation with Brigadier General Doveton, moreover should his flight southward meet with confirmation I shall be conveniently situated for a movement on Hinganghat where it is my intention to wait for the arrival of the train destined for the reduction of Chanda.

I have the pleasure to forward an intelligence report of this date.

Intelligence Report of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force.

Camp Anjee Andooree, 21st Apr. 1818.

Names.	Where Stationed	Report	Remarks
43 Mahadoo	Sent after	Give information that the peshwa's Army was totally dispersed after the action of the 17th the principal part encamped at Mainly the 1st day 14 cose S. W. from this place. Bajee Rao himself at Peepy a village close by; the second-day the enemy was only two cose N. from Mahore; multitudes died from thirst and fatigue in the jungle the day of the action. Yesterday the Peshwa's Camp was at Omurkeiry 8 cose south of Mahore a town belonging to the Peshwa; distress so great in the enemy's Camp that the price of Attah was three quarters of a Seer for a Rupee.	
32 Lachman	Baji Rao		
35 Umrao			
4 Bhala			

The main body said to be in full flight towards Poonah. The principal part of Ganpat Rao's Army deserted and turned in small parties towards the Nagpur country or to their homes.

Letter No. 4.—The letter announces “the seizure of the person of the Raja (of Satara?) in consequence of hostile designs on his part against the British Government having been discovered”

FROM—J. WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY, BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Bombay Castle, the 30th April 1818.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th of last month, announcing the seizure of the person of the Rajah in consequence of hostile designs on his part against the British Government having been discovered.

Letter No. 5.—The letter reports intelligence about Baji Rao's movements and the military dispositions ordered by General Watson to intercept Baji Rao should he cross the Nerbudda and make for Gwalior, which is described to be his objective

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL, JAMES WATSON, COMMANDING LEFT DIVISION.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Keerpance, North Bank of Nerbudda, 18th May 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you that I yesterday at noon received an express from Sir John Malcolm K.C.B., dated the 12th instant stating that from his latest intelligence it appeared Baji

Rao was proceeding towards the Nerbudda from Burhanpore, and that the inhabitants were already flying from their houses between Sindwa and Mohyswa in consequence of his near approach. Sir John sent me the extract of dispatch to the Governor-General, dated the 10th and also the copy of a letter to Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bart of the 11th; the former merely alludes to Bajee Rao's movement to the North and his dispositions in consequence, but the latter, from the receipt of late intelligence, evidently contemplates the probability of the Peshwa's attempting to cross in the vicinity of Hoshangabad and making a push for Gwalior, a measure which Sir John jointly observes nothing but a consideration of his desperate fortunes could make him give any attention to.

Sir J. Malcolm has suggested me to send some light troops to Hoshangabad, and I have in consequence requested Colonel Macmorine to push forward 6 companies by forced marches from Chouragarh and Major Cumming with two squadrons of the 7th Cavalry also marched for that place this morning from Narsingpur.

I have left 5 companies under the order of Col. Macmorine and with the remainder of the Division and the squadron of the 7th Cavalry am prosecuting my route towards Saugor, should Bajee Rao cross the river I shall use my utmost endeavours to intercept him in his progress which my position will be well calculated to effect.

The Squadron of the 7th Cavalry will be remanded to Hoshangabad as soon as I am joined by a Detachment of Rohillas on the way, and supposed to be halted at Hoshangabad.

P. S. Since writing the above I have been favoured with your letter of the 15th enclosing a summons for the Killedar of Chouragarh.

Letter No. 6.—The letter gives cover to despatches from the Governor-General to Major General Sir David Ochterlony and Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, a mutilated copy of which forms the enclosure. The despatch contains instructions regarding military dispositions and procedure of work to apprehend or intercept Baji Rao

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gorakhpur, the 24th May 1818.

I am directed by the Governor-General to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copies of letters which have this day been addressed under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, and to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia.

To—MAJOR GENERAL SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY,
BT., G.C.B. -

SIR,

The rumoured advance of Bajji Rao to the Nerbudda renders it necessary to make immediate provision for the security of the public interests as they may be affected by his succeeding in crossing that river, and entering Malwa either in force or as a fugitive, and eventually making his way to Gwalior, and throwing himself on the protection of Dowlat Rao Sindhia.

The position of our forces on the Nerbudda and the approved vigilance, activity and professional ability of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, and the other officers Commanding corps in that line, render it highly improbable that Bajji Rao should succeed in affecting the passage of the river in force. A much more probable result of such an attempt on his part, is the total defeat and dispersion of his already reduced and dispersed adherents, and his being compelled to fly with a few followers if he escapes from our troops.

Should he, contrary to expectation, succeed in eluding the vigilance of our troops and in effecting the passage of the Nerbudda in force, he will be closely pursued in whatever direction he may take by all the strength that can be brought to operate upon him from the Nerbudda and the Chumbal, and every effort will be employed to bring him to action, so as to destroy or disperse his remaining Horses before it can reach Gwalior which it may be concluded will be the direction of his march.

If instead of entering Malwa at the head of a considerable body, he shall escape as a fugitive slightly attended, endeavouring to make his way good to Gwalior, still, no effort to overtake him will be omitted, though in this case, the chances of success will, for obvious reasons, be much diminished.

In whatever condition Bajee Rao may enter Malwa, the interposition of a body of British troops between him and Gwalior will be of the most essential use, either in turning him or intercepting his march. If such a Corps be judiciously disposed and be wielded with activity it will, in co-operation with the pursuit from the rear, afford the fairest chance of forcing Bajee Rao to action or of totally reducing or destroying him. These operations must be aided by the alacrity and intelligence of the Nawab of Bhopal, Raja Rana Zalim Singh, and their officers, and by the other native powers and Chiefs of Malwa in the alliance of the British Government, whose fidelity and exertions may reasonably be calculated on.

The important duty of covering Gwalior and preventing Bajji Rao from finding refuge there which is the greatest and most urgent object next to the capture of his person, is assigned to the force under your command. It cannot be committed to hands

more deserving and more entirely possessing the confidence of the Governor-General, nor can any service be more worthy of your distinguished Military talents and reputation, or tend more directly to the furtherance of the public interests.

You will be kept constantly apprized by Sir John Malcolm and by Captain Stewart and Major Agnew of the movements of Bajee Rao, and the moment they afford ground for the belief that he is approaching the Nerbudda, you will march directly with the whole of your disposable force across the Chumbal at such point as you may deem most convenient and you will occupy a position to the southward of Gwalior, making there such further dispositions as may appear to you best adopted for the attainment of the objects of this movement according to the information you may receive of the proceedings and designs of the enemy, his force and condition, and other circumstances which must necessarily regulate your judgment on the spot.

It occurs to His Lordship on a general view of the subject that some part to the West of Nerwar or near that fortress and the Ghats it commands, would be the most eligible position for you to take up. You will of course take measures for guarding the Mokundra pass by Zalim Singh's troops, supported by a detachment from Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow's Brigade, or from your own force which would render the advance of Bajee Rao to Gwalior nearly impracticable except by a route that would bring him within the sphere of your immediate operations. Your dispositions will naturally be made with advertence to the condition and strength of the enemy; and the fact of his advancing in force or slightly attended would determine your judgment as to the extent to which you would divide and spread your force specially your Light Troops over the country, so as to afford the best chance of intercepting small parties of Horse or keep it collected in one or more bodies of sufficient strength to ensure the defeat and dispersion of any considerable portion of Bajee Rao's broken Army which he might still be able to keep together. The temper and probable course of proceeding of Sindhia's Government must however, necessarily form a material point for consideration in determining the question of dividing your force. On this point you will of course have the best means of informing yourself by the constant communications of Captain Stewart, and you will weigh the objections on strict military principles to such a division of your force with the augmented probability which such a plan of operations would offer of intercepting the Peshwa, and that at once closing the War. The opinion of the Governor-General founded on an attentive observation of Sindhia's conduct throughout the late crisis and on the language.....held by Captain Close and Captain Stewart and by the sentiments recently expressed by the latter officer, with reference to the.....in contemplation, is that Sindhia has

neither the intention nor the disposition to deviate from the relations of peace with the British Government, that he will preserve a strong neutrality between us and Baji Rao, and the contest can be kept at a distance from Gwalior, that he will not only not oppose, but rather encourage any measures calculated to prevent Baji Rao from throwing himself on him and thus exposing him to the hazard of being involved in the ruin of the former, and consequently that no measures are so well calculated for the preservation of peace with Sindhia, as those which will tend most directly and quickly to the capture or destruction of Bajee Rao, before he can reach Gwalior.

The Governor-General does not repose the same confidence in the wisdom or disposition of some of Sindhia's Sirdars. There is no doubt indeed that some of them would gladly stimulate the Maharaja to espouse Bajee Rao's cause, and would not scruple to take any step which they thought calculated to commit him to a quarrel with the British Government, in which they consider the cause of the Marhatta nation. Still it is the hope of the Governor-General that Sindhia will be able to control the action of these persons as he has hitherto done, and that no movement at Gwalior is likely to take place of a nature to embarrass your operation..... Sindhia himself shall be inclined to quit the secure line of policy he has hitherto observed.

Captain Stewart's vigilance and judgment will enable him to detect any indications of such change of policy in the progress of Military preparations or other arrangements at Gwalior, and he will distinguish between those procedures which would indicate hostile designs and those which would be justly assignable to natural precautions on the approach of considerable armies to the vicinity of His Highness's Camp.

With these observations His Lordship leaves the decision of the question to your judgment with the most perfect confidence that it will be such as to guard equally against the hazard of committing your force and against the diminution of the chances of intercepting Bajee Rao, by too rigid an adherence to abstract military principles.

The Governor-General concludes that your force will be accompanied by as large a portion of the Cavalry lately received into the service from Amir Khan's Army as can be conveniently taken with you, and that this species of Light Force may be rendered essentially useful in the description of service on which your division will be employed if it has to enter Malwa. You will call on the Native allies and dependants of the British Government with whom you are in communication, as far as their forces may be available, to place them at your disposal and will employ them in such manner, as you may deem most advisable.

A body of Horse raised to complete Sindhia's contingent is stationed at Deori near Shahabad, under the command of Captain Fielding. This Corps may be depended on having been raised and paid exclusively by the officers of the British Government and belonging to Sindhia only in name and as being paid for, out of the funds appropriated to the payment of the contingent. This force is probably considered by Sindhia as being exclusively at the disposal of the British Government and may certainly be fairly considered available for intercepting the passage through Sindhia's territories of any of the enemies of the British Government. His Lordship does not therefore hesitate in authorizing you to consider Captain Fielding's Corps as applicable to this service, and you will take it under your orders accordingly. It is desirable of course to limit the employment of this force as much as possible to the special purpose first stated, so as to avoid any question being raised on it by Sindhia. Any such question will be replied to by Captain Stewart under the instructions he will receive from the Governor-General. The obvious and decided identification of interests between Bajee Rao when the war shall be removed into Malwa, and the remnant of the Pindaries who were the enemy against which the Contingent was expressly brought forward, forms a plain and unanswerable argument against any objection, that might be raised to the employment of this portion of it on this service, which is not however expected.

It remains to be considered the course to be pursued should Baji Rao without making good his way to Gwalior join any detached party of Sindhia's troops and be received by its Commander. This would be an act for which in strict..... Sindhia might be held responsible. Under the view taken by the Governor-General however of the conduct and disposition of that Chief and of the policy which it is expedient for the British Government to adopt, His Lordship will not exercise this right unless the act of his officers were justified and supported by the Maharaja, but would give him the first choice of disavowing the officer and leaving to the British Government the proceeding to be held towards him. Any officer of Detachment of Sindhia's however receiving Bajee Rao must at once be treated as an enemy and attacked unless the latter be surrendered into our hands in the first summons. You will accordingly consider yourself authorized in any case of this nature that may occur, to act on this principle without any other qualification, than that the particular circumstances of the moment may appear to you to require, apprizing Captain Stewart of the circumstance without delay, that it may be announced and explained to Sindhia with whom it will be assumed that you imagined his officer to be acting in contravention of His Highness's orders.

You will be furnished with a copy of the Governor-General's instructions to Captain Stewart relative to the course of policy to be pursued with relation to Sindhia in the event contemplated in

this dispatch, and those instructions, together with the foregoing remarks will put you in full possession of the Governor-General's views and sentiments on every part of the subject.

You will communicate constantly and unreservedly with Captain Stewart on every point connected with this service and remove any ill-grounded alarm or suspicion that the Chiefs disaffected to our interests may attempt to excite in His Highness's mind.

An arrangement will be made under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief for replacing to such extent as may be practicable from the nearest stations the troops which will be drawn by you from Rajpootana and you are requested to notify to the officer commanding at Agra, and to the other officer who will be designated to you by the Adjutant General the points on which you would.

(Portion after this missing in the volume)

Letter No. 7.—The enclosure to this covering letter conveys Governor General's "confirmation of the assurances" given by Sir John Malcolm to Baji Rao on the 2nd June. Baji Rao surrendered to him and the Governor General directs that he be conducted to his destination

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gorakhpur, the 20th June 1818.

I am directed by the Governor General to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day under the authority of His Lordship to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm.

TO—BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K.C.B.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the dates noted in the margin reporting the progress and result of your proceedings for the purpose of effecting the submission of Bajee Rao. The Governor General necessarily defers any communication of his sentiments and instructions on the important matter to which those dispatches relate until he shall receive the further details you lead him to expect. The exclusive object of the dispatch is to signify to you His Lordship's confirmation of the assurances you have given to Bajee Rao as stated in the papers accompanying your dispatch of the 2nd instant which, it is desirable, you should be enabled to communicate to him without delay.

the exchange lately effected with that Prince. Amir Khan must be required therefore to direct his officers, if they have not already done so, to withdraw from Onarsie and allow Sindhia to take possession. No title to this pergunnah was ever possessed by Holkar nor could it have come into Amir Khan's possession except through some violation of the right of the Peshwa or his feudatory.

19. With this exception there seems no objection to acknowledging Amir Khan's right of possession in the places specified in Articles 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of the list annexed to the paper given in by Roy Datta Ram. Those included in the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th articles consist of lands stated to have been given in Jagir by the Rajahs of Jaipur and Jodhpur and the Rani of Udaipur concerning which the decision of the Governor-General has been stated in the remarks on the article 3rd of the papers of requests.

20. The 11th article refers to the Revenue of Koonch which was given in Jagir to Bheema Bai and which however it might have been disposed of formerly by Holkar's Government cannot now be considered as belonging to Amir Khan. It has in fact been recognized as a possession of the Government of Holkar and has been mortgaged to the British Government for the loan made to Holkar after the restoration of Peace.

21. The 12th article contains an enumeration of the lands held by Gafur Khan and requires no further observation any more than the 13th and 14th which relate to the tribute from Kota, Jaipur and Udaipur.

22. You will be pleased after taking such precautions as may be necessary for verifying the correctness of the statement to prepare the draft of a sunnud for the lands included in the six first articles with the exception of Onarsie and transmit it to me that a regular instrument may be prepared under the signature and seal of the Governor-General for the purpose of being delivered to Amir Khan.

23. The only mode which at present occurs to the Governor-General of improving Amir Khan's situation besides the extinction of the debts of three Lakhs of Rupees which must be regarded so much direct assistance to him is the grant to him of the Pergunnah of Rampoor, Bassant, and the assignment at the earliest practicable period of a Jagir to his son. The Governor-General does not apprehend that any objection exists to the alienation of Rampoor which does not suit our purpose and a Military position and is not of much consequence either in a political or a financial point of view. For all Political and Military purposes indeed the possession of Ajmer has extinguished the value of Rampoor to us while its vicinity to Tonk will doubtless make it an acceptable possession to

Amir Khan. If therefore you shall notice any reason for dissenting from this opinion on grounds not known to the Governor-General His Lordship authorizes you to signify to Amir Khan the intention of the British Government to confer it on him as a possession to him and his family in perpetuity and you will include it in the Sunnud to be given to him.

24. The Governor-General was disposed to take advantage of the escheat of the Jagir of Pulwal to confer it on Amir Khan's son during his life, and with this view a reference submitted to the Resident at Delhi to ascertain whether any special objection existed to that grant. A copy of Mr. Metcalfe's letter is enclosed from which you will perceive that his objections are rather of a general than a special nature, those of the latter description referring partly to this disproportion between the sacrifice on our part and the gain to the grantee and partly the inconvenience arising from the want of the direct control of the British Government over those lands which he apprehends will follow their being granted in Jagir to the son of Amir Khan. It is possible that a tract of land in some other part of the assigned territory of the estimated present value of the Jagir of Pulwal may be available for this purpose and in that case the Governor-General would prefer making a grant of such lands to relinquishing the direct possession of Pulwal. Mr. Metcalfe will be desired to take this into his consideration and to communicate the result of his enquiries to you without delay. Should no other lands be applicable His Lordship will then be prepared to assign Pulwal to Wazir-ul-Dowla as a Jagir for his life. It has occurred to His Lordship however that considering Amir Khan's actual situation and embarrassments an annual payment in money would be not less acceptable than a Jagir. In this case His Lordship, would infinitely prefer such an arrangement and would agree to extend the amount to a Lakh and a half of Rupees per annum. You will endeavour to ascertain whether such an arrangement would be acceptable to Amir Khan before you apprize him of His Lordship's intention to grant the Jagir which in the opposite cases you will be prepared to impart to him. It must be distinctly understood that the Jagir to be granted must be held precisely on the terms on which Pulwal was held by the late Jagirdar.

25. When these arrangements shall be made it will be desirable to induce Amir Khan to fix his future military Establishment and to carry into effect the measures suggested by Mr. Metcalfe in his letter to you of the 22nd of January as far as they remain to be executed or are applicable to present circumstances. It is not necessary however to press him to make these arrangements prematurely and His Lordship confidently commits the whole management to your discretion. His Lordship will be happy to receive a report of Amir Khan's actual situation and the progress he has made and making in carrying into effect the remaining stipulations

of the engagement. It will also be satisfactory to His Lordship to know the situation and employment of the different Chiefs who lately held commands under him and of the manner in which the persons composing his Army have been disposed of.

26. As connected with the subject of this dispatch I am directed to take the opportunity of referring to your letter to Mr. Metcalfe under date the 4th of May relative to Mohammed Syed Khan's claims to provision from Government on which he had requested your sentiments. It is evident that Mohammed Syed Khan has much over-rated the value of any services he can have rendered but as he was encouraged by General Donhin, under a conditional authority from the Governor-General to expect some reward for what was at the time supposed to be useful service, it is incumbent on the Government to fulfil that expectation. Mohammed Syed had expressed a hope that he might receive a grant of land at Afgeelgarh (Asseergarh ?) and if it be practicable to confer on him a small Jagir of from 3 to 4 Thousand Rupees per annum, His Lordship will be disposed to make that arrangement in his favour. A reference will accordingly be made to the Board of Commissioners to ascertain the practicability of this arrangement and should the report be unfavourable a pension of equal amount may be settled on Syed Khan with permission to reside in the British territories.

27. His Lordship thinks it fit at the same time to make his sense of the manly and disinterested conduct of Omar Khan the Agent of Amir Khan, in your Camp, to which you have borne an honourable testimony. His Lordship would propose to reward him with a Jagir or a pension somewhat exceeding in amount that to be granted to Mohammed Syed Khan. You will be pleased to state to me in what district Omar Khan would desire to receive a Jagir that the necessary enquiry may be made as to the practicability of effecting the grant. It may possibly not be unacceptable to him to receive it in Ajmer which would be preferable to a grant in our older possessions.

28. As you may not be in possession of the paper presented by Roy Datta Ram, I am directed to transmit to you a copy and a translation of it is enclosed.

29. A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to Mr. Metcalfe with whom you will correspond on the subject of the arrangement to which it relates.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Gorakhpur:

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,

The 30th June 1818.

Secretary to the Governor-General.

PESHTA'S AFFAIRS

Letter No. 1.—The letter and its enclosures throw light on the military action of the British against the Peshwa, who was fleeing from place to place before the British army in pursuit

FROM—F. WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY, BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Bombay Castle, the 4th February 1818.

I have the honour of forwarding via Baroda copy of a dispatch from the Assistant-in-Charge of the Police at Poona dated the 31st of last month.

Copies of heads of intelligence received No. 1 and 4 from General Smith's Head Quarters are also forwarded.

TO—FRANCIS WARDEN, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

The Bulletins from General Smith's Army up to the 24th instant render it unnecessary for me to report the events recorded in them as copies of them have been transmitted for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

2. Of the marches and operations between the 24th and 28th, I have received no accounts. Future Bulletins will relate them. But on the 28th the Peshwa arrived at noon at Mahawlee and General Smith at a very late hour on the same day encamped within three Coss of that place. Gokhla and most of the Sirdars accompanied General Smith's movement and encamped near him on that day. The Peshwa was attended by Waman Rao Apte and the Vinchurkar.

3. The Peshwa hearing of General Smith's arrival marched at $\frac{1}{2}$ past one a.m. on the 29th and did not halt till he re-ascended the Sulpy pass and arrived at Nimbood, 3 Coss from the Neera bridge.

Colonel Boles was encamped at Pandoosin on the 29th and moved by order of General Smith towards the Sulpy Pass to form a junction with him. He encamped on the 29th at the Neera bridge. I have no accounts of General Smith's march on the 29th.

4. The distance between Colonel Boles's division and the Peshwa was 3 Coss on the 29th and His Highness must either have been ignorant of the Colonel's visiting or was too tired to move off quickly for yet towards evening an advanced party (came?) within range of Colonel Boles's Guns and were fired upon. The Peshwa immediately marched again to the Eastward and arrived at Phaltan about 8 p.m. leaving many men and a good number of camels at Nimbood so tired that they were unable to accompany him. He halted about 2½ hours at Phaltan and again set out taking the road to the Moria Pass which leads directly for Poosa Sowley. It seems probable that the Peshwa marched at least 6 or 8 Coss further till he ascended the Ghat before he halted so that supposing him to have marched his usual distance about 20 miles, on the day he arrived at Mahawlee he must have travelled in 46 hours from 6 a.m. of the 28th to 4 a.m. of the 30th, a distance of 82 miles. It was, therefore, not surprising that tired as his followers must have been by the constant pursuit of General Smith and Pritzler for the last fortnight he became separated from his baggage.

5. On the morning of the 29th General Smith's and Colonel Boles' division met as had been concerted. The name of the village near which they joined is Sassoor. General Smith descended the Sulpy pass. Gokhla came down the Kumat Pass about 3 miles to the Westward of the former. Three shots were fired at a body of the enemy who had gone to the Eastward of General Smith's force and were proceeding to join Gokhla's main body at the Kumat Pass. General Smith and Colonel Boles encamped yesterday morning at 9 a.m. at Sassoor and I have no accounts of them since then. Gokhla after bathing his horses at the village of Khandalla moved up the Kumat Pass again and not a horseman remained behind him. It was supposed that he intended to seek the Peshwa who will in all probability come upon General Pritzler tomorrow next day.

6. The Agent of the Nepaunkar, who left Poona a few days ago on a particular duty had an interview with the Peshwa at Mahowlee. He transmitted information to his Karkoon in Poona that the Peshwa had gone into the fort of Satara on Wednesday, but I am inclined to believe that this intelligence was dispatched with an intention to deceive, as all my spies agree in corroborating the statement of events I have above made. I am tonight informed by the same person that a considerable body of men have arrived at Sinha-garh, but I feel assured that this report is also set abroad to act upon our fears or to divert those whom it may concern from more important movements.

7. The most perfect tranquillity prevails in town, but I am sorry to state that some daring insults have been committed close to Poona and that several villagers have been killed in cold blood for acknowledging the sovereignty of our Government. I have sent a message to the Poorundhar Rammoosces, the perpetrators of this horrid act to tell them that when Government is at leisure to settle the country their whole race will be exterminated unless they desist and give me up the offenders. I have at the same time sent them a Kowl in case they should wish to become my friends. The Poona Rammoosces serve one with the greatest fidelity. Three of them were killed by the Poorundbur all them in one of the villages that were attacked.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Poona, 8 p.m.:

(Sd.) H. D. ROBERTSON,

31st January 1818.

In-Charge, Police, Poona.

To—FRANCIS WARDEN, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

Camp Poosa Sowly, 27th January 1818.

Heads of intelligence No. 4.

We arrived here this morning. The Peshwa was yesterday within three Koss of Maholi. There are at least 15,000 horses hanging about this division, they endeavour to impede our march by firing matchlocks and rocketing.....at such a distance that they do little mischief. Yesterday when they came much nearer than usual they only wounded eight men and one or two Horses. General Pritzler was at Jamkandy on the 24th. He had taken an elephant and some camels that had been left by the enemy. Tired horses were daily falling into his hands. General Pritzler intended to move along the right bank of the Kistna but he has probably altered his route towards the north by this time. He has seen no enemy since the 18th when the oldest army left him to follow General Smith. The news of General Munro's having taken the places mentioned in No. 3 had been confirmed, he was only obliged to move troops against Gudderck and Darumul, the latter of which places he breached. He obtained possession of the rest of the country south of the Malprabha by the aid of the inhabitants of the country who expelled the Mahratta authorities. Three troops of the 5th Cavalry detached by General Munro had on the 21st instant cut up a party of 400 Pindaries who had penetrated by the ceded districts and were returning from Chittel Droog, he had before cut up a party of Gokhla's Horse under Kashirao Kokray, but the particulars of this last affairs have not yet been received. Col. Prother was besieging Kurnalla in the Southern Konkan under the immediate orders of the Government of Bombay. The

districts in our possession around Poona and Ahmednagar have lately been disturbed by small detachment of Mahratta Cavalry who come to exact the revenue. Captain Gibbson on the night of the 16th cut up a body of 2 or 3,000 Horse in the vicinity of Ahmednagar with a small party of the $\frac{1}{4}$ under Lieutenant Hamilton and 70 Sibundy Matchlockmen, the enemy fled so precipitately after the first volley or two that Captain G. apprehends their loss must have been but inconsiderable. It is not ascertained who they were. Colonel Deacon was at Aurangabad on the 15th on his return to Jalna, but Captain Davis with his Detachment of H. H. the Nizam's reformed Horse and Regular Infantry remained in the neighbourhood of Byzapore.

(Sd.) J. GRANT,
Acting Assistant.

Letter No. 2.—The enclosure to this forwarding letter is important. It is written by Elphinstone giving his impression of the Raja of Satara and his brothers whom he met in the camp of General Smith first time after the battle of Ashti (20th February 1818) where they had been captured.

FROM—J. WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY, BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1818.

I have the honour of forwarding via Baroda copy of a dispatch from the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone No. 72 dated the 5th of this month to the address of the Most Noble the Governor General.

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE, THE MAR-
QUIS OF HASTINGS, K.G.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I yesterday arrived in General Smith's Camp at this place.

I soon after waited on the Rajah to offer my own and your Excellency's congratulations for his escape from captivity and on the flattering prospects that were opening to him. His Highness received me with great cordiality and with strong appearance of satisfaction and gratitude to your Excellency for your intentions in his favour.

The Rajah is about 20 years of age and seems frank and good humoured and not destitute of intelligence. His two Brothers are still more prepossessing in their appearance and his mother seems

2. His Lordship approves of your expediting his march to the Hon'ble Company's provinces by every means in your power and relies on your discretion and vigilance for making every requisite arrangement for conducting him in safety to his destination.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

Secretary to the Governor General.

Letter No. 8.—The letter carries an enclosure which is a copy of the despatch from Secretary to the Governor General to Mountstuart Elphinstone. This is a very important dispatch, which commends the ability, judgment, policy and plan of action of Elphinstone in the war that ended in the surrender of the Raja of Satara, and of the Peshwa, and the conquest of the Peshwa's territories. At the end of the war Khandesh, Konkan, and the country south of the Krishna had been subjugated. Numerous forts had been captured, and Baji Rao's adherents Appa Desai and Raste had been worsted, and his general Gokla had been killed. The task before the British Government was to arrange for the administration of the newly conquered territories, come to a settlement with those Jagirdars who had declared for the British during the war, and punish those who were hostile to the British. They had also to decide upon the policy towards the Raja of Satara and Chimnaji Appa, Baji Rao's younger brother. The dispatch directs Elphinstone:—

- (a) to appoint Collectors in charge of various divisions of the country, fix their emoluments and suggest methods of revenue collection and pacification of the country ;
- (b) to invest the Raja of Satara with a degree of power and independence in matters of internal administration that will be in keeping with his status, hereditary dignity, but under the control of Capt. Grant for some time ;
- (c) pension off Chimnaji Appa at Bassein ; and
- (d) effect a reduction of the regular military establishments consistent with the needs of internal security and defence.

There are directions in other ancillary matters. Elphinstone is appointed Sole Commissioner of the newly acquired territories excluding Konkan and the country south of the Krishna on a salary of rupees fifty thousand a year. The country south of the Krishna is placed in charge of Sir Thomas Munro and the Konkan under the authority of the Bombay Government.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

On the Ganges near Mongher, 14th July 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General.

TO—THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

SIR,

The Governor General having lately reviewed the series of your dispatches received since the commencement of hostilities with Baji Rao, containing a narrative of the circumstances immediately preceding that occurrence, and of your measures and the operations connected with them until the close of the war, I have been directed to communicate to you His Lordship's sentiments and instructions on every part of those proceedings on which it is necessary they should be stated, and on the principles and most material details of the system to be established in place of the Government of the Peshwa, which has been subverted by the success of our arms.

2. During the progress of these transactions any communication of the Governor General's opinion and instructions, excepting in such general terms as should apprise you of the principles by which it was desired that your proceedings should be regulated and the objects to which they should be directed, were manifestly unnecessary. In the constantly changing state of affairs the transmission of precise instructions on each particular circumstance would have only tended to embarrass your proceedings and obstruct the exercise of your judgment on the spot, even if the distance of the Governor General's position from the scene of operations, and the great difficulties of communication owing to the disturbed state of the country, had not presented insurmountable obstacles to any such plan. By vesting in you, in the first instance full powers to decide on every question that might arise, and by placing under your orders as large and efficient a force as could be allotted to that branch of the service, of which the conduct was committed to your charge; and by distinctly stating, in the second place, the principles and objects of the Governor General's policy with relation to Baji Rao and his dominions, His Lordship made every provision for the successful prosecution of those measures which circumstance would allow. His Lordship committed to your hands the exercise of those ample and unrestricted powers, and the execution of those measures, with a confidence in your energy, judgment, and decision, and in your thorough knowledge

of the great interests involved in the successful issue of the enterprise, which was justified by your distinguished qualities and by the whole tenor of your public conduct in emergencies inferior only to that in which you were now to act. It is perhaps the highest and most appropriate praise His Lordship can bestow to declare that your execution of this momentous charge, though it has fully equalled, has not surpassed His Lordship's expectations, founded on his previous estimate of your character and of your eminent qualifications for the trust. There is no part of your proceedings or of your plans which does not bear indisputable proof of your thorough conception of His Lordship's policy, of the judgment and vigor with which you have pursued it, and of your just, liberal, and enlightened views of the interests of the British Government, and of the extensive provinces and numerous population over which you preside. Your personal exertions and ardent courage in the Field have been no less conspicuous.

3. It has been a gratifying duty to bring to the notice of the authorities at home, in terms commensurate with his real estimation of them His Lordship's sense of your distinguished merits, and of the essential service you have rendered to the Honourable Company and to the Nation during the late arduous crisis of affairs; and His Lordship feels assured that they will be duly appreciated by the wisdom and justice of those authorities.

4. Your exertions have been ably and successfully seconded by the officers whose duty it has been to co-operate with you in the destruction of the enemy's power and the establishment of our own throughout the country. The unremitting activity, perseverance, and zeal of Brigadier General Smith in his long pursuit of Baji Rao, the bold and skilful operations of Brigadier General Munro, who has exhibited a rare union of civil, political, and military talents, and the general merits and services of the other Officers Commanding separate divisions or detachments, and of the officers and men under their command respectively, will constitute the just theme of His Lordship's applause in the appropriate place and form. His Lordship cannot deny himself the satisfaction, however, of expressing directly to you his sense of services which your personal knowledge of their value, the support you derived from them, and their intimate connection with your own actions, will necessarily render a subject of peculiar interest to you. His Lordship will have occasion to advert again in the sequel, to the singular merits of Brigadier General Munro, in the reduction of the country south of the Kistna, with the very limited force at his disposal.

5. The whole tenor of Baji Rao's conduct from the time of his return from Maholey, the activity he showed in levying troops, his collecting them in the vicinity of Poona instead of sending them to the stations where alone they would have been useful for the service, for which they were ostensibly raised, the attempts made to corrupt the fidelity of our sepoys, and to compel them by menaces or by actual illusage to their families to leave our service,

of which you had now received undoubted evidence and the general impression throughout the country of the hostile designs meditated by Baji Rao, left no room to doubt the true and secret motives of all his proceedings. Impressed, however, as you were with the belief, that Baji Rao would not have the temerity to proceed to extremities, excepting in the event of some reverse to our arms in the approaching operations in Hindustan, the line of conduct you adopted, as described in your dispatches, and your forbearance from any manifestations of distrust, or from any proceeding that could seem to arise out of such a feeling, was manifestly that best suited to our general policy at the moment and to the apparent and probable circumstance of the particular case. The opinion formed by you of the disposition and views of Baji Rao was fully adopted by the Governor General, who entirely approved the whole of your proceedings as they became known to him through your direct communications, and those which you addressed to Sir Thomas Hislop.

6. The unceasing boldness and publicity of the Peshwa's measures, accompanied by the certain information you continued to receive of his secret practices, soon rendered the resort on your part to certain measures of precaution against sudden treachery indispensable. Your directions for the rapid advance of the European Regiment, and your resolution on its junction to move the Brigade to the new position selected for it, the old one being obviously untenable, and the presence of the troops there calculated suddenly to bring on a crisis, your prompt and successful execution of this movement, the other precautions of military nature adopted by you, including the summons of the Light Battalion from Seroor and the recall of Brigadier General Smith to Poona, and the moderate but at the same time firm language you held to the court while these transactions were passing, and up to the very moment when the sudden and treacherous attack was made on the Residency demand the Governor General's unqualified approbation.

7. The events that followed the spirited and judicious advance of Lieutenant Colonel Burr against the enemy, and the signal success of our arms on that occasion, the advance of Brigadier General Smith and the subsequent defeat and flight of the enemy and the occupation of Poona by the British troops, have already received the merit of moderation and humanity, and at the same time of wise policy which influenced your exertions in common with those of Brigadier General Smith to preserve the city from the natural and scarcely blameable vengeance of the troops, irritated by an accumulation of insults and injuries, reflect the highest credit on you and on the Brigadier General, and have been attended with their natural and beneficial consequences, in the quiet submission of the inhabitants of the capital to our rule, the useful example of that submission in other quarters, the advantages of the position in a military and political point of view and the diffusion of an impression highly honourable to the national character.

8. The operations just referred to abundantly justified the confidence reposed in our Sepoys, and displayed the incorruptible integrity with which they had resisted all the arts employed to assail their fidelity. The Governor General perceived with great satisfaction the manner in which the exemplary conduct of Jamadar Shaikh Hussain and private Hari Bhai were marked, and rewarded by the Government of Bombay, and the just applause conferred on the whole body.

9. It is not necessary to follow your narrative through the subsequent pursuit of the Peshwa's army, the obstacles which opposed the adoption of the plan of forming one division for pursuit and another for the reduction of Forts and the occupation of the country, the indirect attempts to negotiate made by the Peshwa and repelled by you during this period, and the subsequent junction of the Divisions of Brigadier-General Smith and Pritzler in the vicinity of Satara, where the new distribution of the force was finally effected.

10. The determination to occupy the time necessarily allotted to the formation of this plan, and to the refreshment of the troops after their long pursuit in the reduction of Satara, was most judiciously conceived and successfully executed. The result was of essential importance to the general success of our measures by the consequence attached to the place, and the opportunity its Captain afforded of declaring the resolutions of the Governor-General relative to the future condition of the Rajah and his family.

11. While engaged in the pursuit of the Peshwa's Army, you have received my dispatch of the 15th of December, prescribing the principles and outlines of the system which His Lordship had on mature deliberation resolved to substitute for the ancient Government of the territories forming the Poona State; that plan had been judiciously kept secret by you till some serious impression should be made on the Peshwa's power, and the general feeling of the country and the conduct likely to be pursued by the Chiefs should be ascertained. The period for disclosing our views and for carrying them into effect was now fast approaching, and the capture of Satara afforded favourable opportunity of promulgating our intentions in connection with the declared establishment of a new state for the Rajah, which formed an important feature of the plan.

12. The public declaration made by you at Satara of the intention of forming a state for the Rajah, of which that place was to be the capital, and your discourse to the principal relations and titular officers of the Raja who could be assembled on the spot, was entirely approved. The partial promulgation of the proclamation of the 11th of February, and the more extended circulation which you afterwards gave it, when before Singarh, were considered by His Lordship to be very judicious and well timed. The document itself exhibits a distinct view of the falsehood, ingratitude, and

treachery of Baji Rao: ably displaying the irrefragable grounds of justice and policy which led the Governor-General to determine on deposing him, on abolishing the office and name of the Peshwa, and on annexing his territories, with certain exceptions, to the dominions of the British Government. The assurances held out of security, of property to all holders of Enaums or other lands, of protection to religious establishments and toleration of every sect, of a moderate and equitable assessment of the lands, the abolition of the farming system and of the other abuses in the old practice, are eminently judicious and proper in themselves: nor were they less deserving of praise as calculated to create a just impression of our principles of Government, and to reconcile the inhabitants to the change of rule. The pains you have taken to confirm these impressions, and your wise and successful efforts to conciliate the principal Bramins and other persons of weight and consequence during your visit to Poona and Wai, are highly approved by the Governor-General, who has perceived with great satisfaction the beneficial consequences of this procedure. The promise of pardon and protection held out in the proclamation to all persons who should quit the standard of Bajee Rao within two months from that date, and the denunciation of forfeiture and punishment to all such as shall not come in within the prescribed period, are also highly approved. The subsequent extension of the terms, and the general amnesty afterwards proclaimed by you for all those who left the Peshwa, even at the latest period on the condition of their remaining at home and not disturbing the peace of the country, were equally humane and politic.

13. The effect of the measures now referred to was most materially and opportunely promoted by the success of Brigadier-General Smith's spirited attack on the Peshwa's Army on the 20th of February at Ashta, and the consequent release of the Rajah of Satara, whom you were thus enabled to bring forward personally as the recognized head of the new state. Your kind and soothing attentions to the Raja and his family, and your consideration for their comfort and dignity, as well as the corresponding conduct towards them of Brigadier-General Smith, could not but receive the approbation of the Governor-General. Your reasons for inviting the Rajah to accompany you with General Pritzler's force, instead of shutting himself up in Satara, were perfectly conclusive. I shall in a subsequent part of this dispatch advert to your provisional arrangements regarding the Government of the new state of Satara, and communicate to you His Lordship's sentiments and resolutions on the several questions connected with this important and interesting branch of the new settlement.

14. The successful commencement of the new plan of operations by the defeat of the Peshwa in the field, the liberation of the Raja of Satara, and the death of Gokhla, whose energy and vigor, stimulated by the certainty that his case was desperate, had been a

main source of the confidence and perseverance of the enemy, were now followed by the successive reduction of the forts in the vicinity of Poona, and subsequently by the capture of the important fortress of Wassota, marked by the release of the families of the Raja of Satara and his brothers and Lieutenant Morrison and Hunter, who had been faithlessly attacked and made prisoners at the commencement of hostilities. These events afforded the fairest ground for hope of the early accomplishment of the objects of the war.

15. It was with a high degree of satisfaction that the Governor-General observed the intermediate surrender to detachment, sent by Brigadier-General Pritzler of the several forts in the vicinity of Wai and the subsequent occupation of most of those in the direction of Satara, which speedily placed the whole of that part of the country in our hands, and allowed of the greater part of Brigadier-General Pritzler's force being united with that of Brigadier-General Munro, thus enabling the latter officer to prosecute with augmented means, the remaining operations confided to him.

16. The Governor-General had marked with equal pleasure and admiration the success of Brigadier-General Munro's measures for expelling the Marhatta Government from the country to the south of the Kistna, and the occupation with his very inadequate means of the whole of the possessions of the Peshwa and of Gokhla to the southward of that river. His Lordship highly approved of the manner in which you availed yourself of the authority conveyed to you in my dispatch of the 15th of December to invite the assistance of Brigadier-General Munro in the execution of any part of the general plan in which you might desire to avail yourself of his experience, abilities and reputation. The reasons assigned by Brigadier-General Munro, and assented to by you, for postponing the siege of Nepainy till after the reduction of Sholapore, and the defeat and capture of the Peshwa's infantry and Guns, appeared to be conclusive. The performance, in a manner so honourable to our arms, of the latter service, having enabled Brigadier-General Munro to return to the Southward of the Kistna, His Lordship trusts that notwithstanding the circumstances which compelled him to solicit conditional permission to withdraw, he may be able to complete his plans for the settlement of that country and of the affairs of the Southern Jagirdars. It is at all events, His Lordship's hope that he will be able to put both those arrangements in such a train as shall greatly facilitate their ultimate accomplishment, should the Government unfortunately be deprived of his services before they are completed. The reduction of Nepainy will, of course, under the circumstances of Appa Desai's return and receipt of your permission to repair thither, have been abandoned altogether.

17. You have been apprized of the sentiments entertained and expressed by the Governor-General regarding the refusal of the Government of Fort St. George to reinforce Brigadier-General

Munro, and even actually recalling the troops which the officer commanding in the ceded districts had ordered to join him. No further remarks on the subject are necessary in this place, than that your urgent and repeated applications to the Government of Fort St. George to afford that aid were perfectly justified by the circumstances of the case, and by the nature of the powers you held from the Governor-General, and were entirely approved and sanctioned by His Lordship.

18. The operations of the separate detachments commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, Lieutenant-Colonel Eldridge, and Captain Baston, in reducing forts to the Northward of Poona and establishing our authority throughout those parts of the country in which they acted, were viewed with much satisfaction and approbation by the Governor-General, as were the judicious communications held by Captain Baston with certain Bhil Chiefs and with the people of the countries in the neighbourhood of the operations of his detachment.

19. The continued pursuit of Baji Rao's Army by Brigadier-General Smith, and the advance of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop from the Northward, having compelled him to make a rapid movement to the Eastward beyond the frontier of his former possessions, and the expectation of profiting by the union of his forces with those of the late Rajah of Nagpur, with whom a plan of joint operations had been concerted, having led Baji Rao to a great distance the juncture was peculiarly favourable for the active prosecution of arrangements for re-establishing our authority throughout the country, and was promptly and judiciously employed by you. It very soon became apparent, that Baji Rao had ceased to possess and hold on the country, and that however the complete settlement of it might be deferred or interrupted, while he could yet keep the field there was little probability of his being able to offer any serious resistance to our plans, while the great body of the people was formed to acknowledge our rule, and almost all the principal feudatories of the state had declared in our favour.

20. The subsequent defeat of Baji Rao by Lieutenant-Col. Adams, disasters which followed it, and the dispersion of his army, the defection of his brother and the principal Chiefs who had still adhered to him, with one or two exceptions, speedily realized these expectations, and proved that every prospect of recovering his dominions had been abandoned by Baji Rao, and by those most closely united to him. It may be hoped that his subsequent surrender and removal from the Deccan has finally and completely broken all connection between him and his former subjects and possessions.

21. The instructions issued by you to Brigadier-General Doveton and to Brigadier-General Smith for the guidance of their conduct during this latter period are highly approved by the Governor-General. Your directions to Brigadier-General Doveton

to lose no time in besieging Asirgarh, should Baji Rao have retired to that fortress with an army or rendered his reception there in any manner the means of prolonging the war, was entirely consonant with the views and wishes of the Governor-General with relation to the supposed case. On the other hand your reserving for the decision of the Governor-General the question of attacking Asir in any circumstances admitting of delay and referring exclusively to His Lordship's policy with regard to Sindhia as distinct from the prosecution of the war against Baji Rao, was extremely well judged.

22. The pursuit by Brigadier-General Smith, and by detachments of his force, of the retiring parties of the Peshwa's Army was perfectly judicious, and the conduct of Captain Davis, who commanded one of those Detachments, on the occasion of his coming up with Chimnajec and Appa Desai, as well as the discipline and forbearance evinced by the troops, is highly creditable to that officer and to the Detachment under his command.

23. The successful progress of our arms in the Konkan, under the immediate orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, is a feature of the late operations, which cannot be overlooked by His Lordship without injustice both to the energy and vigor of the measures pursued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, and to the judgment, activity, gallantry and professional skill of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother and the Officers employed in that branch of the service. These will be duly noticed by His Lordship in public orders, and His Lordship will have the satisfaction of expressing, in a direct address to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the high sense he entertains of the exertions made by the Government of Bombay from the commencement of the war to afford you the most effectual assistance in its power, and of the energy and vigor with which the reduction of the Konkan was effected under its orders. The merit is the more conspicuous from the very inadequate force at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for these objects, especially at the outset of the war.

24. The energy and success of our operations in Gungterree and in Khandesh has been no less distinguished than in other quarters, and the conduct of Captain Briggs and of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowall, and the whole of the officers and troops of the small detachment employed in that quarter, by which the whole of the country on both sides of the Godavery has been reduced, and the conquest of Khandesh nearly achieved, demands the warmest expressions of the Governor-General's admiration. The successive reduction of the strong and hitherto deemed impregnable fortress of *Unkey Kajdher* and Trimbak by so small a body reflects the highest credit on the skill, energy and intrepidity of the officers and men. The cheerfulness with which the troops endured the labour and privations to which, from the smallness of their num-

ber, they were unavoidably exposed during these operations, deserves the highest praise. The check which our operations before *Malligory* received through the extraordinary pertinacity of the Garrison, and the inadequacy of our means for the success of the renewed operations, which, according to private but apparently authentic advices, have terminated in the reduction of the fort. While the Governor-General laments the severe loss of brave officers and men sustained in the siege of that fortress, His Lordship has the satisfaction of expressing his unqualified admiration of the conduct of the troops, even when their efforts were not crowned with success. I am likewise desired by His Lordship to state that, notwithstanding the want of success which attended our early operations against *Malligory*, His Lordship is satisfied that the considerations which weighed with Captain Briggs and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowall to undertake the siege of that place, at the time when it was determined on, were such as fully to justify the resolution. The exploits of the separate detachment employed in *Khandesh*, which have been brought to the Governor-General's notice, have also received His Lordship's approbation.

25. The occupation of that part of *Khandesh* which was ceded to the British Government by *Holkar*, having been connected with the conquest of the *Peshwa's* possessions in that province, I am desired to take this opportunity of signifying His Lordship's approbation of the measures pursued by Captain Briggs for that purpose, after the conduct of Political Affairs in *Khandesh* devolved on him on the departure of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop.

26. The Governor-General desires me to convey to you his perfect approbation of the clear and judicious instructions given by you to Captain Briggs for his guidance in the occupation and settlement of *Khandesh*; the importance of the early removal from that province of the Arab soldiery was justly appreciated by you, both with respect to the obstacles to the easy occupation of the province, which their warlike habits and turbulent spirit presented, and to the influence on the minds and dispositions of the inhabitants, which cannot fail to be created by their being relieved from the odious and oppressive control exercised over them by a foreign soldiery. You having anticipated the Governor-General's opinion on this point, and having authorized Captain Briggs, in all cases compatible with the object of diffusing throughout the province a just impression of the power of the British Government, to consent to their being conveyed with their arms and property to Arabia at the expense of the British Government, has met with His Lordship's entire approbation. The proclamation addressed by Captain Briggs to the Arabs is in every respect in consonance with the Governor-General's views and although from unforeseen circumstances the success of the measures connected with it has not yet been complete, the justice of the ground on which they were determined on is by no means shaken.

27. Your directions to Captain Briggs regarding the line of proceedings to be observed towards the Bhils are considered to be perfectly judicious. His Lordship has remarked with much satisfaction, throughout the whole of your correspondence with the officers placed by you in charge of positions of our newly acquired territory. The great importance you attach to the most unremitting exertions for the conciliation of the inhabitants, and for leading them to regard the change of Government as a source of benefit and immediate relief, as well as of future security from the evil of anarchy to which in Khandesh especially, the country has long been exposed.

28. The plan of operations proposed by Captain Briggs for the establishment of our authority throughout Khandesh and the movement of troops by which it was to be supported are regarded by the Governor-General as being highly judicious, and His Lordship regrets, that circumstances prevented them from being carried into execution. It is His Lordship's hope, that the force which has now been allotted to the service of Khandesh, coupled with the reduction of Malligory and its probable consequences, will enable Captain Briggs to enter on a regular and systematic plan for the subjugation of that part of the province which still resists our power, and the settlement of the whole. The arrangements made for sending succours to Khandesh in concert with the Government of Bombay and Brigadier-General Smith and latterly with Brigadier-General Doveton, are regarded by the Governor-General with much approbation.

29. The general scope of your instructions to Captain Briggs with regard to the future Government of Khandesh is considered by the Governor-General to be in all respects judicious, and adopted to the state of the country, and to the nature and novelty of our connection with it. The judgment, ability and prudence displayed by Captain Briggs throughout the late services, justify the most confident expectation of the success of your views under his management.

30. His Lordship has been pleased to confirm the salary of Rupees 2,000 per mensem assigned by you to Captain Briggs and the authority you gave him to charge his expenses to an amount not exceeding Rupees 1,500 per mensem. Captain Briggs will of course have ceased to draw his former salary from the date on which the present arrangement took effect. The salary of 800 Rupees per mensem assigned to the Assistant to Captain Briggs, is also sanctioned, and the Governor-General has been pleased to confirm the nomination of Captain Hodges to that duty.

31. The arrangements made by you for the provisional administration of the conquered territory between Khandesh and the Nevia, the formation of the separate jurisdictions of Poona and Ahmednagar, the selection of officers to introduce and administer our authority into those territories, and the spirit and tenor

of the instructions which you gave those officers for their guidance in the execution of the trust committed to them respectively, are all viewed by His Lordship with sentiments of unqualified approbation.

32. The wisdom and justice of taking for the basis of the new system of administration, the existing institutions of the country, except where they are inconsistent with reason and equity, and of avoiding any innovations not indispensable for the removal of gross corruptions and abuses, are incontestable, and the earnest desire shown for the conciliation of all classes of inhabitants, the preservation of their just rights and the security of their persons and property, the abolition of the farming system and all the intolerable grievances resulting from it, and the introduction of a moderate and equitable assessment, the abolition of odious and unjust taxes, and the establishment of the ready means of access to redress through the medium of institutions formed on models known to, and respected by the people, together with the vigorous administration of the police through the same channels, as were employed by the ancient Government, all these objects are provided for by your instructions to the provisional collectors, and are calculated to render the British Government equally popular, powerful and just.

33. I shall have the honour in a separate letter of acknowledging the receipt of your dispatches, transmitting the reports of Captain Pottinger and Captain Robertson, the Provisional Collectors of Ahmednagar and Poona, and of conveying His Lordship's sense of their meritorious execution of the duties of their respective stations and his sentiments on any part of the proceedings of those officers on which the communication of them may seem to be necessary.

34. The allowances and establishments authorized by you for the Provisional Collectors, viz., Rupees 2,000 per mensem with an addition of 500 Rupees when travelling, are entirely approved and sanctioned by the Governor-General.

35. Those gentlemen will continue to act in the capacity you have assigned to them until further orders, and will proceed without delay to make a settlement of the Revenue for the ensuing year, and to ascertain the real resources of the country, with a view to future and more permanent arrangements.

36. His Lordship deems it especially incumbent on him to notice with approbation the conduct of Mr. Coats, whose zeal led him to offer his services to you on the first establishment of our authority in the city of Poona and whose knowledge of the place and the confidence reposed in him by the people rendered his assistance of great value in the infancy of our administration.

37. His Lordship has particularly remarked, the attention paid by you to the suppression of plunderers in every part of our newly acquired possessions, and the protected territory of the Rajah of Satara. You justly attach the greatest importance to this object, and the ample means you have placed at the disposal of the local authorities, and the vigour and judgment with which they appear to have been applied, will His Lordship hopes, leave the effect of completely subduing that spirit, which has naturally been fostered and encouraged by the events of the last season. Your plans for the gradual conversion of the Military classes from their present habits to those of peaceful industry, for giving employment to them in the interval, and for sending back to their former occupations those who, not strictly belonging to the Military class, have been encouraged to embrace that mode of life by the measures pursued by the Peshwa before the war, and by the events that have followed, are eminently judicious, and will His Lordship doubts not, be attended with success in due time. In the mean while the conduct of this part of the population will demand your vigilant attention. You appear to have it in contemplation to require or encourage the Raja of Satara, as well as the great Jagirdars, to maintain, at least for a time, a stipulated quota of Horse as one means of effecting this object; and His Lordship entirely concurs in your opinion of the advantage of that measure.

38. His Lordship is happy to observe the reduction of Pritchutgarh in a manner highly creditable to Major Cunningham and the officers and troops under his command; and the partial success that has already attended the operations undertaken by Captain Pottinger against Dharmaji Prataprao, which will no doubt conduce to the attainment of the desirable object of suppressing systematic and organized plunder.

39. The settlement of the Konkan will have been undertaken by the Governor in Council of Bombay, under whose immediate orders it has been reduced. It will be expedient to annex the northern portion at least of that conquest to that Presidency and possibly this may be the most advantageous mode of disposing of the whole of the late Peshwa's territories below the Ghats. You will be pleased to take this question into your consideration, and communicate your sentiments to the Governor in Council of Bombay who will be authorized to establish the authority of that Government in the Konkan to the extent you may recommend. The rest will remain under your management. Should you be of opinion, that the whole of the Konkan should be placed under the authority of the Government of Bombay, then you are requested to correspond with the Governor in Council relative to the most expedient line of boundary to be established between that district and the territories which will remain under your management and those of the Rajah of Satara, in any points in which the Ghats may not form a proper and natural boundary. With the eventual exception of the Konkan, it is the intention of

the Governor General that the whole of the territory acquired from the Peshwa, together with the cessions obtained from Holkar in Khandesh, should for the present be retained under your exclusive management. Probably this will continue to be the arrangement, until the final orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors can be received on the whole question. Indeed, as His Lordship now contemplates the subject, he will be inclined to recommend, that this system should continue for at least two or three years, but it is unnecessary to anticipate, in this place, all the considerations which suggest themselves to His Lordship's mind on this important question.

40. The territories to the South of the Kistna, have been under the entire management of Brigadier General Munro, and though His Lordship has not received any account of the details of that officer's operations for the settlement of the Civil administration of the districts occupied by him, His Lordship's entire confidence in the talents, experience and discretion of Brigadier General Munro leave him no room for doubt or apprehension on the subject. Should Brigadier General Munro be compelled to withdraw from the charge, you will probably deem it advisable to exercise more direct control over the administration of those provinces, and will especially take the management of the Southern Jagirdars into your own hands, aided to such extent, as you may find convenient and expedient, by Political Agent at Satara.

41. The Governor General has given his particular attention to your correspondence with Brigadier General Munro relative to the Southern Jagirdars, and entirely approve the principles on which you recommended that our policy towards them should be regulated. The justice of your views and expectations have abundantly verified by the early relinquishment of the cause of Baji Rao by the whole body of the Southern Jagirdars, with the exception of Appa Desai and Rastiah and the relations of some of the others of inferior note, who appear to have been detained by compulsion. The active services of those Chiefs against the Peshwa, was not to be expected, and their declaration in our favour and remaining quiet, was justly regarded by you as constituting such a claim to the benefit of your declaration as to make it highly expedient to admit it, subject only to the right to require their assent to such modifications as we might desire not at variance with the principles of the articles of Pandharpur.

42. His Lordship concludes that Brigadier General Munro will have proceeded to settle with the Jagirdars who come within the above description on this principle. Until the details of that officer's proceedings shall be known to the Governor General, it would be premature to state any particular observations in addition to the sanction now given to the general principle of the arrangement. The following remarks, however, will serve to show the general colour of His Lordship's views with regard to these chiefs.

43. The knowledge possessed by you, and Brigadier General Munro, of the interests and dispositions of the Jagirdars with relation to the Government and to each other, and the manner in which their relations with us as well as among themselves can best be simplified and improved for the benefit of all parties, will have enabled you to introduce the modifications that may be most conducive to those objects. The articles of Pandharpur and the Tynaut Zabitas to which the former have reference, seem sufficiently to define the relations between the Government and the Jagirdars and it is not the intention, or the wish, of the Governor General to extend over them any authority not countenanced by those engagements, while they shall continue faithful and obedient. Above all, his Lordship has no design of introducing into the territories of the Jagirdars our system of administration in any of its branches. His Lordship conceives the British Government to be entitled, however, to require the establishment by the Jagirdars themselves of such an internal course of management as by maintaining the peace of their own districts shall prevent them from becoming dangerous to the tranquillity of the neighbouring possessions of the Government. Some stipulations for preventing their lands from being converted into harbour for offenders endeavouring to escape the vigilance of our police will also be expedient, and may justly be demanded.

44. His Lordship thinks it essential that the quota of Horse which the Jagirdars are bound to maintain by the existing engagements should be reduced to a standard, which will enable them really to keep them up. His Lordship is aware, that this subject has received your attention. When the quotas are once fixed on this improved principle, the Jagirdars should be required to keep up the stipulated number with punctuality; some regulations with regard to Muster and to the quality of men and Horses will probably be necessary, but on all other points the Jagirdars will not be under any other restrictions than they were heretofore.

45. The case of Appa Desai, and of the other Chiefs who adhered to Baji Rao after the period indicated in the proclamations and letters circulated by you, must be separately considered. Appa Desai must, of course, forfeit Mohouly and Chichory, which are to be transferred to the Raja of Kolhapur, whose fidelity and general good conduct has given him a strong claim to our consideration. These districts must be relinquished by Appa Desai without equivalent, and indeed His Lordship apprehends, that he has justly subjected himself to the forfeiture of all his Saranjami lands. It is a question, of which His Lordship will be desirous to receive the opinion of you and Brigadier General Munro, how far this measure should be enforced, and you will have considered yourselves at liberty, under your general powers, to determine it on the spot. His Lordship thinks that, in no view of the case, ought Appa Desai to receive back any part of the land that were resumed by the Peshwa before the war, and that he should

also be deprived of the Chout assigned to him in the territories of the Nizam. You will consider yourself at liberty, however, to relax the strictness of this provision, if you deem it expedient on grounds of policy.

46. None of the Jagirdars appear to have merited the boon of an addition to their former saranjamy held out as the reward of early and unequivocal declaration in our favour and active support of our cause, and the Governor General sees no reason for diminishing the proper resources of the Government by such liberality to any of them. The Desai of Kittoor, whose conduct appears to have given satisfaction to Brigadier General Munro from the beginning, may be an exception, and if you and Brigadier General Munro should regard him in this light, His Lordship will be prepared to confirm any grant you may make to him.

47. The Governor General is not prepared to state anything regarding Rastia, and the other Chiefs who have retired, until he shall receive a further communication of your views. The singular ingratitude and inconsistency of Rastia's conduct entitle him to no consideration beyond what our motive of humanity may suggest.

48. The Vinchoorkar having adhered to Baji Rao to the last, however creditable such conduct may be to his fidelity towards his master, he can have no claim to the kindness of the British Government. You are aware that his former possessions in Hindustan have been already alienated, and that Oattcar has been represented by the Government of Bombay, as constituting so valuable an accession to that country to render it highly inexpedient to relinquish it. Anything that may be retained by the Vinchoorkar beyond his Enam lands, which it is your purpose to leave even to those who adhered to Baji Rao to the last, must be regarded as purely gratuitous. His Lordship is, indeed, not yet prepared to say, whether any such favour will be expediently extended to that Chief. He has determined to attend Baji Rao to Hindustan, and his conduct during the journey may perhaps in some degree affect the decision on his case. This is a point on which His Lordship wishes you to exercise your judgment with reference to the influence, our conduct towards this chief and others similarly situated may have, on the interests specially entrusted to your charge.

49. All the Jagirdars will be feudatories of the British Government, with the exception of two or three, whom it may be expedient to place in that relation to the Rajah of Satara either on account of their connection with that prince's family, the situation of their lands, or other considerations. It is an object to uphold his dignity by giving him this species of supremacy over a certain number of Chiefs; but His Lordship apprehends that a general transfer to him of the obligations of the Jagirdars

would be raising him to an influence and authority beyond what good policy would enjoin, and it is moreover to be borne in mind that the consent of the Jagirdars, generally, would be necessary to warrant such an arrangement with reference to their interest.

50. The Jagirdars whom it is proposed to attach to the Raja are the Pratinidhi, the Pant Suchiv Jam Rao Nimbalkar, and the Rajah of Aukulkot. The condition of the Rajah of Akalkot may possibly be affected by the interchanges for territory which it may be necessary to make with the Nizam for the improvement of the common frontier.

51. I now proceed to state to you the sentiments of the Governor General on the arrangements you have made relative to the new state to be founded for the Rajah of Satara, and His Lordship's instructions on such points connected with this subject as appear to require them.

52. His Lordship has perused with great satisfaction your instructions to Captain Grant, whose provisional appointment to conduct those arrangements and the affairs of the Raja is quite approved by His Lordship. Your supposition, that His Lordship would wish the extent and value of the territories to be assigned to the Rajah of Satara to be calculated to render that state the means of providing for a portion of the soldiery of the country, and likewise of maintaining some of the civil and religious orders whom it might be difficult to dispose of under our Government in addition to the objects specially stated in my dispatch of the 15th of December, was perfectly correct.

53. The limits proposed by you for the state of Satara are entirely consistent with the views of the Governor General who does not conceive, that the objects of its establishment could well be answered if it were placed on an inferior scale. His Lordship would propose to carry it to the full extent of the ancient territory of the Peshwa Eastward, subject to such cessions and interchanges of territories as it may be convenient to adjust with the Nizam. It will be necessary, His Lordship imagines, that the heads of the Ghats to the Westward should be possessed by the British Government. In other respects, the whole territory, formerly belonging to the Peshwa, between the Niera to the North of the Kistna and the Warna to the South of the Nizam's possessions on the East and the Ghats on the West, will belong to the Raja of Satara, subject to the reservation above stated regarding the Jagirdars whom it will not be expedient to make dependent on the Rajah, although some of their territories lie within the general limits above described. All resumed lands within these limits will be annexed to the territories of the state of Satara. The suggestions regarding the lands of the Pratinidhi and others contained in your instructions are entirely concurred in by the Governor General.

54. The course pointed out in your instructions to Captain Grant of taking possession, in the first instance, of the whole country in the name of the British Government, and the other measures directed to the assumption and maintenance of the supremacy of that Government, are entirely approved. This object must be kept in mind in all the arrangements connected with the establishment of this state, and the Rajah must be taught to understand the true nature of his relations with the British Government. The General tenor of your instructions to Captain Grant on this point appear to be extremely well calculated for the purpose. This object must, however, be carefully kept distinct from an habitual and systematic interference with the internal administration of the country, after it shall have begun to be conducted by the Rajah and his immediate ministers. It appears to the Governor General to be essential to the respectability of the Rajah's Government, to its efficiency as a subordinate ally of the British Government, and to the success of the whole arrangement, that while he is politically controlled by the British power, he should feel himself, in his internal Government and the exercise of his authority over his own subjects, free and independent.

55. The circumstances that may tend to facilitate or obstruct the completion of the present arrangement are correctly stated by you, and the measures enjoined in your instructions to Captain Grant for improving the one and counteracting the other, are in all respects judicious. The necessity for the general details of the administration being conducted by Captain Grant, in the present inexperience of the Rajah and his ministers, is obvious, and the rules you have prescribed for his guidance in the performance of this important duty are perfectly approved. The principles of Government on which they are founded should be carefully inculcated in the mind of the Rajah and his ministers, and should become then rule of action when the Raja shall assume the administration of his own affairs; and it will be a matter of great satisfaction of the Governor General, to witness the arrival of the period when this authority may safely be reposed in the Raja. With a view to facilitate it, and to secure as far as possible the success of the Raja's administration, it seems expedient, that Captain Grant should endeavour to employ in the details of the Government those persons who would naturally be the instruments of the Rajah, and who will thus acquire experience and habits of business, and a knowledge of those principles of Government by which the administration of their native Prince should be guided.

56. The line of conduct which you have directed Captain Grant to pursue towards the Rajah and the members of his family is perfectly proper and considerate, being visibly calculated to win his confidence and secure his attachment. Your opinion of the personal character and disposition of the Raja, as far as

it has yet developed itself is very encouraging, and His Lordship is happy to perceive from one of your later dispatches, No. 76, the Captain Grant was gradually getting the better of the defects observed by you in the Court of Satara.

57. Captain Grant's success in reducing Forts and in bringing the country generally into order, as reported in his dispatches to you, of which copies have been transmitted to the Governor General, and the general aspect of affairs in that quarter, have afforded the Governor General much satisfaction.

58. The restraints to be imposed on the Rajah's foreign correspondence are a necessary result of the relation in which he stands towards the British Government. They will, of course, not be enforced in a manner to wound his feelings and if the object and nature of them be skilfully rendered familiar to his mind, it is not probable, that they will be regarded as in any degree irksome.

59. It does not appear necessary to touch on any other points of your instructions to Captain Grant, which appear throughout to partake of the same correct and enlightened views of humanity and policy which have characterized your general administration.

60. When the boundaries are settled, and the extent of the Rajah's territories and that to remain in Jagir dependent on him is defined, it will be expedient to reduce the conditions of the grant, and the several provisions with which it is accompanied, to the form of a treaty, with a specification of the lands forming his possessions. It will be necessary also to settle the amount and description of the Rajah's military establishments, with a view both to the general efficiency of his Government, and to the object of providing for a position of the Marhatta Sirdars and soldiery whose habits will render them unfit for employment under our Government. These definitive engagements may, however, be expediently postponed till the practical success of the arrangement has been in some measure ascertained.

61. The salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem assigned by you to Captain Grant, with permission to charge his expenses to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, is sanctioned; as well as the authority to charge his office establishment separately. His Lordship also sanctions the allowance of rupees 500 per mensem assigned by you to Balaji Pant Nathoo exclusive of his pension.

62. I shall have the honour in a separate dispatch to communicate to you His Lordship's views and instructions relative to the most expedient exchanges of territory with His Highness the Nizam, for the purpose of improving the frontier of the possessions of the two states. The plan will include the cession proposed to be made to the Nizam from the territories acquired by the

British Government from the state of Nagpur, and the equivalent it may seem reasonable to require from the Nizam's Government in return for those cessions, and the relinquishment of the Peshwa's claims which have devolved on the British Government, after providing a suitable remuneration to His Highness for the zealous and liberal co-operation afforded by his Government during the late operations. Corresponding instructions will be issued at the same time to the Residents at Hyderabad and Nagpur.

63. The Governor General directs me to signify to you his perfect probation of your reception of Chemnajee Appa, after his separation from his brother's interests, of your prompt and humane attention to his distresses and the means you took to relieve them.

64. His Lordship perceives by your correspondence with the Government of Bombay, enclosed in your letter to me of the 12th of June, the only dispatch on the subject that has yet been received, that Basseen has been fixed on for the residence of Chimnajee, and that you do not consider his vicinity to the scene of his brother's late power to be likely to produce any inconvenience. You will have inferred, since the conclusion of the arrangement under which Baji Rao will probably reside at Benares, that the removal of Chimnajee to that city might have been objectionable on that special ground. His Lordship is satisfied, that your assent would not have been given to any arrangement, for Chimnajee likely to create embarrassment, and His Lordship is disposed to believe, that the quiet character, and moderate talents and influence of Chimnajee, will preclude any such consequence from his residence at Basseen. You will, of course, observe his conduct with vigilance, and be prepared on the first appearance of any suspicions proceeding on his part to interfere effectively for the prevention of his designs. You will, of course, have reported the nature and amount of provisions you propose to assign to him. No letter on this subject, however, has yet reached headquarters.

65. The arrangements you may propose to make in favour of any of the late Peshwa's ministers, as well as the mode and extent of reward to be conferred on persons who have adhered to us through the late contest, will also, doubtless form the subject of an early report, so that Government may know the amount of deduction on this head from the resources of the newly acquired territory.

66. The attention shown by you to the wife of Baji Rao and your anxiety to contribute to her comfort, were highly approved by the Governor General, as was the humane and liberal treatment she experienced from Lieutenant Colonel Prother on the surrender of Raigadh.

67. The foregoing paragraphs comprehend all the observations which have appeared to the Governor General to be required on the material points detailed in your dispatches and to convey to you a sufficient exposition of His Lordship's views and sentiments relative to the measures actually in progress, or remaining to be executed in order to complete the settlement of the late Peshwa's country. I shall have the honour to address you, separately on several subsidiary and minor questions on which communications have been received from you.

68. The character of the war and the natural consequences of so complete a revolution in the Government, must naturally preclude the expectation of any material accession of Revenue from these territories during the current season. Considerable remission, indeed, would seem to be essential both for the relief of the people and to avoid at the outset of our Government the odium of pressing them too hard. It is the hope of His Lordship, however, that the value of these acquisitions will soon begin to be felt and the measures taken by the collectors under your orders, are calculated to effect the realization of the revenue in a manner creditable to our name, and little burthensome to the country. It will be satisfactory to His Lordship to receive at an early period as may be practicable an account of the collections and expenditure of the present season, and you are requested to forward to the Accountant-General at Fort William, monthly statements in abstract of the collections, disbursements, and balance of the preceding month. You will be pleased also to correspond with the Accountant-General respecting the appropriation of the surplus revenue, after payment of the current charges.

69. The military provisions that will be requisite for the service of those provinces is another point on which His Lordship is desirous of receiving an early report from you, after consulting with Brigadier General Smith. The arrangement and dispositions actually in force must probably continue for the present, but after some months of peace, and when the remains of insurrection shall be subdued, and the province of Khandesh tranquilized and settled, it will be necessary to consider the question, with reference to that supposed state of circumstances. It will also be necessary to consider and determine what garrisons are to be permanently formed of regular troops, and to place the Forts in a proper state of security. In all these arrangements the utmost attention will be paid by you to economy, as far as that object may be consistent with our real strength and safety.

70. As the auxiliary force must still be maintained for a time both with a view to the object, adverted to in a preceding paragraph, of finding employment for a portion of the Native Soldiery, and as furnishing a description of troops very useful for the service on which they are likely to be required at the commencement of the new Government, His Lordship is disposed to

hope, that some early reduction of the regular troops now in the province, under your charge may be practicable, even though a permanent allotment of the force to be stationed in them may still be postponed. Your attention will be directed to this object at your earliest leisure from more pressing duties.

71. The Governor General having taken into consideration the nature and extent of the duties assigned to you under the instructions of the 15th of December, and those contained in this dispatch, far exceeding in variety, difficulty, and responsibility those of a Resident, or indeed almost any other class of functionary in India, it has appeared to His Lordship no more than equitable to place your allowance on a corresponding footing. His Lordship has accordingly been pleased to determine, that from the 15th of December, the date of your appointment to be sole Commissioner, you shall draw a personal salary of rupees fifty thousand per annum with authority to charge your expenses to the public.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

On the Ganges near Mongheer :

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

The 14th July 1818.

Secy. to the Governor General.

Letter No. 9.—The letter has an enclosure which conveys the approbation of Government of the conduct of Lieutenant Low in escorting Baji Rao to northern India. He is instructed to take him to Allahabad for residence.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 19th September 1818.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to Lieutenant Low.

TO—LIEUTENANT LOW.

SIR,

The Governor General in Council has received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, a copy of his instructions to you, for your guidance in the execution of the important trust confided to you of conducting Bajee Rao to Hindustan.

2. The Governor General in Council has received a very favourable impression of your temper, talents, and qualifications, from an observation of the highly satisfactory manner in which you have discharged your public duty since you have acted in the capacity of assistant to Sir John Malcolm, and His Lordship in Council entirely approves of that officer's selection of you for the present service, both for the reasons stated on account of the degree in which you have acquired the confidence of Baji Rao and his principal adherents, and a knowledge of the peculiarities of his character and his ordinary principles of action. The tenor of Sir John Malcolm's instructions to you is also approved, as well as the nomination of Lieutenant Low to act as your Assistant with a salary of rupees 300 per mensem which is confirmed.

3. Adverting to the nature and extent of the duties assigned to you, their peculiar delicacy and importance, and the unremitting vigilance, their due execution will require, the Governor General in Council deems it proper that you should receive a personal salary of rupees 1,000 per mensem (including your salary as First Assistant to the Resident with Holkar) and that you should be permitted to charge to the public your actual expenses under the ordinary rules.

4. The Governor General in Council has perused your letter of the 24th of August, enclosing a copy of the letter addressed by you to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, the tenor of which is entirely approved.

5. The only point connected with Baji Rao's condition, on which immediate instructions are required, is the place of his future residence. The numerous objections existing to his being established at Benares renders it a matter of much satisfaction to the Governor General in Council that Baji Rao has relinquished the wish of residing there. It is to be regretted, however, that his choice should now be fixed on Muttra, to which objections of a different nature though not less powerful, present themselves and it is much to be desired that he should be dissuaded from fixing his abode there.

6. Besides the places mentioned in the 48th paragraph of my dispatch to Sir John Malcolm of the 8th of July, Allahabad has occurred to the Governor General in Council as one very free from objection, and likely, on the other hand, to be acceptable to Baji Rao, from the supposed sanctity of the spot. His Lordship in Council will, therefore, very much approve your endeavour to give this direction to his wishes.

7. There will, His Lordship in Council conceives, be no difficulty in providing good accommodation for him there, either in the town or in some of the houses constructed for the residence of English Gentlemen, which with some additions may be rendered perfectly commodious.

8. It will, of course, be your care to remove from his mind, if it should be entertained, any impression of its being proposed to lodge him in the fort, to which unquestionably he will have a decided repugnance.

9. You will be pleased to continue to correspond directly with me on all points connected with your present duties and to report from time to time your progress and proceedings.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William :
The 19th September 1818.

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,
Chief Secy. to Government.

Letter No. 10.—This letter has three important enclosures. The first one is very important inasmuch as it conveys to Elphinstone the views and instructions of the Governor-General in Council pertaining to the settlement of the affairs of the Peshwa's territories recently acquired. All aspects of the question, political, administrative and military have been discussed. The main objectives of the British Government have been set forth. The modes of dealing with the refractory and loyal jagirdars, with the Holkar, Gaikwar, and the Raja of Satara, and with the hill tribes have been reviewed. Revenue collection, dispensation of justice, religious foundations and starting of colleges, have also been discussed.

The second enclosure conveys the directions of the Governor-General to the Governor of Bombay for the immediate annexation of the whole of Konkan to the Presidency of Bombay and his determination "to liberate the Gaikwar from the annual payment due to the Peshwa's government according to the treaty of Poona and now become due to the British Government by virtue of its accession to the sovereignty of the Peshwa."

The third enclosure intimates the views of the Governor-General regarding certain territorial adjustments between the Nizam and the British. The Nizam was to be offered territories belonging to the Peshwa, the Holkar and the Bhonsla worth 14 lacs and required to cede the territories to the eastward of the Wardha, between the Toongbhadra and the Krishna, and between Seena and the Bhima. The Nizam further will not be required to pay the Chouth he paid to the Peshwa, which the British Government could claim from him by virtue of their accession to Peshwa's authority. These concessions to the Nizam, it is pointed out, are disproportionate to the services rendered by him in the late war but they have been inspired by a sense of liberality.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 26th September 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copies of letters addressed on this date to Mr. Elphinstone, to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Chief Secretary at Bombay.

2. You will perceive from my letter to Mr. Russell, that it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to require from the Nizam the cession of the possessions and rights of His Highness East of the Wardha, with a view to their transfer to the Rajah of Nagpur, and you are requested to correspond with Mr. Russell on the subject, as well as regarding the cession to the Nizam of the territories to the West of that river obtained from the state of Nagpur. It is of course intended to exclude from the latter arrangement such of the personal possessions of the Raja or his relations and principal ministers as it is usual to permit personages of that description to retain in similar cases of alienation of territory. You will probably have furnished Mr. Russell with statements of such lands, but in all cases of the kind it will be necessary to apply to Government and obtain the sanction of His Lordship in Council to the reservation.

TO—THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 78, dated the 18th of June, containing a general view of the measures adopted and proposed by you for the settlement of the Peshwa's late territory and stating such facts and observations relative to that subject as are calculated to assist the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, in deciding on the important questions which that dispatch presents for deliberation.

2. You will since have received my dispatch to your address of the 14th of July containing the instructions of the Governor-General in Council, on the most material points connected with the settlement of the country acquired from the Peshwa formed on the information derived from your previous reports, and from an attentive consideration of the facts and circumstances which had come to His Lordship's knowledge during the course of the war. His Lordship in Council perceives with satisfaction that those instructions correspond in principle, and with few exceptions, in detail with the views entertained by you and unfolded in the dispatch now referred to. The coincidence of opinion on the general

question, and the ample discretion with which you were vested by the Governor-General, will have enabled you to proceed without interruption or embarrassment to carry into effect the measures best suited to the attainment of the objects in view, even in those cases in which the exact mode of proceeding pointed out in the instructions, did not entirely accord with that proposed by you under a nearer view of circumstances and a more accurate knowledge of details.

3. In communicating to you by the direction of His Lordship in Council the further remarks suggested by the perusal of your dispatch now acknowledged, the occasion be taken of adverting to the few and comparatively unimportant points in which a difference of sentiment has occurred, and of stating to you the matured opinion of the Governor-General in Council on each.

4. The general view taken by you of the different divisions of the country which the result of the war with Baji Rao has placed at our disposal, the distinctive character, habits and feelings of the inhabitants of each, and the influence of those circumstances on their future conduct and consequently on the stability and ease of our rules is interesting and important, and furnishes information which cannot fail to be useful in regulating our administration of those countries and our treatment of the allies, and dependents of the Government by whom a considerable portion of it will continue to be held. The completion of the conquest of lands since the date of your letter, and the consequent extinction of the remains of Baji Rao's authority throughout his late territories, the capture of Trimbakjee Dainglia and Dharmajee Pratap Rao and the suppression of the insurrection headed by the pretender Chatter Singh have improved the general condition of our affairs and contributed to the consolidation of our power and must necessarily have facilitated the introduction of those arrangements in which you are now engaged.

5. The statement given by you of the revenue of the territories of the late Peshwa remaining in the hands of the British Government after meeting all the demands on us arising from the circumstances under which they were acquired is satisfactory, and appears to have been framed by you on such cautious and moderate principles as to afford just grounds for the belief, that no disappointment will be experienced through any unexpected defalcation. The necessity of considerable remission during the current year has been already recognized, but any immediate sacrifices of this nature cannot justly be regarded as an ultimate loss to the state, since the good effect of this early indulgence will not fail to be seen in an extended cultivation in succeeding years, and a permanent improvement in the growing resources of the country.

6. According to your statements the total clear revenue which we shall derive from the acquisition of the territory, supposing the expenses of the Civil Administration not to exceed those of Bajee

Rao, and the Military charge to be met by the cession of Bassein and Poona, which may reasonably be expected, is calculated at Rupees 31,00,000 per annum for the first and it is further hoped that by a considerable reduction of the charge of the auxiliary force, such an addition will be made to our clear revenue from the source as will make the whole not less than 50,00,000 from the close of the ensuing year.

7. In framing this calculation, you have provided for all the demands on the British Government arising out of its accession to the power and dominion of the Peshwa, and the consequent necessity of providing in a suitable manner for many contingencies referable to the particular circumstances of the case.

8. I shall proceed to advert to each of these in the order in which they stand in your dispatch.

9. The Governor-General has already signified to you his entire assent to the force of those considerations which induced you to extend the original objects of the establishment of the Rajah of Sattara in an independent sovereignty and the consequent enlargement of the territory to be conferred on that prince. The limits of the territory to be thus appropriated as described in your instructions to Captain Grant of the 8th April, and in the dispatch now acknowledged, are perfectly approved. The testimony now borne by you to the good conduct of the Rajah since the formation of his connection with the British Government naturally confirms this view of the question and will induce His Lordship in Council to approve of the extension of his territory to the widest limits you have proposed and to place under his authority those of the Jagirdars whose possessions fall within those general limits with the exception of the Patwardhans. The particular case of Sholapur will perhaps require to be separately considered, and must depend on a good measure on the interchanges of territory to be effected with the Nizam, to which reference will be made in a subsequent part of this dispatch. It will be proper to make some provision for the security of these Jagirdars, and your attention is very properly directed to that object. In concluding the final arrangements with the Rajah to which these remarks and the 52nd and following paragraphs of my dispatch of the 14th of July refer, you will keep this matter in view.

10. You will exercise your discretion with regard to the period when it will be proper to conclude a formal treaty with the Rajah.

11. The entire separation of the Rajah from the former dependents of his nominal state is fundamental and indispensable principle of the present arrangement. His new Jagirdars ought however, to be more to look to him as their immediate superior, and their contingents should form a portion of the Horse which the Raja is to be bound to bring forward for the service of the British Government.

12. It is provided that the Rajah's administration is to be conducted for the present under the superintendence of the British Agent; but it is expedient, that the name and authority of the Rajah should be employed in all formal public acts, both to accustom his future subjects to the exercise of his authority, and to give his proper weight and dignity in their eyes and as the best means of giving an undisputed legal sanction to those acts.

13. The whole tenor of your sentiments and proceedings and those of Brigadier General Munro relative to the Southern Jagirdars has received the approbation of the Governor General in Council. In the expectation, however, of receiving a detailed report from you or from Brigadier General Munro of the arrangements made or in progress with those chiefs, His Lordship in Council refrains at the present time from offering any particular remarks on this important branch of the general settlement.

14. In my dispatch of the 14th of July, I stated the Governor General's opinion, that Appa Desai had forfeited all claims to indemnification for Chickorey and Manouly besides incurring further penalties. You have in your dispatch now replied to take a more favourable view of Appa Desai's claim to consideration, and the Governor General in Council will be fully prepared notwithstanding the opinion above expressed to consent to any arrangement in his favour which you or Brigadier General Munro may have led him to expect or which you may think it proper to concede on grounds of expediency. His Lordship considers it to be equitable, that any compensation to be made to Appa Desai for his claims on the Nizam's territories which under the sanction now given may be admitted should be borne by the Government of Hyderabad.

15. In the former instructions also, it was observed that the amount of the contingent of each Jagirdar should be reduced to the scale which he might reasonably be expected to maintain. It is inferred from a passage in your dispatch however, that a tacit acquiescence in their furnishing only a fourth part of the stipulated quota is preferred by you to any change in the terms of the Iynaat Zabila. The Governor General in Council has of course no objection to this arrangement, if you see any particular reason for giving it the preference over a reduced quota fixed by regular engagement.

16. The opinions expressed by you relative to the advantage of resuming the Jagirs of the second class of Jagirdars, who hold lands for the payment of troops, and who did not quit the cause of Baji Rao on the first summon, accord with those of the Governor General in Council, and you will act on this principle, except when particular circumstances may render it expedient to make an exception. The proposal for allowing this class of persons and the other holders of lands for their personal expenses to

retain the enjoyment of the last mentioned grants, is founded on principles of wise and liberal policy, and has the perfect concurrence and sanction of the Governor General in Council subject to such special arrangements and provisions as you may judge necessary in apportioning the grants, with a view to make distinctions according to individual desert, and to leave at the same time some fund to provide for persons similarly entitled to considerations but who did not derive their support from grants of land.

17. Your propositions regarding the maintenance of the religious institutions of the country are entirely approved and adopted by the Governor General in Council. Those which have been confirmed by the proclamation of Satara or other public declaration must of course be supported on present footing, but His Lordship in Council fully concurs with you in the propriety both on grounds of economy and morality of substituting for the indiscriminate charities or rather alms-giving of Bajee Rao some useful and permanent institution for the benefit of the community. Your suggestions for the foundation of a Hindoo College at each of the sacred towns of Nasik and Wai. is approved by the Governor General in Council who requests you to submit further details of the plan you would propose and the extent of the endowment.

18. The employment of the Military classes is a subject of the first importance, and has naturally and properly occupied much of your attention as well as that of the Governor General in Council. The views and plans you have formed on this subject are regarded as extremely correct, and you will consider yourself at liberty to prosecute them in the manner you propose.

19. The establishment of the state of Sattara and the obligation to be imposed on the great Jagirdars to maintain a certain number of Horse will occupy a portion of this class. The measures in progress for reducing gradually the auxiliary Horse will perhaps create vacancies in that Corps sufficient to enable you during the ensuing season to furnish employment for a further number, which will of course have the effect of keeping a still greater proportion at their homes, in expectation of similar service. By these expedients for a time it may reasonably be hoped that the Horse-men thrown out of employment by the dissolution of the late Government and the other events of the war, will be kept from disturbing the county while the progress of our authority and the gradual operation of time and nature will reduce the number of this class of military adventurers to such a scale as to render them of little consequence. The expense to be incurred in these measures, ought not to exceed the sum allotted to the auxiliary Horse, and it is very satisfactory to His Lordship in Council to observe the confidence with which you anticipate the early reduction of that charge to half its actual amount.

20. The Infantry of the late Government will as you remark find employment as Subundee or Revenue peons and they are not calculated to be so troublesome in the present state of India as the Horse. The Arabs are an exception, and as they are totally unfit for our service, and of turbulent and licentious habits, there seems no resource but acting against them with vigor wherever they collect until they are broken and disarmed or compelled to quit the country.

21. You are authorised to assign suitable but moderate pensions to such of the officers of the late Peshwa's service as are not provided for by having their personal Jagirs left to them.

22. The arrangement you propose regarding the civil officers of the late Government, and some of the old Ministers of the Poona state reduced to poverty by the persecution of Baji Rao, are entirely approved by the Governor General in Council. You excluding from these arrangements those individuals who remained with Baji Rao to the last, is also approved.

23. The pensions to Baji Rao and Chimaji Appa will of course be a charge on the revenue of the conquered country and the Governor General in Council sanctions the eventual appropriation of the further sum of two Lakhs for unexpected claims not provided for in your other calculations, including a provision for the family of Ganga Dhar Shashtri which it is equally just, liberal and politic for the British Government to grant.

24. Adverting to the nature and origin of the claims of the Peshwa's Government on the Gaikwar as settled by the terms of the treaty of Poona to the degree in which the Gaikwar's interests have been involved with our own in the transactions that led to the late revolution, as well as to the fidelity and zeal with which the Government of Baroda has performed the duty of an ally during the late war, the Governor General in Council considers it to be expedient and equitable to relieve the Gaikwar from the payment of the annual tribute of five lacks of Rupees per annum. Instructions of which a copy will accompany this dispatch will be transmitted to the Government of Bombay on the subject. Considering the benefit which the Government of Baroda will have thus acquired in the course of the late transactions, it will not be unequitable to render the completion of this grant a means of inducing the Gaikwar to give his assent to any of the remaining objects we have in view at that Court.

25. The settlement to be made with the Nizam is more complicated as they involve all the claims of the Peshwa's Government on the state of Hyderabad, besides various questions of exchange of territory and mutual concessions. The scale of His Highness's exertions in the prosecution of the war entitle him to the greatest consideration. As the negotiation for the adjustment of these claims and the pecuniary and territorial arrangements

arising out of them must be carried on at Hyderabad, I have been desired on this account, as well as to avoid the unnecessary extension of this dispatch to transmit His Lordship's instructions on these subjects to Mr. Russell. A copy of the instructions to Mr. Russell will accompany this dispatch and you will be pleased to correspond with him on all points connected with these arrangements.

26. The result of your calculations of the clear revenue that will remain to the British Government from the conquered territory has already been adverted to. His Lordship in Council observes that you have not included in your statements the amount of the revenue of Holkar's share of Khandesh, although inconsiderable at present it may be expected to increase with the general improvement of the country.

27. On considering the mode pointed out by you for augmenting our immediate revenue, it has appeared to the Governor General in Council on the whole, to be better not to depart from the arrangements already contemplated for the sake of that object, since it must be acquired by some corresponding sacrifice of another kind.

28. The annexation to our territory of the lands of Rastia and of Gokhla between the Neera and the Krishna, though it would increase our direct revenue would proportionally circumscribe that of the Rajah of Satara whom it is a great object to maintain in dignity and ease. These lands would moreover be separated from our other territories, and intermixed with the possessions of the Raja or those of his Jagirdars or of ours, and though this is a minor objection and would not operate against the adoption of the plan were it otherwise expedient, it adds force to other objections.

29. The tranquillity of the country and the future success of our administration is so much involved in the grant of liberal provisions to the civil and military officers of the late Government that the Governor General in Council would feel very much averse to sanction any reduction of the amount appropriate to that purpose. Many of these are for life, and will ultimately increase the revenue of Government, and they will indirectly have the same effect by their influence in the general prosperity and productiveness of our possessions. The Governor General in Council does not by any means contemplate a general resumption of the Jagirs especially those held by military officers. Every fair occasion however should be taken to resume or curtail Jagirs falling in by the death of the holder.

30. The reasons already assigned for relieving the Gaikwar from the tribute fixed by the treaty of Poona, appear to the Governor General in Council to be conclusive in favour of that arrangement.

31. The extent of concession in favour of the Nizam will be discussed in its proper place.

32. On the whole then, it is the opinion of the Governor General in Council that our real and permanent interest, will be better consulted by confining our immediate possessions and revenues within the limits assigned by you, trusting to the reduction of charge and the increase of rent for the future improvement of our resources in this quarter.

33. Both of these sources of increase may be expected to be considerable, when the services of the auxiliary force can be dispensed with, and the progressive establishment of our authority and the tranquilization of the country shall have extended cultivation and commerce and have given competence and security to the mass of the people.

34. I have already had the honour to convey to you the expression of the Governor General's full approbation of the principles on which you have proposed to establish the administration of the provinces, which are to remain in our immediate possession.

35. The tenor of my letter of the 14th of July will have prepared you for the assent of the Governor General in Council to the annexation of the whole of the Konkan to the Presidency at Bombay, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, will have acted on the conditional authority conveyed to him in my letter of the same date to Mr. Warden. The right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will doubtless adopt all proper and necessary precautions for conciliating the inhabitants by an attention to their prejudices and institutions, and by providing a suitable maintenance for those who have lost their employment by the revolution.

36. The annexation to either of the established presidencies of the remaining territory does not require to be particularly attended to at present since you are aware of the resolution of the Government, that all the territory above the Ghats, including both Khandesh and the provinces south of the Kistna, shall remain for a term under a separate provisional administration to be conducted by you under the immediate authority of the Supreme Government. The means of rendering this system efficient by affording you the aid of qualified and experienced public officers in the several departments, will occupy the particular attention of the Governor General in Council after receiving a statement of your sentiments and wishes in this respect and an intimation of the branches in which more extensive assistance than is immediately at your command is required.

37. You will have seen from my dispatch of the 14th of July the decided repugnance of the Governor-General to the introduction of any comprehensive body of Regulations into the new provinces, and His Lordship's unqualified preference of a system founded on the existing institutions of the country, purified as far as may be

practicable from all gross abuse. Such system besides its immediate and obvious merits will be open to gradual and temperate reform founded on a mature and distinct consideration of each individual measure suggested by progressive experience, and our increasing knowledge of the genius and character of the people and of the structure of society as influenced by the civil and religious institutions of the state.

38. This system of administration besides the advantages just stated, will possess that of requiring a less expensive establishment of civil officers of large emolument, than a more perfect and artificial scheme of Government. The principal officers must however proportionally enjoy a larger authority and must be placed at footing which will set them above all temptation to abuse the confidence that under such a state of things must be reposed in the public agents of Government.

39. The provisional administration adopted by you and already approved, appears to be calculated for the attainment of these beneficial purposes. Further experience will naturally suggest improvements. In the mean while the Collectors will exercise the general powers of judicial, police and revenue officers in their respective districts subject to the general rules framed by you on the principles above stated.

40. You have already been apprized of the importance attached by the Governor-General in Council to the collection of all useful information in the Revenue Department. It is not less requisite in cases of judicial investigation of any importance, whether conducted by Panchayats or under the more immediate superintendence of the Collectors in their judicial capacity.

41. The powers confided to you by the Governor-General were distinctly intended to vest you with the highest criminal jurisdiction within the territory subject to your authority, and it is gratifying to His Lordship in Council to observe the moderation and discretion with which this important trust has been exercised and the case shown both in the investigation of charges by the Magistrate and in your subsequent revision to arrive at the truth.

42. The precaution of receiving the deliberate opinion of a Hindoo Lawyer in all cases of magnitude, and of adhering more especially on the side of mercy as strictly as is practicable consistently with our notions of criminal justice to the sanctions of the Hindu Law is perfectly approved. The reservation for your own confirmation of all capital sentences was a proper and necessary precaution, and the Governor-General in Council has seen every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which this branch of your executive functions has been performed in the cases which have come under this observation.

43. You have also wisely founded the administration of Civil justice on the existing institutions, and usages of the people. Such a system, while it not only secures in the most satisfactory manner

of which present circumstances admit, the ends of essential equity will form the best possible basis for such future ameliorations as the superior integrity and intelligence of the British Agents may enable them to introduce.

44. The degree of authority proposed to be left to the Mamlatdars under the orders of the Collector, and the smaller Jagirdars within their lands under the same supervision guarded by the regulations established by you, appears to be proper and calculated to combine the attainment of speedy justice with sufficient security against abuse. The greater Jagirdars who will still retain their personal Jagirs such as the Vinchoorkar and Poorundree and others of this class, must be allowed a larger scope of authority and not be interfered with, except in cases of great injustice. The tenure by which they hold their lands entitles them to exercise this authority while it is not abused.

45. The Southern Jagirdars must of course also retain the powers they at present possess. This privilege is distinctly recognised in my letter of the 14th of July and could not be invaded without a violation of their established and hereditary rights.

46. In the 40th paragraph of my letter of the 14th of July I stated the opinion of the Governor-General, that after the departure of Brigadier General Munro, you will find it expedient to take the management of the Southern Jagirdars into your own hands with such aid as you might think it proper to require from the Agent at Satara. The reasons assigned by you however, for avoiding any arrangement that may encourage the Jagirdars to look to Satara as the seat of authority or to keep their Vakeels there are considered by the Governor-General in Council to be just and conclusive, and His Lordship in Council will approve of your delegating such part of this duty as well as of the communications with the Rajah of Kolhapur as cannot conveniently be performed by yourself, to the Collector in the Southern districts. This officer may be permanently constituted the agent of Government for this purpose when the ultimate connection of the Southern districts to the Presidency of Fort St. George shall take place, a measure which you are aware is considered premature at the present moment.

47. The Governor-General in Council concurs in your opinion of the importance of maintaining a political agent in Khandesh until the country is more settled, and the numerous plunderers expelled or weaned from their predatory habits, and His Lordship has confirmed your nomination of Captain John Briggs to this responsible office. The settlement and collection of the Revenue and the Superintendence of the administration of justice in that Province (including the districts ceded by Holkar) will form a part of the duties of the Agent. The evil of the intermixture of authorities in that province is strongly felt by the Governor-General in Council, who has under his consideration the means of consolidating the respective possessions of the British and Marahatta Governments in

that province by interchange of territory. As this plan is connected with other arrangements affecting the interests and claims of Sindhia and Holkar in other quarters, it must remain suspended for the present. In the mean while every effort must be made to restrain the officers of those Governments from impeding our plans. Representations will be addressed to both Durbars on the subject, and no hesitation is to be made in chastising at once any aggression on the part of their officers or subjects in cases requiring the prompt application of remedy. Notice should immediately be given on such occasions to the Residents at the Courts of Sindhia and Holkar, respectively that the circumstances may be fully explained and the misrepresentations of the other party anticipated.

48. The Governor-General in Council is disposed to concur in your view of the inexpediency of leaving to Holkar the possession of any portion of territory or rights in Khandesh and to restrict the indulgence rigidly to a few Enam villages, to which he is understood to attach much value as being the ancient hereditary possessions of his family. A limited grant of this nature under due restrictions will perhaps not be attended with the inconvenience apprehended from a more enlarged one necessarily involving the possession of extensive powers.

49. It is also His Lordship's purpose to endeavour to obtain from Sindhia by exchange the lands he has continued to hold in Ahmednagar and other parts of the late Peshwa's territories by a loose and abusive construction, with the connivance of the Peshwa of the stipulations of the 8th article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjangaon.

50. An arrangement with our Jagirdars for a consolidation of their lands now inconveniently intermixed is very desirable, and your attention should be directed to this object in the approaching territorial grants or confirmations.

51. Your plan for reclaiming the Bheel and other Hill Chiefs from their predatory habits as sketched in the dispatch now replied to and more particularly explained in the instructions given by you to Captain Griggs and Captain Pottinger, appears to the Governor-General in Council to be judicious and likely to be attended with success. You will accordingly consider yourself authorized to proceed in it.

52. The Governor-General in Council has already signified his approbation of the military arrangements for the provinces under your authority concerted by you and Brigadier General Smith. His Lordship in Council has also called on the Government of Fort St. George for a reinforcement for the Southern Districts which it is hoped will enable you to complete the disposition you have in view. His Lordship in Council fully concurs in your sentiments regarding the importance of maintaining an efficient force in the provinces under your charge during the infancy of our rule, both

for the encouragement of the well affected and industrious and to curb the disloyal and turbulent, who must necessarily for a while be numerous.

53. These are the only remarks and instructions that have been suggested to the Governor-General in Council by the perusal of your dispatch now acknowledged, but they will when combined with the general instructions conveyed to you in my former dispatch of the 14th of July and in the usual replies to your separate references to His Lordship's authority, on special points put you sufficiently in possession of the views and principles of the Governor-General in Council to enable you to establish the foundations, and provide for the gradual consolidation of a system of administration calculated not more to secure the just rights and promote the interests of Government than to place the happiness and prosperity of the people on a firm and permanent basis.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William,

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

26th September 1818.

Chief Secretary to Government.

TO—FRANCIS WARDEN, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

Since the dispatch of my letter to your address of the 14th of July the Governor-General in Council has received a further report from Mr. Elphinstone relative to the settlement of the territories conquered from the late Peshwa in which he has recommended the immediate annexion of the whole of the Konkan to the Presidency of Bombay.

2. His Lordship in Council thence concludes that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will have acted on the conditional instructions conveyed in my letter of the 14th of July and have proceeded to introduce the authority of the Government of Bombay throughout that province.

3. The enclosed copy of the instructions this day addressed to Mr. Elphinstone combined with those of the 14th of July formerly communicated, will apprise the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of the sentiments of this Government with regard to the principles and objects to be kept in view in the establishment of our authority in the conquered country and the Governor in Council will, His Lordship doubts not, adopt any plans and arrangements to the views indicated in the instructions to Mr. Elphinstone.

4. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will be pleased to observe from the 23rd paragraph of the instructions to Mr. Elphinstone that the Governor-General in Council has determined to liberate the Gaikwar from the annual payment to the Peshwa's Government stipulated by the treaty of Poona and now become due to the British Government by virtue of its accession to the sovereignty of the Peshwa.

5. In communicating this resolution to the Gaikwar, the Resident at Baroda will of course represent it as a free concession on the part of the British Government arising out of the considerations stated in the letter to Mr. Elphinstone, and as a practical proof of the advantages resulting to that state from a zealous and faithful performance of the obligations of the alliance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William :

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

The 26th September 1818.

Chief Secretary to Government.

To—HENRY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT
HYDERABAD.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch addressed on this day to Mr. Elphinstone, and to communicate to you the observations and instructions of the Governor-General in Council on the subject adverted to in the 25th paragraph of that dispatch.

2. The just pretensions of the Nizam's Government to share in the advantages derived from the success of our arms in the late war grounded on the zeal and fidelity with which it performed its duties as an ally of the Hon'ble Company, are fully admitted, and it is now to be considered how those pretensions can be best realized with mutual convenience to the two states.

3. It is scarcely necessary to promise, that the part taken by the Nizam in the late Campaign is by no means such as to entitle him to be considered a principal in the war, cordial and zealous as was the interest manifested by his Government, and praise-worthy as was the conduct of those of his troops engaged in the operations of the campaign he can only be viewed as an auxiliary in an enterprise undertaken chiefly for the security of his dominions; a security so fortunately established by the effort as to be of itself a most adequate recompence for His Highness's exertions.

4. The further contest which unexpectedly burst upon us was of a nature demanding the employment of the British resources in a proportion so much beyond any comparison with those brought forward by the Nizam's, that the two powers cannot be considered as standing on similar ground in regard to the issue. His Highness therefore can set up no claim to any thing like an equal participation with the British Government in the advantages acquired. In apportioning to His Highness his share of those advantages every obligation of equity and good faith will be fulfilled by preserving a fair proportion between the extent of His Highness's exertions with the consequent expense, and the value of the acquisition he will receive on a general comparison of the two without any attempt at minute accuracy.

5. Viewing then the actual services performed by the troops of the Nizam and the general co-operation of his Government contrasted with the degree of his obligations and the positive benefit he will derive from the success of the war in the security it has given him from predatory inroads alone, it would not be too much to say that his services would be abundantly repaid by the acquisition of such portions of the territories of the Peshwa, the Rajah of Nagpur and Holkar as are situated within the general boundary of His Highness's dominions, as a permanent addition to his possessions.

6. The detached portions of the Peshwa's territory intermixed with those of the Nizam are stated by Mr. Elphinstone to yield in round numbers three Lakhs of Rupees per annum. Those of Holkar namely, Amber, Ellora, etc., are rated at about 5,00,000 per annum and the districts of Akool Argony, and others, lying under the Gawilgarh range of hills and ceded by the Rajah of Nagpur are understood to yield about 6,00,000 Lakhs of Rupees per annum after deducting all grants to individuals. If these statements are at all accurate, the Nizam would receive at once a permanent addition to his possessions of territory of the value of fourteen Lakhs of Rupees per annum. To this might be added the possessions of the Forts of Gawilgarh and Nernallah in the range of hills, if there be no political or military objection to their transfer to the Nizam, of the existence of which the Governor-General in Council is not at present aware. On this point however, it will be desirable to receive the opinion of the Resident at Nagpur, after he shall have consulted the military authorities with whom he is in communication.

7. Although perhaps by these cessions every just claim of the Nizam's would be fulfilled, the Governor-General in Council is prepared to manifest the liberality of the British Government by still further concessions in His Highness's favour which I shall now proceed to detail to you.

8. By the conquest of the Peshwa's territories and the subversion of his Dynasty, the British Government has succeeded to all the rights and claims of the state of which Bajee Rao was the head, and is at liberty to enforce or remit them according to its own views

of equity, policy and expediency. You are aware that claims to a very large amount on account of Chout and other dues were annually realized by the Peshwa's Government from the Nizam's Districts, and that still larger payments were claimed together with arrears of Chout which if established would have amounted to an enormous sum.

9. It is not necessary to recall to your recollection the measures taken by this Government with a view to the arbitration of the demands in question, or the circumstances which prevented the execution of that purpose. A reference to my letter to your address of the 17th of June 1814 will show, that under the view then taken of the subject by His Lordship in Council, on a consideration of all the circumstances before him there was a very slender probability of the Nizam's being able to repel the demands of the other party, and that the Governor-General in Council was prepared for such a result of the proposed investigation as would have made the Nizam a Debtor to the Peshwa to a large amount on account of arrears, besides establishing the right of the latter to an annual tribute from the former to an amount exceeding very considerably that which was actually paid. The Chout of Beder alone if established, as there seemed little reason to doubt would have been the case, was stated at Rupees 17,00,000 per annum with arrears since the demise of the late Nizam in 1803.

10. It is true that those claims were not considered as positively established, and that the Nizam was to have had the benefit of a strict investigation of them. Though such a process might have reduced the amount, there is the strongest ground for believing that it would still have been so considerable as to have left the Nizam no option but to seek through our mediation, a compromise involving either a considerable cession of territory or the payment of a grievously heavy sum of money to the Peshwa in lieu of the claims in question.

11. Were the Governor-General in Council disposed to avail himself of the full extent of the rights acquired by the British Government in succession to the late Peshwa, an investigation of the nature above proposed would be necessary. The course which the Governor-General in Council purposes to adopt will however supersede the necessity for such a procedure, and will enable His Lordship in Council to mark the extent of his liberality to the Nizam, while he secures every requisite benefit for the British Government which it is necessary to found on these extensive claims. Besides the wish to show favour to the Nizam on account of the good conduct of his Government during the war, His Highness is entitled to further consideration; since it is highly probable had the war terminated in leaving the Peshwa in possession of any part of his dominions, that he would have been required to relinquish, either the whole or a considerable part of his demands on the Nizam, especially the large accumulation of arrears of Chout.

12. On the whole it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to exonerate the Nizam in perpetuity from the payment of all Chout or other tribute, and of all Moharra and other dues heretofore claimable from his districts by the Government of Poona, and to remit all arrears on that account on the following conditions.

1st.—That the Nizam shall cede to the British Government with a view to their being transferred to the Rajah of Nagpur all His Highness's possessions or rights to the Eastward of the Wardha.

2nd.—That his Highness shall cede to the British Government in full sovereignty, his territorial possessions lying between the Seena and the Beema.

3rd.—That His Highness shall cede to the British Government the whole or such portion as may be hereafter determined of his possessions in the Dooab of the Kistna and Toombhadra.

4th.—That His Highness shall pay to the British Government a sum of sixteen Lakhs of Rupees in annual instalments of Rupees 4,00,000 till the whole be liquidated.

13. The cession under the first head is desirable in order to put an end to the inconveniences of joint possession and to render the Wardha distinctly the boundary between the possessions of the two states. The value of the lands and rights to be ceded does not it is believed amount to more than one Lakh of Rupees per annum.

14. The acquisition by the British Government of the Nizam's territories between the Seena and the Bhima is very desirable in order to render compact our possessions in that quarter and improve the frontier. Other small cessions or exchanges in the same quarter may be desirable with that view respecting which, you will be pleased to correspond with Mr. Elphinstone.

15. The extent of cession in the 5th article is reserved for future consideration, as it must depend mainly on the actual value of the possessions in question and the other contemplated cessions, regarding which the Governor-General in Council has no accurate information, that which is on the records of Government referring to former periods and being evidently over-rated. It is not the desire of the Governor-General in Council to require from the Nizam territorial cessions to an amount exceeding in actual clear revenue at the present moment of ten or twelve Lakhs of rupees per annum. It is understood that the territory in the Dooab comprehends considerable portions of land granted in Jagir, so that notwithstanding their extent the revenue derived directly to the state may not be considerable. Their possessions are important to us as rendering the Kistna the boundary between the territories of the two states. but if their value materially exceeds what is supposed, it will not be necessary to require a greater cession in that quarter than will be required to make up the whole amount of ceded territory, including that between the Seena and Bhima, to the sum above stated, supposing the latter alone not to equal that amount.

16. The Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that it will be more advantageous to the British interests generally to retain the territories of the Poona state on the Bhima, comprehending Sholapur, Wyraug, etc., which might otherwise be given in exchange for the Nizam's districts between the Bhima and the Seena, than to acquire territory in the Dooab. This is a point however on which you might correspond with Mr. Elphinstone and report the result of your joint consideration of the subject to Government.

17. The sum required by the fourth condition especially under the provision for its gradual liquidation may be considered as a very easy composition for the immense claims that might be substantiated against the Nizam, and the demands seems in all respects unobjectionable. Should any reasonable grounds of dissent be offered by the Nizam's Government or occur to your own mind, you will of course state them. You will otherwise consider the payment of the sum specified as one of the conditions of the proposed concessions in His Highness's favour.

18. You will perceive that the information regarding the value of the lands to be acquired by either party on which the foregoing instructions are founded, is avowedly defective. More accurate information may require a modification of the plan now proposed, and it will of course be open to consideration should your representations or those of Mr. Elphinstone suggest the expediency of a change. In the opposite event you will be prepared to carry these instructions into effect by opening a negotiation with the Nizam as soon as you shall have ascertained the several points on which further enquiry may be requisite by correspondence with Mr. Elphinstone or reference to other authorities. The proposed exchanges and cessions were finally settled must be of course reduced to the form of a treaty.

19. Supposing the present plan to be finally carried into effect wholly or with inconsiderable alteration, the result will be nearly as follows.

20. Mr. Elphinstone states the total amount payable to the Peshwa from the Nizam's Districts as exhibited in the Poona accounts at about Rupees 24,00,000 per annum of which about half reached the treasury the other half being absorbed by charges or embezzled by the officers. The territorial cessions above referred to being taken at fourteen Lakhs, the whole direct gain by the Nizam, amount to Twenty-six Lakhs of Rupees per annum supposing the same abuses to continue as are supposed to have existed as in the Peshwa's time, and in the opposed supposition to an amount still more considerable. To this is to be added the release from disputed claims amounting to about eighteen or twenty Lakhs more of which at least half would have been established and the final acquittance of an account of arrears of several crores of Rupees. The cessions demanded of the Nizam will amount to about 12 Lakhs. This cannot be regarded but as an arrangement highly favourable or rather

generously magnificent to the Nizam. On the other hand, the Governor-General in Council does not consider the sacrifices made by the British Government in this transaction to be excessive taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case.

21. Recurring to the cessions from the Rajah of Nagpur I am directed to remind you of the encouragement given to the Nawab Salabat Khan to expect a considerable addition to his Jaidad in that quarter on his making a proportionate augmentation of his horse. The communications on this subject with Salabat Khan were conducted by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, and you are requested to correspond with that officer, and after ascertaining the extent of the Nawabs reasonable expectations to apply to the Nizam's Government in his behalf. It appears to be proper that the grant should proceed from the Government of the Nizam, but Salabat Khan will continue to be, as heretofore, regarded as under the special countenance of the British Government.

22. Copies of this letter will be transmitted to Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Jenkins and also to Sir John Malcolm, with all of whom you will correspond on each part of the arrangement prescribed as refer to their official authority.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

The 26th Sep. 1818.

Chief Secretary to Government.

P. S. Copy of a letter to the Resident at Nagpur is enclosed for your information.

SINDHIA'S AFFAIRS

Letter No. 1.—The letter carries an enclosure which is a copy of Mr. Adam's letter to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia. The enclosure discusses some of the provisions of the treaty between the British Government and Sindhia particularly those that pertain to the cession of territories, viz., Hindia, and Aseergarh.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

On the Ganges, near Dinapur, 9th July 1818.

I am directed by the Governor-General to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia in reply to his dispatch of the 26th ultimo.

TO—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 26th ultimo enclosing the engagement concluded with Dowlat Rao Sindhia for the exchange of territories, etc., and a schedule (No. 2) containing the cessions made by His Highness to the British Government both bearing the Maharajah's seal together with a counterpart of the engagement and a Schedule (No. 1) of the cessions made by the British Government to Sindhia, for the ratification of His Excellency the Governor-General.

2. The engagement with the Schedule No. 1 having been this day ratified by the Governor-General the ratified instruments are herewith transmitted for the purpose of being delivered to Sindhia.

3. The engagement appears to His Lordship to be correct in all respects and sufficiently comprehensive for all the purposes of such a document.

4. The Governor-General has perused a copy of Sir John Malcolm's statement that any specific pledge has been given to Jeswant Rao that can impose on the British Government the obligation of insisting on the exact mode or amount of provision to be made for that chief by Sindhia. The clause in the engagement is quite satisfactory and the Governor-General relies on your efforts to effect such an arrangement in Jaswant Rao's favour as shall be adequate to his reasonable expectations. You will have furnished Capt. Caulfield with instructions to deliver over the territories under his charge to the officer appointed by Sindhia to receive them and you will be prepared to represent to the Durbar any deviation that may come to your knowledge from the condition of their restoration to Sindhia relative to their future administration.

5. The Governor-General is not aware of any advantage that can result to the British Government from delaying the restoration of Hindia to the officers of Sindhia's Government and the formal relinquishment of our claim to possess ourselves of Asseer. It is on the contrary desirable to carry that part of the arrangement into effect since the revenues of those districts form but a nominal resource for the payment of the contingent while the relinquishment of them entitles us to receive, if necessary from Sindhia, the amount of the Rajah's tribute for a third year.

6. The course of procedure with relation to Asseer is considerably embarrassed, however by the recent hostility committed by Jeswant Rao [Laur] in firing on Major Doveton's detachment besides his open and avowed support of Baji Rao while he was in arms against us.

7. The information of the Governor-General on the subject is not yet complete and His Lordship is unable therefore to determine on the precise course of measures to be pursued. I am directed however to communicate the following observations regarding the affair as far as it appears to affect Sindhia.

8. The known want of the power of control over Jeswant Rao Laur on the part of Sindhia will induce the Governor-General to receive the Maharajah's disavowal of that Chief's conduct and a declaration of his inability to have prevented that procedure as a sufficient exoneration of His Highness from the guilt and the consequences of the act reserving to the British Government the right of pursuing its own measures with relation to Jeswant Rao.

9. Such a disavowal and declaration the Governor-General as no doubt Sindhia will forward to make and if the circumstances of the transaction do not differ from what His Lordship is led by the information already before him to suppose them to be, it is His Lordship's purpose to limit his proceedings with relation to Sindhia to a formal remonstrance against Jeswant Rao's conduct and to accept the adoption by Sindhia of the above course as a sufficient atonement on his part.

10. In the mean while if it does not appear to you likely to embarrass that proposed mode of proceeding or to weaken in its effects on the ground we are entitled to take with respect to Jaswant Rao's conduct the Governor-General will approve of your at once declaring Sindhia released from that obligation of the 8th article of the Treaty of Gwalior which relates to Asseergarh, and its dependencies, signifying to Sindhia, however that this is a question entirely distinct from that referring to Jeswant Rao Laur's personal conduct since the arrival of Bajee Rao in the vicinity of that fortress.

11. In the event of the Governor-General deeming it necessary to reduce Asseergarh for the punishment of Jaswant Rao (which insufficient information does not yet enable His Lordship to decide) the fortress will immediately on its capture be delivered to the Maharaja.

12. You will at any rate declare to Sindhia the readiness of the British Government to restore Hindia and its dependencies to the Maharaja without delay, and you will furnish the Durbar with a letter to the Officer Commanding the fort and district of Hindia authorizing him to make them over to Sindhia's officers. Sir John Malcolm, by a detachment from whose force Hindia is occupied, will instruct the officer in charge to comply with your requisition on its production by Sindhia's officers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

On the Ganges,
Near Dinapur,
9th July 1818.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd.) J. ADAM.
Secretary to the Governor-General.

Letter No. 2.—This is a covering letter for the enclosure which is a copy of Government dispatch addressed to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident with Sindhia. The enclosure contains the sentiments of the Governor-General regarding the withdrawal of the claims of Sindhia to certain territories which form the "ancient possessions of the Powar family" of Dhar.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 7th August 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter this day addressed to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia by the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

To—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT WITH
SINDHIA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 15th ultimo reporting that Sindhia has withdrawn his claim of the pergunnahs of Saharingpur, Budnawar and Bairseeah forming a part of the ancient possessions of the Powar family.

2. You are aware that Sir John Malcolm has been authorized to negotiate with the principal branches of that family with a view to detach them from the predatory mode of life which they have lately followed and to resume the character and habits of regular Government. The recovery of such of their possessions as have not been permanently and irrevocably alienated was one of the inducement which the Governor-General purposed to hold out to them, to accede to the arrangements to be proffered by Sir John Malcolm, and to adhere to the engagements they might form with the British Government. It would consequently have been impracticable to comply with Sindhia's request to be allowed to retain the lands now referred to, and it is with satisfaction His Lordship has learned that the Maharaja has withdrawn all claims to them and relieve the Government from the necessity of refusing a direct request on the part of His Highness.

3. No definitive arrangement can be made regarding Barseeah, until the result of Sir John Malcolm's negotiation with the Chief of Dhar shall be known, and it is not necessary to take any further notice at present of Atmaram Pandit's communication, than to express the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council at the Maharaja's declaration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William,
7th August 1818.

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 3.—This is a covering letter to the enclosure which is a copy of the Government dispatch addressed to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident with Sindhia. The dispatch contains the sentiments of the Governor-General regarding the settlement that has to be effected between Madho Singh the expelled Raja of Nerwar and Doulat Rao Sindhia.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 7th August 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copy of a letter addressed on this date to the Acting Resident with Sindhia by the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

TO—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT WITH
SINDHIA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 6th of July, reporting the desire expressed by Madho Singh, the expelled Rajah of Nerwar, to make his peace with the Government of Dowlat Rao Sindhia through the intercession of the British Government, and the readiness of Sindhia to assign a provision to Madho Singh.

2. The Governor-General in Council is satisfied of the expediency of assisting Dowlat Rao Sindhia in the settlement of his country, and especially in putting an end to insurrections and disturbances of the character of that excited by Madho Singh. His Lordship, accordingly authorizes you to employ your efforts in bringing about an accommodation with Madho Singh and to offer the guarantee of the British Government to the terms that may be settled between him and the Durbar through your mediation.

3. The Governor-General in Council is not sufficiently informed of the nature of Madho Singh's pretensions to form any decided judgment of the terms that may be considered to be reasonable for him to expect, or Sindhia to grant. A suitable provision and an amnesty for past outrages with a pledge on the part of Madho Singh to remain quietly at the place assigned for his residence, and to dismiss his armed followers, seem to be the principal stipulations to be entered into on either side. You will arrange the details in the manner you may judge most expedient.

4. If Madho Singh should not accede to conditions that you may deem reasonable, or if he should continue his predatory practices, there will be no motive for withholding from Sindhia the aid of the British Government in putting down Madho Singh and his adherents, in the event of an application being made by the Durbar to that effect. It will not be desirable to encourage this expectation, however in the present stage of the business, lest the hope of our support in crushing Madhoo Singh should render Sindhia less solicitous for an amicable settlement.

5. These observations apply equally to the case of Rajah Jai Singh and will furnish a rule for your guidance should his affairs be brought under your consideration, either by him or by the Durbar.

6. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th of July, enclosing copies of dispatches from Captain Blacker reporting the dispersion of the Banditte under

Major Aratoon, and to inform you that the Governor-General in Council approves your having authorized Captain Blacker to pursue his march to Ujjain under his original instructions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William,

(Sd.) J. ADAM,

7th August 1818.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 4.—It is a covering letter to an enclosure in which the Governor-General's views regarding the distracted state of Sindhia's government are expressed. It is mentioned that if Sindhia could not establish order in his own government, British aid will be given, on the condition that Sindhia's conduct deserved it and he was willing to pay for it.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 14th August 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you, for your information the enclosed copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia, under the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

TO—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 18th ultimo reporting the substance of your conferences with Atmaram Pandit, relative to the desire expressed by Sindhia on the co-operation of the British troops on the settlement of his country.

2. The tenor of my late letters to you will have shown you the disposition of the Governor-General in Council to render every reasonable degree of aid to Sindhia in the prosecution of an object so much calculated to promote and secure the general tranquillity and to complete the system already established for preventing the revival of predatory habits and practice. It is, indeed evident that this most desirable end cannot be completely attained until some regular Government is established in Sindhia's country and it ceases to be the scene of anarchy, misrule, and devastation. To encourage Sindhia to take measures for the reformation of his Government and

country, and to throw himself on the aid of the British Government for the effectual attainment of that laudable purpose, is a primary object of the Governor-General's policy with relation to the Maharaja.

3. It has, therefore afforded His Lordship much satisfaction to perceive the gradual manifestation of a disposition on Sindhia's part, to seek that aid, and the Governor-General's late instructions to you will testify that every step has been taken to encourage his reliance on us. You will thence anticipate the authority of the Governor-General in Council for receiving any application of this nature from Sindhia with assurances of the readiness of the British Government to meet His Highness's wishes in an affair in which the cause of order, peace, and good Government, is so much concerned as in the establishment of His Highness's just and legitimate authority.

4. Should you receive any direct proposition for the aid of our forces in cases appearing to you such as will warrant compliance without reference to Government the Governor-General in Council will approve of your applying to the officers commanding in Bundelkhand or Saugor, or in other contiguous positions, for the aid of the troops under their command. In such cases His Lordship in Council would willingly afford the aid gratuitously but if the resort to our assistance become habitual, or our efforts on a scale of any extent be required, it may then become proper to consider the expediency of calling on Sindhia to contribute to the expence of the operations. You will not however think it necessary to agitate this question with Sindhia without express instructions. The main object is to give Sindhia confidence in the stability of our friendship while his conduct is such as to deserve it, and to lead him to look to us for that support which his delapidated finances and distracted system of Government must compel him to seek beyond his own resources.

5. It may be hoped that this will gradually ripen into a connection between the two Governments, which will tend to the re-establishment of tranquillity and good order in His Highness's territories, and consequently to the preservation of the general tranquillity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Fort William:

The 14th August 1818.

D—54

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 5.—It is a covering letter to an enclosure which makes mention of the conspiracy between Baji Rao and Sindhia. The Governor-General's views about the manner of pursuing the matter with Sindhia are reported.

FROM—J. ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 14th August 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you, for your information the enclosed copy of a letter this day addressed to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia by the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

TO—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 24th of July reporting the substance of your communications with Atmaram, on the subject of the secret intercourse between Baji Rao and Sindhia, which had been imparted to Sir John Malcolm as described in his dispatch of the 11th of July.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves of your having noticed the subject to Sindhia in the manner stated in your letter and of the whole tenor of your conduct and discourse on the occasion. It is not considered by the Governor-General in Council to be expedient to render this correspondence a subject of formal remonstrance since His Lordship in council is satisfied that it originates in feelings such as those avowed by Sindhia and is not likely in the present disposition of that prince's mind, and with the knowledge possessed by him of its existence have been made known to the British Government, to be carried to any greater length.

3. Your proceedings with relation to Govind Rao the late Vakeel of Gwalior, are considered by the Governor-General in Council to have been perfectly judicious and proper.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Fort William :
The 14th August 1818.

J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS

AFFAIRS OF—SHRIDHAR PANDIT, GOND CHIEFS,
NAWAB OF BHOPAL, GANGADHAR INGLIA,
RAMCHANDRA WAGH, BUTIS OF SITABULDI,
NAWAB OF OUDH AND RAJA OF SATARA.

Letter No. 1.—The letter mentions that Shridhar Pandit had applied to the Governor-General requesting the British Government to take steps to protect his jagir-villages in the Nagpur territory, now under the British management, and in Berar, and also pay to him his annual pensions at Benares, where he had shifted to spend his last days. The enclosures contain his application and the Governor-General's reply.

FROM—G. SWINTON, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gorakhpur, the 21st May 1818.

With reference to Mr. Adam's despatch to your address under date the 19th October 1817, enclosing a translation of a letter from Shridhar Pandit relative to his Jagir lands, I am now directed to transmit to you the accompanying translation of a second letter received from the Pandit on the same subject and to request that you will make the necessary enquiries respecting those Jagirs and report your opinion whether any objection exists to a compliance with the Pandit's application, no answer to Mr. Adam's despatch, above adverted to having yet been received.

2. You will also be pleased to report (as already requested) the date up to which Shridhar Pandit's pension has been paid or remitted by you to him, in order to enable his Lordship to issue the necessary orders for its transfer to the Benares Treasury.

3. Copies of my letter to the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares and of His Lordship's reply to the Pandit's letter are herewith transmitted for your information.

FROM—SHRIDHAR PANDIT.

Received 8th March 1818.

I had formerly the honour to address a letter to your Excellency on the subject of my concerns, with the knowledge and concurrence of Mr. Brooke to whom I also entrusted some verbal

representations which he had the honour to make to your Lordship, but I have not yet had the honour to receive a reply. The occurrences at Nagpur are known to your Lordship. With respect to the Jagir villages which I have held since the time of the former Rajahs of Nagpur, now that the settlement of the Government at Nagpur is in the hands of the British Government, I can have no apprehension. On the contrary, my confidence is augmented and I rejoice exceedingly, but I am anxious that such instructions regarding them as your Lordship shall think proper, may be issued to Mr. Jenkins that they may be continued to me as heretofore. Moreover there are some Jagirs in Berar granted to me from of old by the Nizam's Government and that of the Peshwa, which I am also desirous that Mr. Jenkins should be directed to protect from all molestation or interference. The pension which was settled upon me by the British Government was remitted to me yearly by Mr. Jenkins. Now that I have taken up my permanent residence (at Benares) under the protection of the British Government, I am desirous that the amount should be paid to me by the Collector of this city, and I accordingly beg that your Lordship will be pleased to issue orders to that effect, that receiving it at this treasury, I may spend my days in praying for your Lordship's prosperity and welfare. As I regard your Lordship as my patron and protector, I have thus stated all the circumstances of my case for your gracious consideration. May the Almighty ever preserve your Lordship and prosper all your views and undertakings.

For further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the communications of Mr. Brooke.

(A true translation.)

(G. SWINTON),

Persian Secretary to Government.

To—W. A. BROOKE, ESQUIRE, AGENT TO THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed letter from His Excellency the Governor-General to Shridhar Pandit, in reply to his letter forwarded in your dispatch of the.....March last.

2. Copies of His Lordship's letter to the Pandit in the English and Persian languages accompany for your information.

3. With reference to Shridhar Pandit's request that the payment of his pension may be transferred to the Benares treasury, I am directed to acquaint you that the necessary orders on this subject will be issued to the Collector of Benares as soon as it shall

be ascertained up to what period it may have been paid by Mr. Jenkins who will be called on to report the date with the least practicable delay. You will be pleased to make a communication to this effect to the Pandit.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Gorakpore :

G. SWINTON,

The 21st May 1818.

Persian Secretary to Government.

To—SHRIDHAR PANDIT.

SIR,

Written, the 21st May 1818.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter (recapitulate contents of letter received 8th March).

On the receipt of your former letter, I issued instructions to the Resident at Nagpur to make the necessary enquiries respecting your Jagir lands and I have now repeated my orders to Mr. Jenkins on that subject.

With respect to the transfer of your Pension to the Treasury at Benares I shall have great pleasure in complying with your request to that effect and the necessary orders will hereafter be sent to the Collector. For further particulars on this head I beg leave to refer you to Mr. Brooke.

(A true copy)

G. SWINTON.

Persian Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 2.—The letter gives cover to a copy of the petition from Ragho Pandit, son of Nago Pandit, late Dewan of Nagpur State. The petitioner prays that the pension of Rs. 25,000 a year, granted to his father by the Governor-General and withheld in 1817 in suspicion of his complicity in the war of the Bhonsla that year, should be paid to him as his father Nago Pandit was dead. The opinion of Jenkins is invited on this petition.

FROM—H. W. PRINCEP, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 2nd May 1823.

I have the honour to transmit to you the translation of a petition from Raggoo Pandit, son of the late Nago Pandit, Dewan of Nagpur, received through Mr. Brooke, Agent to the Governor-General at Benares and am desired to request that you will report

for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, how far you deem the family of the late Dewan to be entitled to the consideration of Government.

FROM—RAGHO PANDIT.

Dated the 19th February 1823.

Received, the 28th April 1823.

As my father Nagoo Pandit had long been in the service of the Rajah of Nagpur he was appointed as Dewan of the whole of that kingdom and as he also had shown great fidelity and attachment to the Company when the State of Nagpur came under engagements to receive a subsidiary force he was appointed to be in attendance on Mr. Jenkins and confirmed as Dewan. Whatever business was required to be transacted by the Company with the Government of the Maharaja was done through him. My father being in attendance on Mr. Jenkins in obedience to his order, carried the business of the Company with the greatest fidelity. Mr. Jenkins in his kindness was pleased to write to Government in recommendation of my father stating that he was well affected to both the Governments. His Lordship was pleased in consequence to grant my father a Sunnud, dated 27th of May 1816 (28th Jumadi Oos Sancee, 1821) stamped with his seal allowing him 25 thousand Rupees yearly. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ years he received this, viz., from the beginning of 1816 till the middle of 1817. Besides this, the Maharaja formerly granted a pension of 4,00,000 Rupees yearly for the support of our family and connections which my father received from the Company's Treasury. This sum I leave to your generosity to dispose of as you please. Through the will of the Almighty my father went to Allahabad and was imprisoned there but as he was innocent he was released after a short time. He then with all his family came to Benares and it was his intention to have waited on you and petitioned for the allowance of 25,000 Rupees yearly which had been stopped on his imprisonment. But through my ill fortune my father died at Benares and I was grieved beyond measure. Sir, when the Company grant stipends of this kind the grantee and his family are never interrupted in the enjoyment of them. I send you a copy of the original Sunnud of the Governor-General in the name of my father which I have by me. I am well acquainted with all the duties of Dewan if you will be pleased to give me the situation. Besides women and children there are 200 men dependent on me who are very much distressed for subsistence. I hope, therefore, that you will issue orders for the continuance of the allowance as stated in the Governor-General's Sunnud from the middle of 1817 up to the end of 1822 and by these means I shall obtain my end and feel grateful to you.

(True translation)

T. FRASER,

Asstt. to Persian Secy. to Government.

Letter No. 3.—The letter and its enclosures report that Shridhar Lachman Pandit died at Benares on the evening of 24th January 1825. The enclosure No. 2 is a letter from Shridhar Pandit to the Governor-General soliciting his indulgence to confer his own jagirs upon his adopted son Narayan Rao Shridar Pandit. The enclosure No. 4 is a petition of Narayan Rao to the Governor-General soliciting his protection and the kind consideration that his father received.

FROM—A. STERLING, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 25th March 1825.

I am directed to transmit to you, for your information and report, the accompanying copy of correspondence, given below regarding the death of Shridhar Lachman Pandit, at Benares and the claim of his adopted son Narain Shridhar:—

Letter from A. G. G. at Benares of 25th January and 17th ultimo with enclosures.

To—A. STIRLING, ESQUIRE, PERSIAN SECY. TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the demise of Shridhar Lachman Pandit, yesterday evening, and to transmit to you the enclosed Khureeta found on his Kullumdaun and delivered to me this morning.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Benares :

W. A. BROOKE,

The 25th January 1825.

Agent to the Governor-General.

FROM—SHRIDHAR LACHMAN PANDIT.

Received, 1st February 1825.

MY LORD,

I am at present so greatly indisposed, that I have not the most distant hopes of ever recovering from my present attacks of illness; but having experienced the greatest kindness from you, I wish to

communicate to you the state of my affairs. I formerly informed Your Lordship that I had adopted Narain Rao as my son. Besides him I have no other child, and trusting in the attention I have always experienced, I take the liberty to request a continuation of your kindness in his favour. I write in perfect possession of all my senses, and trust that a reply to this letter may be addressed to Narain Rao, as it is doubtful whether I may live to receive it. I have also to request that, in consideration of my long and zealous services, Narain Rao may be favoured with a continuation of my stipend, and allowed to retain possession of my Jagir, viz., the Jagir in Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Sheotee Jhulrah; the Jagir in Hyderabad of Shirshangaon, etc., and the Jagir in Poona of Kulbah Soobala, etc. All my property, moveable and immoveable, I have bestowed upon him.

(True translation)

S. FRASER,
Deputy Persian Secretary to Government.

To—A. STIRLING, ESQUIRE, PERSIAN SECY. TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you a Khureetah from Narain Rao Shridhar, the adopted son of the late Shridhar Lachman Pandit, to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Benares :

W. A. BROOKE,

The 17th February 1825.

Agent to the Governor General.

FROM—NARAIN RAO, ADOPTED SON OF THE LATE SHRIDHAR LACHMAN PANDIT.

Received 27th February 1825.

SIR,

My late father, when on point of death, addressed a letter to Your Lordship, explanatory of his circumstances, and having entrusted me to the care of Mr. W. A. Brooke was removed from this world.no one suffer such distress, as has befallen me even in my childhood. It is impossible to find expressions suitable to my grief, and notwithstanding my endeavours, I have not been able to yield with resignation to the wills of God. I acknowledge no other protection but Your Lordship, and the considerations always shown to my late father leads me to hope that, as I am now an orphan, and solely dependent on Your Lordship, I also shall be honoured with marks of your favour.

(True translation)

S. FRASER,
Deputy Persian Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 4.—The letter requires that the validity of the adoption of Narayan Rao by Shridhar Pandit as his son should be investigated. The pension of Rs. 30,000 a year granted to Shridhar Pandit for his lifetime has to be discontinued. As regards his jagirs and immoveable property in various parts of the country, in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Poona, etc., the title has to be proved, and Narayan Rao has to apply to the local authorities in those places.

FROM—A. STIRLING, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—W. A. BROOKE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BENARES.

Fort William, the 25th March 1825

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 25th January and 17th ultimo reporting the death of Shridhar Lachman Pandit, and transmitting two Khuritats to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General: one from the Pandit, of a testamentary nature, and the other from his adopted son Narain Rao Shridhar.

The Governor-General in Council requests that you will state at what period Narain Rao was adopted by the late Shridhar Lachman, and whether you consider that adoption valid, and proper to be recognized by the British Government. The sentiments of the Resident at Nagpur, also will be consulted respecting the above adoption.

The yearly stipend of Rupees 30,000 granted for life to the late Pandit, as well as his life Jagirs in the Jubbulpore territory, now of course lapse to Government, and the necessary steps will be taken for their resumption. You will be pleased to instruct the Collector of Benares to discontinue the payment of the pension. With respect to any land which may have been held by the Pandit hereditarily in the territories of Nagpur, Poona and Hyderabad, applications should be made regarding these to the proper authorities.

Copies of the present correspondence will be sent to the Resident at Nagpur for his information and report.

Letter No. 5.—The letter has two enclosures, which are copies of addresses of the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, and Narayan Shridhar Pandit, the adopted son of Shridhar Lachman Pandit. Narayan Rao has repeated his request to be put in possession of his father's jagirs in Poona, Hyderabad and elsewhere, which had been resumed by the Local authorities there and to receive the annual pension that his father received from the Company. The Agent to the Governor-General at Benares writes that the adoption of Narayan Rao

is valid and proper. But the Government's decision communicated is that the pension given to Shridhar Pandit for his services could not be continued to his adopted son.

FROM—A. STIRLING, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 22nd July 1825.

In continuation of my letter to your address, dated the 25th March last, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, dated 9th ultimo, with copy of a translation of its enclosure from Shri Narain Rao, the adopted son of the late Shridhar Pandit.

2. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion, that the services of the deceased, however valuable, were amply remunerated by the liberal pension which he enjoyed for life from the British Government, and consequently that his family possess no further claims whatever on the bounty of the Hon'ble Company.

TO—A. STIRLING, ESQUIRE, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 25th March last, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, that the late Shridhar Pandit adopted Narain Rao Shridhar about five years ago, and communicated the circumstances to the Governor-General who, in answer to the Pandit's letter, assured him that the same attentions on the part of the Government would be continued to him during the rest of his life as heretofore, as well as to his adopted son Narain Rao after him, with whose nomination he was quite satisfied. From this letter, which was dated 9th January 1821, there can be no doubt of the adoption being valid, and proper to be recognised by the British Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Benares :

The 9th June 1825.

W. A. BROOKE,

Agent to the Governor-General.

P. S.—I herewith transmit a Khureetah from Narain Rao Shridhar, to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

FROM—SHRIDHAR NARAIN RAO.

Received 22nd June 1825.

My father, Munshi Shridhar Lachman, during his late attack of illness, nominated me to all his property, both real and personal; but in consideration of my youth and the good.....shown towards him by Shridhar Pottah Thokea, he appointed him Executive to the Estate, and despatched a letter to the Governor-General through Mr. Brooke, informing him of these arrangements. On the death of the Munshi, I addressed a letter to Your Lordship, communicating the lamentable intelligence, and orders were issued, in consequence to the Governor-General's Agent at this place, intimating the resumption of the Jagir of Jubbulpore and 30,000 Rupees yearly allowed to Shridhar Lachman, deceased, and stating that the remaining Jagirs were at the disposal of the Chiefs of the country within whose jurisdiction they existed. My Lord, the late Munshi, when very ill, addressed a short letter to Your Lordship; but had he entered into a full and detailed explanation of the contents of all the papers in his possession regarding the Jagirs, the above would not have been the result. The fact is, that the late Munshi agreeably to the customs of the Hindus and the rules of the Shashtra, adopted me, when five years old, as his son, and reported the same to His Excellency the late Governor-General. In reply a letter was received, dated 9th January 1821, stating that Government would continue every consideration at present shown to the Munshi, to his adopted son. The Munshi in consequence of the purport of the above letter, agreeably to the practice of our family, wrote to His Lordship on the occasions of my having the Brahminical thread put on me, and of my marriage. A reply, dated 5th March 1825, was received; in which the expression of interest, etc., continuation of consideration towards me, were repeated. My father being satisfied that I should be protected and cherished by the Government delivered me into the charge of Mr. Brooke, and departed this life. I was and still continue hopeful of protection from the British Government and from the re-perusal of the above letter and referring to the favour shown to my father, feel convinced that I shall receive it. I have, however, lately learnt from the communications of the Agents of the Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Seoni Chapara, Hyderabad and Poona Jagirs that the Public Officers of Government have resumed them, with all the property, grain, etc., on the estates; and I cannot express to Your Lordship how much this intelligence has distressed me.

My Lord, in consideration of the fidelity of the late Munshi, and his good services both to the British Government and the State of Raja Sena Sahib Soobah Bahadur, an allowance of 30,000 Rupees yearly was granted to him, and a Parwana, dated the 25th July 1806, issued to that effect, the Jagirs granted by Maharaja Pandit Pradhan Bajec Rao Raghunath and Maharaja Raghoji Bhonsla, Seena Sahib Soobah Bahadur, were fixed in the name of my father and grand father, and although the Hyderabad Jagirs were gifts

from the Chief of that place, yet they originated in the favour of the Company during General Wellesley's administration at that Court, and have hitherto descended from father to son. The Jagirs granted by the former Emperors and Rajas have never been resumed by the Company and I have no other means of subsistence, but the Jagirs and Pension above mentioned, from which I can..... for his dependants, and make the usual donations to the Thakur, as fixed by the deceased. The same expenses are incurred for the establishment of the Munshi as heretofore, but without the assistance of your Lordship it will be impossible to provide funds to meet them. I am but a youth, and have no body to look to but your Lordship. I trust therefore that you will be graciously pleased in consideration of my father's services to issue orders to the several authorities, to continue to me the Jagir, Pension, etc., allowed to the late Pandit.

(A true translation)

Letter No. 6.—The letter and its enclosure mention the claims of the Gond chiefs Anup Singh and Nihal Singh, to certain yearly grants of money from Nagpur Government which they want to be sanctioned by the British officer. Anup Singh's disposition and loyal attitude in forming a Tooman to help the British in maintaining internal peace are referred to.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Narsinghpur, the 12th January 1819.

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have received from Lieutenant-Col. Adams.

The purport of the joint petition from Anup Singh and Nihal Singh enclosed in that letter is to explain the circumstances under which the grant of an allowance from the revenues of Seoni and Saoligarh was originally obtained by these chiefs.

It states that on some occasion Khema Thakur, the father of one of them, was treacherously seized and put to death by the Soobah of Hindia in conjunction with Narsingh Rao the commandant of a detachment of Nagpur troops; that in revenge for this outrage Anup Singh and Nihal Singh laid waste the Mehals of Seoni and Saoligarh; that the Killedar of Saoligarh received orders from Nagpur to conciliate them, in consequence of which it was agreed that they should receive 2,250 Rupees per annum out of the revenue of Saoligarh, on condition of protecting instead of plundering the country; that as allowance of 1,260 Rupees per annum was subsequently granted to them out of the revenue of

Seoni on similar conditions; that a brother of one of them was killed at Seoni in resisting the incursion of the Pindaries, and that the allowance above mentioned had been continued to them by successive Komavisdars till about 3 years ago. The real cause of its discontinuance is of course that referred to by Colonel Adams, namely the presence of the British troops.

The question of granting any provision to these chiefs must I suppose be considered as one merely of expediency; and I confess it appears to me that the measures of enrolling their followers in the Neijeeb Corps should form a sufficient tie on them, while it will greatly relieve their necessities by affording the means of providing for many of their relations and immediate dependants. I am wholly ignorant however of their own resources, and therefore unable to judge of the degree of weight which may attach to their plea of distress. I have requested Colonel Adams to afford me any information which he may possess on this point, and in the meantime to intimate to the chiefs, if they should renew their application, that I cannot hold out to them any hopes of a favourable result.

The Tooman composed of Anup Singh's followers is I believe more likely to be efficient than I had expected, as Lieutenant Campbell informs me that the men have been enrolled are chiefly military adventurers from Hindustan. The Tooman is commanded by Anup Singh's son, and it has been sent to Betul, where I am sorry to say, notwithstanding a most burthensome establishment of sepundies, numerous instances of depredations have recently occurred.

Another Tooman has been formed of the followers of Busseit Khan the Pathan mentioned in one of Colonel Adam's letter, and Captain Roberts informs me that it is of considerable service in affording protection in that part of this valley which has suffered most from incursions. The depredations which have been lately committed in the central and western parts of the valley, particularly in Sohagpur, Babye, and Futtehpoore, have given me great anxiety, and interfere of course most materially with the collections of the revenue. The alarm as usual spread with such rapidity, and was so disproportioned to the real danger, that vast numbers of the inhabitants have fled across the Nerbudda and cannot without great difficulty be persuaded to return to their villages.

The court of enquiry referred to in Colonel Adams's letter was held on the conduct of a man who was apprehended, on suspicion of correspondence with Appa Sahib, and of an intention to join him. The evidence is very inconclusive, but I have thought it proper not to release the man, without satisfactory security, till after the campaign.

To—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

SIR

Anup Singh one of the Gond Chiefs having completed his Tooman I beg to enclose an Arzee from him in which he states his claim to certain sums as Tanka upon the district of Saoligarh, Seoni, Chappara and Omutwarra.

In the above paper Anup Singh claims the Tanka, as a grant from the Nagpur Government but I do not believe that such will be found to be correct for upon my first arrival in 1816, not only Anup Singh but Nehal Singh also entreated I would intercede and procure them a continuance of this source of subsistence, stating what was very true that the local authorities of the Rajah's Government had refused to pay it since the presence of the British troops and for the same cause they were afraid to enforce the payment which they asserted they would immediately effect if I would promise not to interfere. In reply I could only strongly recommend their desisting altogether from plunder in the Rajah's country, and to bring any deed of the grant which they possess and which they did, but the seal proving that of a former Aumil, and not of the Nagpur Government, the authorities placed by Sadik Ali Khan refused at once to acknowledge its validity, although they could not deny the plain fact that they would have to pay the amount or be plundered of all their cattle and property if the British troops were not present.

Sir John Malcolm in his recent endeavours to put a stop to the plundering and depredations carried on by the petty chiefs to the Northward of the Nerbudda in Malwa has in his transactions with them particularly investigated this claim of Tanka, and after flinging out all that could not be substantiated and oppressions from the anarchy and confusion of the times, recognized their title to the remainder, so long as they refrained from committing depredations or forcibly exacting payment, and with which they appear to have cheerfully complied.

The claims made by Anup Singh conjointly with Nehal Singh upon the districts specified, amount to between three or four thousand Rupees a year, and upon his renewing them in a conference with me the other day, whilst acknowledging his thanks for so many dependants being taken into service he observed that his own family and himself being left thus destitute was the reason of his doing so, I distinctly informed him that any positive right would never be acknowledged, because he must be aware that the British Government could and was to defend their territories from any such oppressions, and punish all aggressors but that I would forward his claim to you provided he assents to abide by your decision whatever it might be, and to this he most willingly agreed.

Upon the system therefore which has been adopted by Sir John Malcolm and after a fair investigation of the claims of Anup Singh and Nehal Singh I readily conceive that if a 1,000 Rupees a year could be allotted to them out of the revenue of those districts it would be attended with the greatest advantage to the public interests.

I beg to enclose to you the proceedings of the court of enquiry upon Purrum Sookh which have been delayed in consequence of the indisposition of Captain Hardwicke and which terminated in his death.

The evidence is not particularly strong against him but it appears to me advisable that he should be kept under restraint until the projected service is concluded.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Head Quarters,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Nerbudda Field Force,

J. W. ADAMS, Lt.-Col.

Camp Sainkheda,

Commanding Nagpur Field Force.

The 5th January 1819.

Letter No. 7.—The letter has two enclosures. They report the death of Raja Fattah Shah of Saoligarh without an heir to succeed to his jagirs. Hence the Rani had adopted one Pratap Shah. The circumstances of adoption, the value of the jagir, and a brief history of the relations between Fattah Shah and Nagpur are given.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Sreenuggar, the 11th February 1819.

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter addressed by me to Major McPherson, and of his reply regarding a Jagir held by Rajah Futteh Sah who lately died without heirs. In consequence of the failure of heirs I had directed Major McPherson to resume the Jagir in the first instance, leaving the family to come forward with any claim which they might have for a provision. I am not aware how far the adoption of a son by the widow and relatives after Futte Sah's death, and without any intimation of his sanction, may be conformable to Hindu law, or to the usages of the Gonds to which tribe the family belongs. It seems probable however that the adoption was resorted to merely with the view of securing the continuance of the Jagir.

I think it unquestionably equitable and expedient that a provision should be granted for the support of the family whether in land or in money. The former would probably be most acceptable. With reference however to the circumstances of the adoption, it may perhaps be considered probable that the grant should be in the name of the Rani and limited to her life. I have directed that in all cases the assignments under the denomination of Bhent, Damee, or Rukum should be resumed and consolidated with the Jama of Government, the parties being left to prefer their claims to a pension in lieu of these emoluments. In the present circumstances however, it will not perhaps be thought necessary that the provision for Raja Futteh Sah's widow and family should exceed the computed value of the Ja.

To—MAJOR McPHERSON, IN CHARGE OF THE
DISTRICT OF HOSHANGABAD.

SIR,

The arzee addressed to me by the Ranee Kesur Kooar the widow of the late Raja Futtey Sah, which I have the pleasure to receive from you in a private letter states that she had, with the concurrence of her late husband's kinsmen, adopted one of them, named Pratab Sah, as his son and successor. It does not appear precisely in what relation Pratap Shah stands to the late Raja, and I conceive it possible that the posthumous adoption, unsanctioned by any declaration of the Rajah's desire previous to his demise may not be valid in Law. I.....therefore of course write to..... Ranee, as she appears to.....recognizing this adoption..... I am not aware of what.....my recognition of it could..... The Rani supposes as I.....she does, that it would imply..... succession of the adopted.....the Jagir which was held by Futtey Sah. I request you will inform her, if she should make any further application.....that I cannot hold out to her..... expectation whatever on this.....I should be obliged to you however to communicate to me any information which you may possess regarding the circumstances of Ranee, and the family. The annual value of the Jagir which has been resumed, and the period at which it was obtained, in order that I may judge of the propriety of suggesting to Government the grant of some provision to the Ranee for her maintenance during life.

I should also be obliged to you to inform me of the relation-
ship on which Pratap Shah stands to the late Raja Futtey Sah.

Singpoor,

C. A. MOLONY,

The January 1819.

Commissioner on the Nerbudda.

To—C. A. MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo on the subject of an Arzee addressed to you by Rani Kesar Kooar, widow of the late Raja Futteh Sah, and requesting me to communicate any information which I may possess regarding the circumstances of the family, the value of the Jagir which has been resumed, the relationship in which the adopted son Pratap Shah stands to the late Raja Futteh Sah, etc., etc.

In reply I have the honour to acquaint you that it appears the forefathers of Raja Futteh Sah possessed the whole of the Saoligarh district. Soon after its being finally conquered by the Nagpur Government it was found necessary to prevent the depredations of the Gonds, to establish him in a Tunka of Rs. 5,000 per annum; about 8 or 9 years ago the Tanka was withheld, and the depredations of the Gonds recommenced, when in lieu of a Jagir of 12 villages in the Perganna a Bhet of 2 Rupees from each village in the district was assigned to Raja Futtu Sah. From the best information I can collect, the Jagir may be valued at Rupees 2,600 yearly,.....the amount of the Bhet he collected, at..... 4 to 500 Rupees. The adopted son Pratap Sah, son of Raja Futteh Sah's mother's..... There being no nearer male heir..... placed by the relations on the.....family is now stated to be in very.....circumstances they having been.....of no other means of subsistence.....this Jagir and Bhet.

Hoshangabad :

D. MACPHERSON,

The 5th February 1819.

In charge of the Hoshangabad district.

Letter No. 8.—The letter makes mention of the intention of Thakur Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi to surrender on assurances given to him by Henley.

FROM—W. HENLEY, IN CHARGE OF THE POLITICAL MISSION AT BHOPAL.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Sehore, 2nd June 1819.

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 19th April and the 16th May. The persons referred to in that of the former date appeared to be at present at Seronge but as it has been represented to me that their return to Bhopal was daily expected I have omitted taking any steps for interfering with them at the former place. Should however any further delay occur I shall

refer the matter to the Manager at Seronge and have little doubt but the return to her family of the daughter of Debil Khan will be permitted.

2. I have this day heard of Thakur Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi who has indicated a disposition to surrender, and under the assurances you have pleased to authorize me to convey to him, I expect he will come to me at this place and finally be induced to return to his Jagir.

3. I shall have the honour of acquainting you with any proceedings that may take place with respect to Mohan Singh who is at present in the hills of Baree with about 40 armed followers.

Letter No. 9.—The letter reports that Thakur Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi had fled away with his son and family to the territory of Bhopal and had surrendered. He wants to go back to Pachmarhi for which he needs some money which may be advanced to him. A perwanah also may be issued in order to calm his fears and suspicion.

FROM—W. HENLEY, IN CHARGE OF POLITICAL MISSION AT BHOPAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Sehore, 28th June 1819.

With reference to your letter of the 16th May, and my reply of the 2nd June, I have the honour to acquaint you that Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi has just been with me and that his son Sarup Singh and the rest of his family are safely lodged at the village of Sajowlie belonging to the state of Bhopal. Mohan Singh will remain with me here till I am favoured with your directions respecting him.

2. In apology for his flight across the Nerbudda he states that delays having accidentally occurred to protract the period at which his dismissal to Pachmarhi has been promised by Captain Montgomerie he became alarmed for his personal safety and fled.

3. In the event of his being permitted to return from hence for the purpose of resuming his Jagir he may probably solicit some pecuniary aid to enable him to subsist himself on the journey, in which event I have to beg the favour of your instructions as to my compliance and to what extent.

4. A parwannah of encouragement from yourself and the authorities at Nagpur, should it be deemed expedient to grant it, would tend to calm the fears and suspicions of Mohan Singh, and upon himself and son returning to Pachmarhi it would probably afford additional confidence, if he had the option for the rest of his family remaining at Sajowlie till he had re-established himself and prepared for their return.

Letter No. 10.—The letter reports that on 6th December 1819 the eldest son of the brother of the late Nawab of Bhopal succeeded to the Musnud since there was no male issue to the late Nawab. The new Nawab took the title of Nuzirud Dowlah Mooneer Mohammed Khan.

FROM—W. HENLEY, IN CHARGE OF POLITICAL MISSION AT BHOPAL.

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Bhopal, the 6th December 1819.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying Khureeta to your address from the Begum of the late Nawab of Bhopal and to acquaint you that the miscarriage of the Begam having left no further hope of male issue to the Nawab he has been succeeded by the eldest son of his only brother who has this day ascended the Musnud under the title of Nawab Nuzeer-ood-Dowlah Mooneer Mahomed Khan.

Letter No. 11.—The letter and its enclosures mention the desire of Government, provided Mr. Jenkins is agreeable, to grant a pension of Rs. 4,500 a year to Gangadhar Rao Ingolia, son of Khandoji Ingolia. Khandoji served the Bhonsla as the Subahdar of Jubbulpore till his death, and was the brother of Ambaji Ingolia, who served the Sindhia. His birth place and connections are mentioned.

FROM—G. SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 26th March 1824.

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of a dispatch from the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, recommending the grant of a Pension to Gungadhar Rao Ingolia, of Rs. 4500 per annum, and to request that you will report your sentiments on the subject of it.

TO—GEORGE SWINTON ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have to submit to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council an application which has been repeatedly made to me for a provision from Government by a person of very respectable family and character residing at Jubbulpore, Gangadhar Rao Ingolia to whom I allude, is the son of an officer who was in the service of the Nagpur state named Khandujee Ingolia; a brother of the well known Ambajee Ingolia, formerly in the service of Sindhia.

2. The birth place of the family is in the Poona territory. Khanduji Ingolia was like his brother, formerly in the service of Sindhia, which he left about the year 1810, to enter into that of the Nagpur Government. His last situation under the latter was that of Soobah of Jubbulpore which he held not quite two years, when he died. His son Gangadhar Rao succeeded him and retained the situation three years, when he was superseded, about nine months before the transfer of the territory to the British Government.

3. Though deprived of the office of Soobah, Gangadhar Rao retained an assignment of the pergunnah of Bareilly in Jaidad for the support of a party of Horse. He was allowed to retain this pergunnah (which then yielded about 15,000 Rupees per annum) during the first year after the transfer owing to my having been in the first instance misinformed as to the nature of the grant under which it was held. He enjoyed likewise for his personal maintenance a Jagir in the Reserved territories of the Nagpur State, valued nominally at 12000 Rupees per annum, but said to have produced no more than 9000. This Jagir was, I understand, the inducement held out to Khandujee Ingolia to quit the service of Sindhia. It was I believe resumed soon after the introduction of our authority into the Nagpur State.

4. Since the resumption of his Jagir, Gangadhar Rao has subsisted on the property which he then possessed, but which is I fancy now nearly exhausted. A good deal of his property consisted of Horses which he was unable to sell, and most of which have died and I believe he is now much distressed for the means of subsistence. He is of that class of men to whom the introduction of our Government is always fatal, as their whole dependence was on the service of the state, and our system affords no employment for persons of their rank in society.

5. Under these circumstances I trust that the Governor General in Council will consider it proper that a provision should be made for Gangadhar Rao, which indeed seems necessary to save him from actual want.

6. It may perhaps be considered a question whether the expense of such a provision should fall on the British Government or on the Nagpur state. On this point I may remark that the employment which Gangadhar Rao held, was in his territory, and that this is the only instance in which a demand of this nature has been made upon our Government. All the other principal officers of the Nagpur Government who were employed in this territory left it immediately after the breaking out of the war, and have been provided for at Nagpur. On the other hand it is to be remarked, that the Jagir which Gangadhar Rao enjoyed more especially for his personal maintenance, was in the Nagpur reserved territory.

7. I would suggest for Gangadhar Rao an allowance of Rupees 4500 per annum, to commence from the present year.

8. I found Gangadhar Rao residing at Jubbulpore in a house which is the property of the Government. I thought it right however to allow him to remain in it, and as it cannot be made applicable to any public purpose, I trust that he may be permitted still to occupy it.

9. I shall transmit a copy of this letter to the Resident at Nagpur, as the Governor-General in Council may probably wish to receive a communication of that officer's sentiments on the subject of it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Narsinghpur:

February 1824.

C. A. MOLONY,

Agent of the Governor-General.

Letter No. 12.—The letter and the enclosure pertain to the claims of Bhujang Rao and Venkat Rao to the Zamindari of Alapilly. The statement of Mr. Crawford given from memory throws light on the validity of the claims advanced by each party

FROM—CAPTAIN W. HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY.

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency, the 31st May 1826.

I have been instructed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of and reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo respecting the disputed claims of Bhujang Rao and Venkat Rao the reputed adopted son of Khandu Bapoo to the Zamindari of Alapelly.

In hopes that Captain Crawford might be able to furnish information useful in forming a decision on the question, a letter was addressed to him and I have the honour to transmit a copy of his reply, but as his statement does not appear to be either sufficiently explicit or clearly substantiated to admit of a decision being made, without previous investigation you will have the goodness to institute an enquiry as proposed in your letter now under acknowledgement and report the result of it.

TO—CAPTAIN HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT
TO THE RESIDENT, NAGPUR.

SIR,

I had the honour yesterday (Sunday) to receive your letter of the 15th instant giving cover to the copy of one from Captain Pew, Superintendent of the Affairs of the District of Chanda, together with a copy of Captain Pew's translation of the Principal parts of the petition of Bhujang Rao, Zamindar of Ahiri. I have no memoranda upon the subject in dispute; but proceed to give you all I vaguely recollect of the matter. As for the history of the Zamindari I know it not, but if I am not mistaken, Bheemba, the late Zamindar was not a son, if even a near relation, of his predecessor, whoever he might be. I always heard that the Zamindar who held Ahiri before Bheemba, had been long confined at Nagpur, and that Bheemba, was in the first instance fixed upon by the election of the Zamindar's wives or women and the people, to act for the man in confinement, and that he eventually succeeded to be Jumeendar upon the death of his predecessor, who I believe, died in confinement at Nagpur.

I do not recollect that Bhujang Rao was adopted by Bheemba; he was a servant of his and when the Fort of Ahiri was treacherously opened for Kondu in 1818, Bhujang Rao was accused of having betrayed Bheemba. Gajur Malhar who was murdered by Kondoo was Bheemba's confidential servant, and a much more likely person to have been adopted by him than Bhujangrao. I do not think that Bhujang Rao was adopted by Bheemba; he was however acknowledged Zamindar of Ahiri but whether as acting for Bheemba's infant daughter or otherwise I am not certain.

The dispute about Kundoo's adoption of Rajeshwar Rao's Child I recollect, and when very.....brought before me, I told the parties that Government wished all such matters to be settled among themselves according to their own usages and customs, and to interfere as little as possible concerning such disputes; indeed, would only do so for the purpose of preserving the peace, or when urgently called upon by the parties to decide I explained to them that in forming my judgment of such matters, I should be principally guided by the opinions of their peers, and that if they thought I either disliked the trouble of investigating the business or would not listen to their complaints, they had only to give in petitions, and I would lose no time in assembling the Zamindars, and taking steps to have the investigation laid before Government. I concluded by desiring them that I would use no authority, nor give any opinion upon the matter, before a thorough investigation had taken place and desired them to choose for themselves whether to present petitions, and have it decided by Government or to settle it amongst themselves; and Bhujangrao, as far as I know of the

matter no longer disputed the right of Rajeshwar Rao's son as heir to the Alapalli Zamindari, and the natives appeared to consider the boy as properly adopted.

I do not recollect the name of Khandu's aunt. Bheemba had a daughter, whom I have seen frequently, and I have some faint recollection of a talk of her being or about to be, betrothed to Rajeshwar Rao's son, in order that the two Zamindarees of Ahiri and Alapilly should merge into one.

Essobae is said to have died in September 1824 and Bhujang Rao's petition is brought forward nineteen months after that event, without any good or plausible reason being given for his having so long delayed to urge what he considers as his right, and the circumstance of Bheemba's having left a daughter is not mentioned.

Regarding the Zamindars, the view I take of their situation is that they are a sort of tributary or military dependents, generally masters as to their own internal arrangements, but acknowledging a general allegiance, which is my reason for having invariably recommended them to call as little as possible for Government interference in their disputes.

Some of the Kacheri servants of the Superintendent of Affairs of the district of Chanda are perfectly informed of all that took place in this business whilst I was Superintendent of Affairs of the district of Chanda, and I dare say can give a true account of the matter if they choose to do so. From the business having been brought forward at the time it has, and not before, I have some suspicion in my own mind that there may perhaps have been a canvassing of interest with them, bribery for the purpose of misrepresenting matters to the Superintendent of Affairs, on the part of Rajeshwar Rao and Bhujang Rao, and I beg leave with all deference to hint that some of the Kacheri servants are anxious to hold Maufi Villages in perpetuity from the Zamindars, and that the villages of Ghot and Arpillee are close to Chamoorsee.

In conclusion I beg it to be clearly understood that I merely speak from a faint recollection of a dispute never fully canvassed before me, nor decided by me, and upon which I never gave an opinion, nor ever used interference or influence, and that I should not wish that my indistinct recollection with the Resident.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ballarpore :

Monday, 22nd May 1826.

G. R. CRAWFORD,

Assistant Superintendent of Affairs,

Chanda.

Letter No. 13.—The letter gives cover to another in which the death of the king of Oudh is reported. It is expected that his son Nasiruddin Hyder will succeed without any trouble.

FROM—M. RICKETTS, RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Lucknow Residency, 20th October 1827.

I have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of my dispatch of this date to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

TO—G. SWINTON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

It is with very sincere regret, I communicate for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the demise this instant of His Majesty the King of Oudh; an event for which my recent reports on the subject of His Majesty's health, will in some measure have prepared His Lordship in Council.

2. Doctor Baillie, His Majesty's physician reports the immediate cause of His Majesty's death to have been a total decay of the functions of nature.

3. I am now at the palace and have much satisfaction in stating that I have no reason to apprehend the slightest disorder will ensue in consequence of this melancholy event. On the contrary the accession of His son, Nasseer-ood-Deen Hyder will, I have no doubt, be marked with tranquillity and good order.

Palace :

M. RICKETTS,

The 20th October 1827.

Resident.

Letter No. 14.—The letter reports that on the death of His Majesty the King of Oudh his son ascended the throne at the age of 26 and assumed the title of Aboon Nusseer Kootoobood Deen, Soleyman Jah, Nusseer ood-deen Hyder Shahi Jehan, Padshahi, Oudh.

FROM—M. RICKETTS, RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Lucknow Residency, 29th October 1827.

I deem it proper to inform you that His Majesty the King of Oudh, ascended the throne on the 20th instant in the Twenty Sixth year of his age, and assumed the title of Aboon Nussur, Kootoob-ood-deen, Soleyman Jah, Nusseer-ood-Deen Hyder Shahi Jehan, Padshahi Oudh.

Letter No. 15.—The letter gives cover to three enclosures pertaining to Ramchandra Wagh. He was a dependant of Appa Saheb and followed him in his flight. He had sometime back returned to live in Jubbulpore. to which the Government at Fort William was not agreeable. The Agent to the Governor-General at Jubbulpore thinks otherwise.

FROM—A. STIRLING, DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 14th August 1829.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the annexed copies of letter from the Acting Agent in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories dated 16th ultimo, and of the letter addressed to him in reply under this date.

TO—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

In my present state of ignorance whether the Government have passed any resolutions on the subject it will not I hope be considered obtrusive to forward a copy of a correspondence connected with the arrival at Jabbulpore of a man of some notoriety named Ramchandra Wagh, a former dependant of the ex-Raja of Nagpur, because I am incompetent to give him a final answer to his application for the arrears of a pension of Rupees Eighteen hundred (1800) per annum, allowed him by the Nagpur Government, which he states are due from the beginning of the year A. D. 1825, and the payment of which I am informed by the Resident at Nagpur is objected to by that Court, and also to order him away. From the contents of your letter dated the 20th October 1821 to Major General Manley which by merely prohibiting his return to the Nagpur territories does not seem to deprive him of the option of residing at this station, for though the proximity of Jubbulpore to the Nagpur dominions would lead me to participate in the wishes of both Mr. Wilder and Captain Sleeman that Ramchandra Wagh should not become a permanent resident here, especially when his personal character and former connection are considered in conjunction with the rumours afloat relating to the designs of Appa Saheb, to attempt the recovery of his lost power and authority, still I feel disinclined to issue any peremptory orders for his immediate departure from an apprehension that such might be at variance with the views of Government and that his present forlorn situation might be thought to deserve a more considerate and benevolent course of proceeding.

2. Ramchandra Wagh as has been mentioned in my letter to Mr. Wilder of the 6th of April is ready to leave these territories for any other station that may be fixed upon if by the renewal of his pension he has the means of subsistence ensured to him henceforward, and unacquainted as I acknowledge myself to be with the grounds on which the grant was cancelled and whether his previous conduct had merited it, I cannot conscientiously abstain from remarking that the object of keeping Ramchandra Wagh apart from intrigues tending to disturb the tranquillity of the country is sure not to be gained by forcing him under the pressure of want, and impressed with a conviction of future misery and wretchedness, to seek a livelihood wherever and however it may be required, and that unless the cessation of his pension has been equitable and just he may avail himself of the letter from Mr. Jenkins in his possession as involving the officers of the British Government in the violation of a compact or promise and such a letter being forthcoming it has appeared proper to submit a copy of it with the rest of the correspondence for the consideration of the Government.

3. Ramchandra Wagh is now in the decline of life when men are least of all able to bear up against the vicissitudes of fortune, those he has gone through are apparent from the correspondence and the probable short duration of the expense attendant upon it might be urged as an argument in favour of the restoration of his allowance and though it is not my wish to stand forward as an advocate in his behalf except inasmuch as his unexpected application to Mr. Maddock and myself has compelled me to be, I feel bound to observe that his general conduct at the station has been decorous and becoming and that he has been living in a quiet and retired manner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Jubbulpore,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Office of the A. G. G.

C. FRASER,

The 16th July 1829.

Acting Agent to the Governor-General.

To—C. FRASER, ESQUIRE, ACTING AGENT TO THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA
TERRITORIES.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th ultimo. with its enclosures, reporting the arrival at Jubbulpore of Ramchandra Wagh, and submitting copies of correspondence with the Resident at Nagpur and others regarding that individual, and reply to state as follows.

2. The prohibition against Ramchandra Wagh's entering the Nagpur territory, may fairly be considered to include the Jubbulpore Districts which had been so recently separated from the

Rajah's dominion, when that order was issued, and the position of many of which would afford to him every facility for carrying on intrigues against the established government of Nagpur. There can be little doubt, indeed, but that the appearance of Ramchandra Wagh at Jubbulpore, is connected with the designs lately manifested by Appa Saheb, and that the same intrigues which brought the Ex-Raja from his retreat beyond the Sutlej, have prompted the movements of his adherent to the vicinity of the quarter where his machinations were likely to prove most useful. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion therefore that you should require Ramchandra Wagh to quit the territory subject to your control. The connection which he is stated to have recently formed with the Ruler of Jalown, by the marriage of his daughter to the son of that chief will doubtless secure to him an asylum against actual want, whenever he thinks proper to avail himself of it, but whatever may be the real state of his circumstances His Lordship in Council does not consider that we should be justified in urging the Nagpur Government to restore his Pension, especially after the unwillingness it has manifested to provide for him.

Fort William :

A. STIRLING,

The 14th August 1829.

Deputy Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 16.—The letter gives a brief outline of the early history and banking activities of the Buti family of Sitabuldi in Nagpur. They originally lived in Bhandara and had extensive money-lending business in the district of Bhandara during the twelve years of British management from 1817 to 1829. Then they seem to have incurred the displeasure of the Raja and leaving Bhandara came to take refuge within the Residency limits of the British in Nagpur. The letter mentions the troubles Sadashiv Buti's son was experiencing from the hostile attitude of the Raja and the charges that the Raja had brought against him. Hence he appeals to the British for an equitable settlement.

FROM—L. WILKINSON, LATE ASSISTANT RESIDENT.

TO—H. S. GROEME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur, the 3rd July 1830.

I have the honour to submit to you a memorandum from Sadashiv Buti's son, who has now taken shelter in Sitabuldi, and further to state such particulars regarding Buti as I have, gathered at different times from my brother and himself and to explain to you the nature of the assistance which the family now solicits from you.

2. The Raja makes a demand against him for balances, I know not to what amount, due on account of a trading speculation, which he conducted in the first instance for Munia Bai (wife of

Nana Sahib) and latterly for Ambika Bai (one of Raghojee's wife). He was entrusted with advances in money and clothes ; these he says, he repaid, together with a considerable profit and regularly gave to persons appointed to receive the same, annual accounts exhibiting the outstanding balances.

3. When he undertook charge of this Government Dukan in 1221 Fusli it was not because he was destitute of other means of subsistence or of capital of his own. Indeed it was the circumstances of his being possessed of wealth of his own which exciting the avidity of Bapoo Sahib led him to seek the superintendence of this Sirkar Dukan. For by this gaining the protection of that branch of the Raja's family whom he served, he hoped to be.....from the effects of the displeasure and avidity of Raghojee whose necessities latterly drove him to limit his unjust demands against his subjects only by their ability to satisfy them.

4. By Nana Sahib's acceding to his wishes and consigning to him the management of a Dukan which he established in the name of his wife Munia Bai, Buti eluded the payment of a fine which Bapoo Sahib was to impose upon him.

5. He received charge of the Dukan in 1221 Fusli. He continued superintending its concerns till the downfall of the Bhonslas in 1228 Fuslee during which time he submitted to Jalba Khooshee, Sadashiv Venaik and others appointed by Munia Bai to receive the annual accounts of the concern.

6. He states that on the British Government's succeeding to the management of the affairs of the Nagpur state he was called upon by Dr. Gordon who had charge of the city of Nagpur to state the amount of balances due by the debtors of this Sirkar Dukan. On that occasion he gave the required explanatory statement to Baboo Rao appointed through Bucherao by Doctor Gordon and subsequently he furnished a similar list of balances and all other accounts of the Dukan to Abajee Pant deputed by Goojaba Dada to receive them, and that these balances are all that is due on accounts of the Dukan except what he had previously repaid into the Sirkar.

7. The Raja does not specify in his Shooka the amount of balances which he says Buti owes him. Buti however denies the justice of any demands against him, and gives the above explanations. During the minority of His Highness, Goojaba Dada, when regent requested first Captain Wilkinson and afterwards Colonel Jenkins whilst Acting Superintendent at Bhandara to send Buti to him to settle his accounts. Buti was sent by Captain Wilkinson to the Dada Sahib but nothing definite was fixed upon. When the the Dada Sahib made his second application to Colonel Jenkins, that Gentleman requested that a Vakeel might be deputed to Bhandara, there to plead the cause and that he would listen to the petition but that it was not.....to send the defendant to the place of Residence of the Plaintiff to have his cause adjudged.

8. The Raja now demands that Buti and his sons may be surrendered to him, but Buti being under apprehensions for the honour of himself and family has left Bhandara and settled in the Sitabuldi Bazar which lies within the British limits, and claims the protection of the British Government.

9. It now becomes a question as to whether, refugees (not being criminals) should on application be given up to the Raja by the British Government or not.

10. I am of opinion, but I state it with diffidence that such refugees have a right to the protection of the British Government; and should not be given up. Demands urged against them should be listened to and the payment of whatever might be decreed against them by the Judicial authority of Sitabuldi, should be enforced by the usual means of personal restraint and when necessary. This is the process which would be adopted in the adjoining territories upon the Nerbudda, and this cession to the Hon'ble Company has inherent in it equal rights and privileges with those of any other British possession.

11. As however the exercise of this privilege in this place situated as it is in the centre of the Nagpur dominions, and closely adjoining the capital may be inconvenient by necessitating the Company's authority here to become the arbiter of many causes between the Raja and his subjects, and as it might devolve duties of investigation for the dispatch of which two or three judges would be insufficient, it may be deemed politic never to exercise this privilege of protection. Still it would be proper in the first instance to proclaim that all refugees from the Rajah's limits will be surrendered on his Highness's demand.

12. Buti's case is however peculiar, 1st because he took refuge here under the impression that he would not be given up and that his person and property would be as safe as if he had fled to Seoni (he being of course always ready to meet at either place whatever might be legally decreed against him). Had he anticipated any doubts of finding protection here he would have fled in the first instance into the Nerbudda territories.

2ndly. Because he has now become the victim of our system of management. It was the greatness of the British Officers in the charge of districts and I trust I speak without partiality when I say of none more than the late Superintendant of Bhandara to encourage and extend cultivation and promote in every way the interests of Government. To effect these objects outlays of capital were necessary. The avidity of the former rulers had brought on a timidity and backwardness in entering upon speculations which made it difficult to induce Sowkars to come openly forward but by labouring to give every possible security in the outlay of capital in agricultural and mercantile dealings and by enforcing prompt payment of all recent and just debts the superintendents succeeded in inspiring the fullest confidence. Capitalists readily felt satisfied that the only risk they incurred was a bad season.

13. Of all the Sowkars of the Bhandara district none has contributed more to the advancement of that district to its present state of prosperity than Buti. Relying confidently on the aid of Government in the recovery of his advances he lent freely and largely. He extended his dealings even beyond the limits of his own capital. He has been latterly in the habits of borrowing annually to a large amount from other men of wealth, who felt less confidence or had not equal enterprise or habits of business, in order to lend out again and thus aid in the "Sunch" renting cultivation, of the lands of Government.

14. But he has shown all this activity and enterprise because he felt a mistaken assurance that the British Rule was not to be withdrawn. From the moment he heard of the intended transfer he began to complain of the want of due notice. He said that he had been encouraged to extend his dealings all over the country, that his grain and money was now spread through every pergunnah to such an extent that it was impossible to collect them before rule ceased, and that thus he must now prove the victim of a system of justice and security which had led him in advancing his own, to promote also so extensively the interests of Government.

15. These considerations may induce you to interfere so far as to see that no injustice is done to Buti, even though it may be inconvenient and impolitic to refuse to surrender him on the application of the Raja.

He courts enquiry but not once by any creature of the Raja. He is willing to submit to the decision of a Panchayat, composed of independent and respectable men, he having the nomination of an equal number with the Raja, but on the condition that the Panchayat shall record and submit for your examination their decree and the evidence, proofs, and documents upon which they found it. He begs, that, if you decide on sending him to the Raja you will do so telling His Highness that he is the father of all his people and that you trust and enjoin that he will treat Buti whose dealings have so much advanced the interests of the district with that regard due to him.

Letter No. 17.—The Dak stages mentioned in the enclosure to the letter indicate the route from Poona to Nagpur.

**FROM—J. A. FORBES, ACTING POST MASTER GENERAL,
GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.**

**TO—THE HON'BLE R. CAVENDISH, RESIDENT AT
NAGPUR.**

Bombay, the 31st December 1838.

With reference to my letter, dated the 26th instant I have now the honour to annex a list of Dak stages between Poona and Nagpur, via Aurangabad, Jalna and Karanja.

(Enclosure)

Memorandum of the stages through which the Horse Dak proposed to travel from Poona to Nagpur.

No. of stages	Names of the vi	No. of states	Names of the v
1	Poona	29	Unjuee
2	Shegaon.	30	Sowgorpore
3	Lonee	31	Unjuee
4	Shikrapoor	32	Bipree
5	Ranjaagaon	33	Chandoot
6	Seoor	34	Wuduff
7	Naraingaon.	35	Jowolkay
8	Soopa	36	Kinhee
9	Chaua.	37	Jonhagheer
10	Ahmednagar.	38	Kuekon
11	Jewoor.	39	Karinja
12	Singwa.	40	Dipalgaon
13	Rastapore.	41	Karlee
14	Khadakwadi	42	Mewejrool
15	Toka.	43	Tewtee
16	Selagaon.	44	Ghorekher
17	Waloory.	45	Rewagaon
18	Aurangabad.	46	Boregaon
19	Chikhalthara.	47	Khuwath
20	Kudgaon.	48	Tellie Vullee
21	Seaikta	49	Aumlay
22	Budnapore	50	Selooj
23	Naugamandi	51	Keljhar
24	Jalam	52	Ausoola
25	Nhawaye	53	Saulehole
26	Sheokhan	54	Daygaon
27	Kavgaon	55	Nagpur,
28	Becbee		

Deccan Post Office:
Poona, 29th Dec. 1838.

W. W. PREEDY,
Acting Dy. Postmaster at Poona.

Letter No. 18.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which is a copy of the proclamation issued by the Resident at Satara on the occasion of the deposition of the Maharaja of Satara in favour of his brother.

FROM.—J. P. WILLOUGHBY, SECRETARY WITH THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

To—THE RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Dapoorree, the 10th September 1839.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward for your information copy of a proclamation issued by his authority under date the 5th instant explaining the grounds on which the British Government has been reluctantly compelled to depose the Raja of Satara and to proclaim his brother as his successor.

(Enclosure)

Proclamation by the Resident at Satara issued under the authority of the Hon'ble Sir James Smith Carnac, Baronet, Governor of Bombay, dated Satara the 5th September 1839.

1. When the British Government was compelled by the unprovoked hostility of Baji Rao to declare war against him, a proclamation, dated the 11th February 1818, was issued by the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Peshwa setting forth the circumstances which had rendered that measure imperative. In this it was announced as follows:—

“The Raja Satara who is now a Prisoner in Baji Rao's hands will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty of such an extent as may maintain the Raja and his family in comfort and dignity. With this aim the fort of Satara has been taken. The Raja's flag has been set up in it, and his former ministers have been called into employment; whatever country is assigned to the Raja will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order. The rest of the country will be held by the Hon'ble Company. The revenue will be collected by the Government, but all property real or personal will be secured. All Wuttun and Enam (hereditary lands), Warshashans, annual stipends, and all religious and charitable establishments will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable.”

2. The Raja of Satara having been released from captivity, on the defeat of the Peshwa at Ashta was, pursuant to the above declaration, placed on the throne, and a treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between His Highness and the British Government, dated the 25th September 1819. By the 2nd article of this compact, the Raja for himself and for his heirs and successors engaged, to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at His Highness's Court. By the 5th article the Raja for himself and for his heirs and successors engaged to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers and with all Sirdars, Ijhardars, Chiefs and Ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who were not rendered subject to his authority and to abstain from all connection or correspondence with them. It was further stipulated by the same article, that any affairs that might arise with the aforesaid states and persons relating to His Highness, should be exclusively conducted by the British Government and that if (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connections for His Highness's family, or for any similar purpose) His Highness should have occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority such communication should be

made entirely through the Political Agent. Finally it was declared that this article was a fundamental condition of the agreement, and that any departure from it on the Raja's part would subject him to the loss of all the advantages secured to him by the said treaty.

3. Notwithstanding this solemn compact it has been conclusively established to the conviction of the British Government that the Raja unmindful of his obligations, and of the generosity which restored him to liberty and conferred on him a Throne, has for a series of years held clandestine communications contrary to the stipulations contained in the 5th article of the treaty; that he has cherished ambitious designs hostile to the British Government; that he has advanced claims and protection incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty and that he has conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance formed between the two states.

4. Nevertheless the British Government willing to believe that the Raja had been betrayed into these acts by the counsels of evil and designing men and in the hope and expectation that the Raja would appreciate to.....and abandon the dangerous course into which he had been seduced, had resolved to overlook and forgive the past, on his agreeing for the future to act strictly and in good faith according to the treaty; to dismiss from his counsels the Minister who had been chiefly instrumental in creating disunion between the two states, and to abstain from injuring those persons through whose information his violations of the Treaty had been established.

5. With this view the Hon'ble Sir James Smith Carnac Baronet, Governor of Bombay, vested with full authority from the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, proceeded in person to Satara, and having explained to the Raja the dangerous position in which he had placed himself and having communicated both verbally and in writing the conditions on which the British Government was willing to grant an amnesty for the past, urged him to the compliance with these terms as the only mode by which relations of amity and friendship with him could be restored.

6. The Raja after repeated conferences and ample opportunity for reflection and after having been explicitly warned of the consequences rejected these conditions and the British Government being therefore convinced that it is impossible any longer to maintain friendly relations with a Prince who has shown himself so regardless of a Treaty entered into under the peculiar circumstances above recited, hereby declares the alliance between the two states dissolved, and its intention to enforce the penalty specified in the 5th article of the treaty entered into by the Raja and dated the 25th September 1819,

7. The British Government however having no view of advantage and aggrandizement has resolved to invest the brother and next in succession to the Raja, with the sovereignty of the Satara state, according to the limits fixed by the treaty of the 25th September 1819. He is therefore hereby proclaimed Raja of Satara under the title of Shrimant Maharaj Shahjee Chatrapati of Satara and all persons residing within his territory are hereby required to render to him allegiance.

C. OVANS,
Resident at Satara.

CONFIDENTIAL NEWS-LETTERS OF 1840

No. 1.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 10th July 1840.

INTELLIGENCE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER AGENCY

4th June: The Punjab Akhbar contains the following items of intelligence:—

1st. The custom office at Attock having caused some inconvenience to some British Officers on duty in that quarter orders were immediately issued to prohibit any undue interference.

2nd. A reply was received from Sultan Mohammed Khan, to the orders lately sent to him, saying that he was setting out with his troops to join Rajah Socheit Singh and that he had now entrusted these to his son Mohammed. Orders for Sultan Mohammed Khan's immediate attendance at the Durbar and his non-interference in any matters connected with the Khaiber Pass were immediately issued.

3rd. The Durbar was busy in the preparation of presents for the Queen of England.

4th. General Avitabile was ordered to send the Barakzye Chiefs to the Durbar instantly and Alla Singh was despatched to Kohat to bring in the Chiefs in question together with the Ghilzyes. Copies of the orders issued to the Barakzye Chiefs were forwarded to Lalla Kishna Chand for the information of the Governor-General's Agent.

8th June: The Lahore Akhbar of date noted in the margin contains the following items of intelligence:—

1st. Rajah Socheit Singh has demolished the Gaddi of Delasa Khan, and is making arrangements for the revenue of that district.

2nd. General Avitabile reported that he had dismissed Rahmat Khan Barakzye who was going to extremities in all the little cases relating to the collection of the revenues from the Khaibaree cultivators.

10th June: The Barakzye Chiefs were preparing to attend the Durbar with the Ghilzyes.

19th June: The Lahore Akhbar contains the following items of intelligence:—

1st. General Avitabile was ordered to confiscate all the Jagirs in the Peshawar district.

2nd. Kunwar Sher Singh reported that his troops had crossed the Chinab on their way to Peshawar.

3rd. Lt. Mackeson is making his arrangements with the Shanwari and the Afreedee Afghans and trying to recover the plundered property of the merchants.

4th. The Kunwar is stated to evince much fickleness, sometimes he seems bent on conciliating the Rajah's . . . he is so estranged from them that he excludes them from all interference in public affairs.

30th May: The Peshawar Akhbar of the 30th May states:—

1st. The tribes of Bajire (Bajaur) concerned in expelling Meer Allum Khan and restoring the ancient families to the villages and lands of their forefathers.

2nd. Noor Mohammed Khan son of Sultan Mohammed Khan and Sardar Peer Mohammed Khan have arrived at Peshawar.

AFGANISTAN—KABUL

3rd June: The envoy and Minister ascribes to the collusion of the Barakyze Chiefs with Amir Khan, the usurpation by the latter of the Bajore Country.

1st June: The envoy and Minister also reports the despatch to Kabul of a son of Dost Mohammed and a son of Meer Walle's as also the arrival at Bamcean of the Chief Minister of Mohammed Murad Beg. The envoy and Minister is using every effectual measure to induce the speedy return of Nawab Jabbar Khan.

10th June: Later letters from Kabul dated 10th June state that the son of the Wallee of Khoolum had come into Kabul, that . . . from Khyow was daily expected and that Atma the Prime Minister of Meer Murad Beg of Koondooz had come to Kabul, it was supposed with the intention of negotiating for the aid of the British Government to be given to his master against his rebellious subjects. For a full account of the character of Atma see page 119 of Reports and Papers, political geographical and commercial submitted to Government by Sir Burnes B. N. I., Lieut.-Leech B.E., Doctor Lord, B.M.S., and Lieut.-Wood, I.N., employed on mission in the years 1835, 36, 37 in Scinde, Afghanistan, and adjacent countries, printed at Calcutta in 1839.

Major McShenry reports his having raised two hundred and fifty two recruits for service in Afganistan and states that after the rains many Goorkhas will join him at Deyrab. Lieut.-Gerrard has raised at Karnal 120 Hindustani recruits all for the Shah's force.

KANDHAR

29th May: In a letter of date noted in the margin the envoy and minister reports on the effects of the late operations on the Ghelzye country. The local authorities are of opinion that it would be highly necessary to gain the confidence of the distrustful among the Hokee and Tokhee Ghilzies and to afford every encouragement to the present chiefs. Major Leech reports that the present chiefs Meer Allum Khan Hokee and Samad Khan Tokhee, have shown themselves to be entirely in Shah Soojah's interests and deserve to be consulted on any measures being contemplated affecting their respective tribes. Major Leech is of opinion that the prisoners taken by Captain Anderson might be employed in repairing or re-erecting the fortress of Kelab-i-Ghilzie and that to this party might be added the other dependants of the ex-chiefs who may hereafter be seized. Captain Bean has been directed to send to Kandhar the troop of House Artillery under command of Lieutenant Cooper.

11th June: The Major General commanding the troops in Afganistan reports the capture of Walloo Khan a Ghilzye Chief who took so conspicuous a part in the late attack on Capt. Anderson's detachment, and of a nephew of Murro also a rebel Chief. These will be handed over to be dealt with by H. M. Shah Shuja.

5th June: The Ex-Chiefs of Kandhar are said to have proceeded to Shahr-i-Babel, the revenues of which had been assigned to them by the Shah of Persia for their maintenance. Intelligence (believed to be authentic) had been received of the death of Rahimdel Khan by Dropsy.

The Political Agent at Kandhar states that nothing has yet been settled regarding Seistan between the Herat and Kabul Governments. The Beloochee Chiefs in the Agents opinion owe allegiance to Kandhar. In consequence of one of the Beluchi Chiefs (Ibrahim Khan) having refused to furnish the quota of grain he had promised, and having thrown off his allegiance to the Herat Government he has been besieged in a small fort by Mohammed Raza Khan. The sum of 200 Herat Roomuns (or Co's. Rs. 1333-4-4) has been sent to the Khan last named to aid in carrying on his operations against the rebel Ibrahim.

JELLALABAD

4th June: The Political Agent reports the submission of the refractory people of Zawah to Shah Shuja's authority. The Mulliks of the Meer Khee Kheil (a tribe not famed for their loyalty) have also owned their allegiance to the king, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Kheyjah promising a steady observance of their duty to the authorities placed over them.

KHOOLUM

8th June: The Walee has exercised a forcible interference in the affairs of Sir-i-pool which principally is nominally subject to Bukhara.

BAMEEAN

Orders have been issued by Shah Shuja to counter-mand the attendance of the Huzzarah Mallicks on Mulla Shakur at Kabul for the purposes of taking their taxes and H. M. is about to depute a Governor to Bameean.

The Political Assistant reports his having received an emissary from the Chief of Huzzar professing allegiance to the king. Dr. Lord at Bameean also states that the practice of dealing in slaves had been very rare in his neighbourhood and that the very few who had been carried off have been at once surrendered on requisition.

BAJORE

4th June: The Military Assistant to the Envoy and Minister reports his failure in his endeavour to penetrate the Bajore country and his consequent return to Kabul.

KARRACK

Captain Heunell is desirous of opening a communication with Major Todd at Herat through Yezd or Kerman, for the purpose of facilitating the transit of communications from Herat. Major Todd will do all in his power to aid in this measure.

PERSIA

The king of Persia has been attempting to arrange affairs at Ispahan and has seized and punished the authors of the late disturbances. A force amounting to 8000 men has been collected at Ispahan upon the employment of which there are many speculations. It has been last asserted that they will be sent against the wild and lawless people who occupy the country Westward of that Place. The French, Russian, Turkish and Oorjunge embassies had proceeded to Ispahan.

PERSIA—KHYVA

19th May: It is rumoured that the Shah of Persia had sent a message to the Khan of Khyva that he should submit to the Russians and that the khan repelled the proposition with indignation.

KHYVA

5th June: Count Duhamel informed Zabbar Dust Khan the Agent to the Persian and Russian authorities at Tehran that the Russian force now marching in Khyva would not advance beyond that place; that the object of the expedition was to avenge the insults and injuries offered by the Khan Hazrat to the Russian Government; and that when that object was attained the troops would be withdrawn.

BUKHARA

14th May: A letter from Nazir Khanoolah at Bukhara under date noted in the margin states, that an Agent had made his appearance from the Russian Camp with presents to the king of

Bukhara and that His Majesty has resolved to depute an Agent to the Russian Camp with return presents. The same letter adds (what we have since learnt both from the Emba via to Petersburg and London; and from Khiyva and Bukhara via Kabul and Hindustan), the Russians have reoccupied their camp.

The same native letter further states that the king of Bukhara has sent 2000 Tillahs (gold coins) to purchase wood and rafters at Samarkund for the purpose of making boats for the Oxus. This timber was expected to reach Bukhara in a short time after the date of the letter. The writer adds the name of the English for justice has so spread throughout Turkistan that many people of Bukhara have expressed a wish to join the British troops on their reaching Balkash with 10000 Horse, and the king of Bukhara is very much perplexed at the present juncture of affairs.

It is stated in another native letter that the daughter of Dost Mohammed Khan had arrived at the above place, that the ex-Amir had been set at liberty, and that probably the Government of Balkash about to be conferred on him.

HERAT

The Envoy at Herat states that as the grounds on which he has hitherto objected to any movement against Ghorian seem now hardly to have effect, he doubts whether he shall be any longer able to dissuade the Vazir Yar Mohammed Khan from attempting its recovery, as its possession is considered of the highest importance to the Government of Herat.

BAGDAD

5th May: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that various parties of French officers have passed through Baghdad on their return to France from Persia and that the French Envoy was expected shortly to do the same leaving an Agent at Tehran.

BUSHIRE

5th May: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that a French Consul has just been appointed for Bushire.

GUZERAT

14th April: The Political Commissioner reports the abolition of the rite of Suttee by His Highness the Gaikwar and the issue of a proclamation prohibiting its being hereafter performed within His Highness's dominions.

SCINDE UPPER

The Political Agent states with reference to the strength and resources of the Maree tribe that the number of armed men said to have assembled near . . . has been very much exaggerated and that the garrison of that fort is able to maintain itself against any force which can be brought against it.

SCINDE LOWER

The Political Agent reports the despatch from Gorabaree for Sukkur of 2,000 stand of arms for Afghanistan, and the arrival at Currachee of 1,000 for the same destination.

CHINA

2nd April. The Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Force reports from the Cape of Good Hope his having received orders to assume the Naval command on the India station and to proceed to Singapore and China. To ensure the efficiency of the expedition, the Commander-in-Chief expresses a hope that at least three steamers will be sent him for the service in China.

NEPAL

The Resident reports the divided state of the Royal family and of the chiefs and great discontent in the army from a proposed measure of reduction in pay. The Resident further reports that more marriages in the Royal family are on the tapis and that under cover of them the Durbar is again seeking to send mission to the plains. The hope of getting passports renders the Durbar pliant to the Resident's demand for satisfaction for various wrongs. The last private letters from Nepal state that a serious mutiny had actually taken place at the capital on the reduction of pay being proclaimed.

NEPAL—TIBET

The Resident reports that the Viceroy and Grand Lama of Lassa in reply to the Durbar's invitation addressed to the Emperor of Tibet to attend the Heir apparent's marriage stated that it had never been the custom for Nepal to send, or Peking, to receive, any such invitation. The letter of invitation was returned to the Durbar with an intimation that beyond the fixed quinquennial mission and the usual reports of current transactions nothing was required from it. The Resident states, moreover, that there can be no doubt that the news of our warlike preparations against China has reached Lassa and that yet up to the present moment Nepal's attempts to arouse the Tibetans had been entirely ineffectual.

AVA

A letter from Ava states that the restrictions on the receipt and dispatch of letters noticed in the News letter No. 2, dated 10th ultimo are no longer in force at the Post Office.

A private letter from Ava states that a report gains ground of a disturbance having broken out at Sho-ay-gain. It is also reported that a disturbance or open revolt had taken place at Rameethan, a further letter of the 17th June reports the country somewhat more quiet again.

ASSAM

A letter has been received by the Political Agent from Nurgropillah Caum reporting that all is quiet in the Frontier towards Burmah.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Bombay Government have established a quarantine for all vessels from the ports of Egypt where the plague is raging.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Fort William:
The 10th July 1840.

Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India.

No. 2.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 22nd July 1840.

INTELLIGENCE—NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY

20th to 25th June: The Punjab Ukhbar of the date noted in the margin contains the following item of intelligence, viz., "Rajah Dhyan Singh described the usefulness of the Goorkhas in mountain warfare, and orders were issued to enlist any Goorkhas that might happen to come to Lahore." Another Lahore Ukhbar contains the following items of intelligence:—

1st. General Avitabile reported that Sultan Mahomed Khan and Syed Mohamed Khan were preparing to set out for Lahore with the Ghilzies.

2nd. An urzee from the Barkzies was received saying that their coming to Lahore would unsettle everything in their quarter, the people being so refractory. An answer was sent that the Sarkar had no fear of any such mischief resulting, and that they must come quickly or they would be severely punished.

3rd. The Koonwar is applying himself more and more to the army and the public affairs.

4th. Of late no difference or discussions have taken place between the Maharajah and the Koonwar.

5th. Bhya and Surdars Sultan Mohammed Khan and Syed Mohamed Khan reported that they had set out from Kohat for the Durbar with all the Ghilzies on the 9th June.

PESHAWAR

11th June: The Political Agent expresses a hope with reference to the attack made on the . . . Kaffla in the Shinwarri territory by the Sunga Khail tribe (in which 7 merchants were cruelly murdered and property to the extent of 3 or 4000 Rs. was plundered) to get redress from the said tribe for this outrage by marching against them with the help of the Chief of Khyber who is desirous of co-operating with him in bringing them to terms.

AFGHANISTAN—KABOOL

13th June: On the night of the 5th instant a portion of the force under Colonel Wallace marched upon the Fort of Maroo Fureekie (a notorious leader of Bandittee who had been the terror of the Country for many years) which after a march of 25 miles over a very difficult country, it succeeded in surprizing and taking by *Coup de main*. The towers of the fort were blown up by order of the Political Officer in charge, who made the inhabitants and neighbours engage not to repair the same.

The troops mentioned in the margin under command of Capt. Anderson had on the 8th June joined Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace's

15th June	{	Detachment 4 Local Horse		detachment and the latter
		2 Troop N. A. S. S. F.		officer has ordered the de-
		Detachment 2		tachment of 2 Cavalry of
		5th Infantry	Do.	Shah Shoojah's Force to
		Draft from 6th F	Do.	proceed towards Kabool on

the 9th instant. The undermentioned forts, the property of Robber Chiefs in the Ghilzie country, were taken possession of and destroyed on the morning of the 9th June without opposition by a detachment as per margin.

2 Companies 2nd N. I.	1st The Fort called Kulai Mousa.	2nd
100 Christer Horse	The Fort called Kulai Baran.	3rd The
1-9 Pair Gun sappers and Miners	fort called Kalai Abooboukir.	

20th June: The detachment has returned to Camp. A letter from Kabool, dated 30th June states, "You will be glad to hear that owing to the vigorous and judicious measures adopted here, the affairs of the Ghilzie country will soon be restored to order". Mention is made of an intention to station a Regiment (probably Capt. Woodburns) in the neighbourhood of the Ghilzie country.

20th June: The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan reports that Dukkah Khan the brother of Sultan Mohamed Khan had come into Camp; that a great number of his followers had also already returned; that others were still returning to their lands bringing with them their families and that there was every probability of all hostile operations rapidly drawing to a close.

HERAT

8th June: A letter from Herat dated 8th June referring to the newly established communication between Kandahar and Herat adds "the posts of the Afghan horse have answered well and robberies are no longer heard of between Herat and the Kandahar frontier". It seems that the attack upon Ghorian as referred to in the News Letter No. 5, dated 10th July about to be made by the Herat State at the suggestion and under the arrangements of the Vazier Yar Mohamed Khan, was not likely to be made before the 20th Ultimo. The families of the party within Ghorian friendly to Herat, are stated to be now in the hands of the Vazier. The Repairs of the fortifications of Herat are going on steadily and the harvest throughout the Valley will be reaped in about 20 days, so that no fear of famine * exists.

KHYVA—THE RUSSIANS

15th June: The following occurred in a conversation held between Yakub Beg, Deputy from Khyva and the Envoy and Minister at Kabul.

* By a later letter just received it is stated that Barley was selling on the 10th June in Herat 16 seers per rupee and that wheat was expected to be 1 Heratee rupee per Maund.

On Yakub Beg mentioning that from the favourable impression made on his mind of the character of the English the King of Kharazm determined that his State and that of England should be one. Sir William Macnaghten asked "what are the distinct points contemplated in this alliance". Why that you should consider Kharazm as your own country and defend it accordingly. The Shah first wishes you to send some good artillery men "at present"; (replied Sir William Macnaghten) 'we could not meet the Khan Huzrut's wishes in this respect because it would be helping you against the Russians, with whom we are friends, and whom we consider to have just grounds of quarrel with you for capturing their Countrymen and attacking their Caravans. After some further conversation, the Khyva Envoy remarked to the Envoy and Minister that false reports had been circulated in Turkeestan about our designs in coming to Afghanistan but that judging from our proceedings towards Shah Shoojah he was convinced to the contrary and would disabuse the minds of the Khyvans of the impressions which such reports were calculated to produce.

20th June: The Envoy to Herat has received intelligence from Lieut. Shakespear now at Merve that, the Russians had destroyed the forts which they had erected on the Khiva frontier, and had marched back to their own country. Further that a quantity of Iron and spare stores left behind by the Russians had been brought into the city of Khyva by a party of horse who had been sent by the Khan Huzrut to watch the movement of the Russian forces.

PERSIA

10th May: A letter from Erzroom, dated 10th May says "information from the desert confirms the intelligence from Persia of the almost total destruction of the Russian force and adverts to 12000 Russians with Guns in that Expedition having suffered an actual defeat in the field.

The same letter alluding to the 2nd Expedition in contemplation is to be directed from the Shores of the Caspian states, "the distance is about 550 Versts. This appears to be the obvious route to be selected for the proper season the beginning or the end of winter, but it now seems to me to be wholly impracticable, for it appears impossible at this time of the year to obtain water even for a very small body of men".

From the same document it appears that the Circassians have taken 5 Russian forts by assault. The writer goes on to say—"I see no prospect of a return of the Mission before the end of the year at the earliest period. The French mission has I hear been received at Ispahan with the greatest demonstrations of respect. No conclusion can be drawn from this of the likelihood of their being able to establish an intelligence in that Country".

13th May: The Shah of Persia has issued a Firman at Ispahan to the Governors and authorities of Persia to protect the lives and property of the Servants of the British mission and to punish no one connected with the mission accused of any crime without the knowledge of the British Minister.

13th Dec.: Her Majesty's charged' affairs at Erzroom reports the following items of intelligence:—

1st. The Shah of Persia has reached Ispahan but his subsequent destination still continued concealed.

2nd. Great number of Russian troops are collecting at Tiflis perhaps to engage in another campaign against the Lesghees.

3rd. Of 32000 muskets ordered in France by Husain Khan. 8000 have been delivered in Persia.

4th. General Dumas has arrived at Erzroom with an officer whom he styles his Aid-de-Camp.

5th. Persia is about to send an Ambassador to France.

The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports a Persian Force to have advanced to Sulemana the Capital of lower Khurdistan and to have taken possession of that place together with a portion of the adjacent territory. A force however is now in preparation to aid in the attainment of the rights of Mohamed, the Pacha of Sulemania, invaded by the Persians.

BAGDAD

3rd June: A correspondent in Arabia notices the reported retirement of Khurshid and his force from Nejd and the resignation of all power into the hand of Shaik Khalid. On information of a later date, however, he states that some cavalry still remained in Nejd; that Khursid had given the Government of Lasha to Shaikh Ahmed been Mobarak, and that he had determined to remain in Nejd for the present. The correspondant referred to further reports that three more officers of the Suite of the French Ambassador for Persia are on their way to Bagdad to await the arrival of His Excellency at that city.

ADEN

Private letters from Bombay mention the intention of the Bombay Government to reinforce the post at Aden by a detachment of 260 men from Her Majesty's Regiment. The "Japtee" by later accounts has sailed with these.

SCINDE—LOWER

19th June: The Political Agent reports that six men dressed like Turks left Hyderabad on the 17th instant for Khyrpore. These persons landed at Karachee from Muscat, were immediately furnished with Camels by the Amcer's Government of that place and

came to Hyderabad where they stayed 3 days. It is not known whether they had any communication with the Ameer of Hyderabad. They were styled Emmissaries of Mohamed Shah of Persia but were most probably swindling adventurers.

22nd June: The Political Agent has obtained parwanas from the Ameers of Sind to their officers in the Lower part of the River to direct all Government officers to permit wood to be cut any where except in the Shikargahs (Hunting ground). By this measure the expense of the fuel contracts has been reduced by one-fifth, and this assistance is to be attributed to the interest the Ameers now take in the steamers, and promises immense advantages.

23rd June: The Political Agent reports the dispatch on board the Steam Vessels "Indus" and "Planey" of a Detachment of the 2nd Granadier Regiment to Sukkar consisting of 4 European Officers, 6 Native Officers and 232 Sepoys and followers with tents, luggage and arms and 60 rounds of ammunition. This is the first time the steamers on the Indus have been put to this use and fully show their vast advantages on that river.

CHINA

From the public and private Letters dated Singapur from the 17th to 20th June, we learn: 1—that Admiral Elliot arrived there in H. M. Ship "Melville" with "the Blond" and the "Pylader" on the 16; 2—that they had sailed again for China on the 18th; 3—that H. M. Ships "Nimrad" "Blenheim" and "Modeste" were expected to be at Singapur in a few days; 4—and, that the "Enterprize" would accompany the Admiral to China under * Sail; 5—that every thing seemed to have been done that was necessary to ensure the expedition an ample supply of provision; 6—that the "Nushruth Shaw" was the only Transport that had not arrived; that the "Larne" had also left Singapur for China; 7—and that the "Clifton" with draughts of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment was detained at Singapur for a few necessary repairs; 8—that it is supposed that the fleet will have assembled off the Islands at the mouth of the Canton River on the 14th or 15th of June, and that 3 weeks after that, intelligence of the result of that assembly would reach Singapur; 9—that the Chinese at Singapur say that cattle may be procured in abundance at Chusan and on the Coast of the gulf of Peechee Loo and that beef can always be got on the Canton river.

AVA

3rd July: From Rangoon it is reported: 1—that the Burmese authorities had detained another Post office packet, but on representation being made to the effect that it contained bills of lading

* NOTE.—She will however return to Singapur on the "Nemesis" reaching the Admiral and the there take that place of the "Diana" which must come up..... to Calcutta previous to her.

the packet was delivered apparently unopened; 2—that the coronation of H. Majesty was to take place on the 8th June and that there was a discussion at Court as to who should be appointed Ain-thoe-main or heir apparent, the King wishing that His legitimate son, the Town-Dcvain-gyoun, should hold the office to which his other and more powerful sons object; 3—that the insurrection noticed in the news-letter No. 3, dated 20th June appears to have been suppressed and the prisoners remaining in the Capital it is said have been released; 4—that *muskets continue to be imported from Singapur, about 2000 having been dispatched to the Capital for the service of His Majesty.

5th June: A private letter from Moulmein dated as per margin says, "Our frontier has been comparatively quiet. All reports agree that the attempt at counter-revolution has failed for the present". One report says about 500 persons have lost their lives while another report states that 250 of the old Government servants have been cut off for plotting with the old Queen.

COSSYAH HILLS

10th July: The Political Agent reports the construction of a road across the Cossyah Hills from Turreya Ghat on the confines of the Sylhet district on to Nawgong the boundary of Assam a distance of $57\frac{3}{4}$ miles. This road as it now is, the Political Agent states to be perfectly practicable for every description of laden cattle.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Political Agent in the N. W. Frontier has recommended M. Waues the acting Master H. C. Steam vessel "Comet" with reference to the success it has met with in steaming up to Loodhianah from Ferozepore, to proceed up the Sutlej to Rooper, in order to ascertain how far above Loodianah the Sutlej may be suited to such vessels as the "Comet" at this season.

The Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces reports that the Steamer building at Moulmein for Government is in a state of forwardness.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Asstt. Secretary to Government of India.

Fort William:

The 22nd July 1840.

*The muskets are ordered from Liverpool direct to Singapur for.....
to Burmah by traders in the last named.....checked when found to be

No. 3.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 1st August 1840.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

26th to 29th June: The Lahore Akhbars of dates noted in the margin contain the following items of intelligence:—

1st. A detachment had been sent to escort the march of the British Convoy from Ferozepore towards Peshawar.

2nd. In consequence of the Senkoo Kheil robbers refusing to attend on him with all the plundered property of the merchants and travellers Capt. Mackeson marched to Peishblabe with his troops and those of the Afghans, when the Sinko Kheils despatched their vakeels to attend on Capt. Mackeson.

3rd. Rajah Dhyan Singh reported that Sirdar Sultan Mohammed Khan had crossed the Attock on his way to Lahore and General Avitabile was ordered to furnish Capt. Mackeson with whatever troops he may want for punishing the Khyberries.

4th and 5th July: The Lahore Akhbars of dates noted in the margin report:—

1st. Two Companies of the Nujceeb Battalions were despatched, to escort the British Convoy from Kussoor to Peshawar and orders were issued to all the officers on the road to protect the convoy.

2nd. The Bhaees have suggested to the Kunwar to dismiss all the old garrisons and replace them by soldiers of his own raising hinting that those of the time of the late Maharaja are attached to Raja Dhyan Singh.

HILL INTELLIGENCE

30th June and 1st and 8th July: The 100 Gurkha troops of Raja Balbir Sein are said to have deserted him and come over to be enlisted in General Ventura's service. The Rohillas part.....
.....troops have sided with Meean Runjeet, and gone over to Kumlagarh.

2nd. Balbir Sein, Raja of Mundee has been apprehended by General Ventura and together with some of his Vakeels is kept in confinement. The district of Mundee is taken possession of by General Ventura.

PESHAWAR

11th, 12th, 18th and 19th June: The Peshawar Akhbars of the dates noted in the margin contain the following items of intelligence:—

1st. The Zekha Kheils are emigrating in number to Teerah some for the purpose of seeking their livelihood, or attending to their cultivation there, and others to graze their cattle so that the Khyber Pass is at present free from their depredations.

2nd. Sirdar Sultan Mohammed has marched to Lahore with all the Ghilzies. The Chilizies are very fearful of the consequences of their journey to Lahore; there is a general lamentation in their houses and they apprehend that they will either be put to death or made over to the British Government.

3rd. Some of the Afreedee robbers plundered the property of Nehra Singh a merchant of Peshawar amounting to 12,000 Rupees and carried off his son prisoner.

4th. Sadat Khan Momund agreed to attend on Captain Mackeson at Peshawar or at any of its villages and promised to be loyal to the British Government in future.

AFGHANISTAN

27th June: The envoy and minister reports that tranquillity has been restored in the Ghilzie country and that the presence of the Detachment ordered out from Kabul will no longer be required in that quarter. The Envoy and minister adds that the only district in which any disposition exists to dispute the Shah's authority is that of Zoormat through which the force returning to Kabul is ordered to proceed. Intelligence has just been received of the Nawab Jabbar Khan having arrived with 600 followers at Bameean. Dost Mohammed and his two sons are the only persons of that family who have not surrendered.

SCINDE—UPPER

7th July: The Political Agent reports that the Murree tribe have abstained from making any attempts on our posts. Their chief Dadah Khan is greatly alarmed at the prospect of consequences which may result to him from the acts of his followers, and disowns all participation in them. Brigadier Stevenson has refrained for the present from employing the Kakur tribe against the Murrees.

9th July: The Political Agent states that no duty is levied by the Amirs of Khyrpore on merchandize while in transit on the Indus whether it be the property of their own subjects or of foreign traders. All merchandize when landed becomes liable to the usual duties levied in the Khyrpore States.

SCINDE--LOWER

25th June: Meer Sobdar Khan and Meer Mohammed have promised to grant permission, similar to that previously given by Meer Noor Mohammed, vide News letter No. 6, dated the 22nd June, directing their officers to assist our Wood-cutters in cutting wood for the purpose of fuel wherever their Estates border on the river, a measure by which the expense of fuel contracts will be Their Highnesses the Ameers of Scinde at a suggestion being made to that effect have engaged, with the concurrence of the Governor of Karachi, to repair and extend the Bunder at that place, as a measure which would conduce to the benefit of their own revenues as well as to the convenience and comfort of their subjects in the town and to the British Camp.

9th July: Lieutenant W. F. Gordon, Political Agent, arrived at Soonmeance on the 6th June and was well received at that place. He expects in a short time to gain sufficient information regarding the state of trade at this port, to enable him to prepare and submit to Government a full report on the subject.

ADEN

8th July: The Political Agent states that Sultan Mohammed Hussain Fudthel has assumed the entire reins of Government from Sultan Hamid his son; and that on the 20th June the Abdollee Sultan sent a small picked party of Bedouins to flank the right field work and rob the tents when they were discovered by the British and driven back. The Political Agent further reports that the Fouthebe and Abdollee tribes to the amount of 6 or 7 thousand men are now assembled within 3 miles of British boundary line. He had reason to apprehend that the attack which this force contemplates making would be most serious and adds that to meet it both the Military and Naval Departments had made every preparation.

KELAT

12th June: The Assistant Political Agent states that Meer Shah Nawaz Khan had returned to Kelat, and had met with some success in the measures he had adopted for ensuring the safety of the road from Sonmeance to Kelat. The Agent further reports, however that certain individuals of the Bezenjo Clan owing no allegiance, continued to plunder each on his own account, and to infest the road between Belo and Wuddo. The Khan had pledged himself to adopt such active measures as would put a stop to the predatory habits of these people.

24th June: In a communication dated as per margin the Political Agent in Quetta states that since the departure of the 1st troop of H. M.'s Horse Artillery and the reduction of the force at Kelat a bad feeling had been evinced by some Kakurs headed by Ghaffoor Khan, chief of the Paneczye tribe who for some time past had been collecting men for the purpose of attacking our cantonments at Quetta. We had good intelligence of the approach of the enemy, continues the Political Agent, and they came down in a body of about 700 men and attacked our left and rear. When they

had arrived within 150 yards of our position, the guns opened on them with considerable effect, when the enemy fled. In consequence of the disaffected state of this tribe of Kakurs the Political Agent had recommended Captain Greffin to remove the stores, treasure and troops into the town. A reinforcement by the wing of the 1st Regiment from Kandhar was expected at Kelat and the Pol. Agent was endeavouring to raise some Belooch horse with a view to ward off any untoward event.

A private letter from Quetta says, up to the 25th June all alarm in our own account had subsided, but we fear for Kelat, against which place the Moonstang intrigue is now directed. The letter also states that the young Khan son of Mehrab Khan had arrived at the Moonstong under his grandfather's name, Nusseer Khan, and had been joined by the principal men of Murrow, Noormuch and Nushky with their followers. No suspicion is entertained of any of the Bolan Rangers having joined in the attack by the Kakurs, on the morning of the 24th, they observed a neutrality from not wishing to come into open collision with their brother Kakurs. The writer of the private letter referred to further states that Shah Bozoorg, the most influential Doomar Kakur mentioned that the Kakurs talk of nothing else but of their wonderful escape from the fire of our Artillery.

EGYPT

17th June: Accounts from Alexandria state that H. H. the Pasha was about to send an Envoy to the Sultan of Constantinople with his congratulations on the birth of a daughter and with a complimentary present to his Imperial Majesty of 2,000 Purses (£ 10,000) in consequence of that happy event. It is also stated that H. H. the Pasha was prepared to abide by his former promises and to restore the Turkish Squadron as soon as H. I. Majesty should please to express his pleasure whether his fleet should be sent to him upon command of the Viceroy's own son Syed Beg or of Pasha's Admiral Mutish Pasha. But it was not believed that the restitution of the Turkish fleet is likely to be entirely unconditional or to be effected without something like a certainty of corresponding advantage.

CAIRO

Much dissatisfaction is said to have manifested itself lately at Cairo. Various attempts at Incandiarism had been made, and the new National General had shown many symptoms of discontent. Mehemet Ali had divided the city into four districts. He had likewise lately appointed two new Pashas to command the National Guard.

SYRIA

18th June: A communication from His Majesty's Consul General in Egypt of date noted in the margin states—

1st. That a serious revolt had broken out in Syria in consequence of the Egyptian authorities giving orders to disarm the Christians of Mount Lebanon.

2nd. That the Sanatory Cordon of Saidax had been forced and the arms there in Depot carried off to the mountains.

3rd. That Saida was in a state of great agitation and was expecting to be attacked.

4th. That the utmost diligence prevailed in the whole line of the Syrian Coast, especially that of St. Jenn D'Acre which was to be rendered a Depot of all warlike stores.

5th. That the Garrison of Acre consisted of 12,000 men of all arms.

6th. That recent accounts represented Ibrahim Pasha at Meerash with a division of about 10,000 men, expecting to be reinforced by 5 Regiments.

7th. That Solimen was about to establish a competent force at every point of the coast where a disembarkation might be possible.

8th. That Emir Becher had declared for the Pasha's Government and has 800 Egyptians in and about his palace placed there by Ibrahim Pasha. The Viceroy entertained no apprehensions as to ultimately quelling those disturbances, but he seems to suspect that the sublime Porte or her allies may be induced by his present difficulties to make some attempt on his Syrian possessions. He has consequently completed for the protection of that Coast, two Naval divisions consisting together of—

38 Ships of the Line,

12 Frigates, and

1 Brig.

10th. Her Majesty's Counsel at Damascus writes that the Catholic had openly fomented discontent and espoused the cause of the revolvers.

11th. Mehamet Ali evinced every desire to maintain an amicable understanding with Her Majesty's Consul General.

12th. No interruption was to be apprehended, to our overland communications, and the Pasha ever afforded every facility to the Consul's Agents along the line of route from Alexandria to.....

13th. Maggium Beg continued at Orfa with a force consisting of—

3 Regt. of Infantry.

3 Dn. of Cavalry.

2 Batteries of Heavy Artillery.

He had besides 1,500 Bedowin or Hannadi Cavalry and a Corps of 700 Irregular troops.

14th. The district of Orfa was tranquil, the inhabitants being highly satisfied with the Maggiun Beg.

JAIPUR

6th June: The Political Agent reports the deputation of an individual from the Council of the Regency towards the Bikaner frontier for the purpose of finally settling several frontier questions long pending between the States of Jaipur and Bikaner.

MEWAR

24th June: Arrangements have been made by the Marwar Durbar to establish Thannahs in the Godewar district on the borders of Mewar and Sirohee for the suppression of marauders. It is hoped that similar measures will be adopted by the Mewar and Sirohee authorities within their respective provinces.

BURMAH

1st July: The Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces reports the cessation of all annoyance on the frontier by the Burmese authorities, and adds that it is reported that the present King is desirous of establishing friendly relations with the British Government. Private intelligence from Ava states that the Yaevoon expresses his regret that Captain Macleod was obliged to quit Rangoon in consequence of the foolish conduct of the Myowoon; that the King and Ministers at the capital were most anxious that Captain M. should return to Rangoon, and that His Majesty and Court deprecate a war with the English and wish to be on friendly terms with them.

CHINA

Letters from Singapore mention His Majesty's *Blenheim* and *Columbus* to have proceeded on to China—the *Nimrod* to be daily expected from England as also the *Nusruth Shah* from Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS

A private letter from Ferozepore states that the *Comet* of 40 Horse power reached Ludhiana about June, and the *Meteor* of 24 horse power started on her return to Sukkur about the same time. These steamers are said to have less draught than any other of the river ones, the former drawing 2 feet 8 inches and the latter 2 feet 4 inches.

1st July: Her Majesty's Brig "*Childers*" arrived at Moulmein on the 28th ultimo, with a view to refit and then proceed to the Straits.

9th July: The "*Planet*" Steamer arrived at Sukkur on the 4th June. During her voyage she was under steam 79 hours and proceeded up the river at the average of rather more than $3\frac{1}{3}$ miles per hour against the strong current of the inundation.

13th July: The "*Ariadne*" and "*Medusee*" two new iron steamers for the Indus have arrived at Bombay and been ordered to Calcutta.

Fort William:

The 1st August 1840.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 5th August 1840.

INTELLIGENCE

North West Frontier Agency.

3rd July: The Governor General's Agent in the N. W. Frontier in continuation of his letter of the 1st ultimo, reporting the departure of a Kafila from Ferozepore consisting of 266 camels states that another Cafila of 550 camels escorted by Seikh troops left the west bank of the Sutlej with stores as follows:—

Medical Stores for 2nd Regiment N. I. loaded on	..	1	camel.
Camp Equipage loaded on	.. .. .	32	camels.
Powder on	.. .. .	281	camels.
2,000 Muskets loaded on	.. .. .	84	camels.
Filate loaded on	.. .. .	24	camels.
Pawlins etc. loaded on	.. .. .	8	camels.
Pistols loaded on	.. .. .	2	camels.
Turn Keys etc. loaded on	.. .. .	2	camels.
Gomashtas Grain etc. loaded on	.. .. .	20	camels.
Officers' Supplies loaded on	.. .. .	10	camels.
Spare	.. .. .	86	camels.
Total	..	550	camels.

6th to 13th July: The Lahore Akhbar of dates noted on the margin contains the following items of intelligence:—

1st. Sirdar Sultan Mohamed Khan reported his arrival at the Jehllam and was ordered to make haste to Lahore.

2nd. A petition was received from General Avitabile requesting that since he had incurred the displeasure of the Durbar he might be allowed to retire.

3rd. Sirdar Sultan Mohamed Khan reported his arrival at Shadura with all Ghilzies.

4th. The Ghilzies had offered Bhace Rattan Chand thousands of Rupees not to bring them from.....Assylum. A list of them was ordered to be sent to Mr. Clerk.

5th. Fakir Shahdeen reported that 10 Lacs of Rupees had arrived at Ferozpur in boats from Sindh.

6th. Fakir Shahdin reported from Ferozpur that Capt. Lawrence was engaged in strengthening the Fort and guns were being provided for it. The Sirdar suggested that it would be prudent to construct a Fort at Kussur. Fakir Azeezood-Din remarked that the British Government was one of strict good faith. Futeh Sing Maan replied that there was no doubt upon that subject, but that it behoves every wise Raj to avoid being taken unawares.

14th July: The Governor General's Agent on the frontier has proposed the following plan for the better security of Trade, by the Khyber Pass, viz., that the Lahore Durbar's officer at Futtehghur should furnish every applicant going west with a guard, and that the latter should obtain a Certificate of safe delivery from a Post in the dominions of His Majesty Shah Shujah; that His Majesty should construct a redoubt at the mouth of the Khyber Pass with sufficient Sepoys stationed there to provide in like manner a guard to all applicants going Eastward and that such guard should obtain a certificate of safe delivery of the party at the Seikh post of Futtehgarh.

14th to 31st July: First—Sultan Mohamed Khan has arrived at Lahore with the Chilzies, 2nd—an order was issued to give something to General Matabar Singh of Nepal; 2 companies of Gurkhas have been enrolled and guards furnished from them at the Fort and on the Deoree, 3rd—General Golab Singh observed that there were large tracts of the Eusofzye country unoccupied and asked permission to regulate the administration of all the Eusofzye territory. He was told that the subject would be considered hereafter, 4th—Bhai Ram Singh observed that General Ventura had formerly represented to the late Maharajah that Sindh might without difficulty be conquered.

15th July: The following is the substance of an agreement by Maharajah Khurruck Singh relative to the duties to be levied on the Sutlej by the Maharajah:—

1st. Grain, wood and lime-stone will be free from duty.

2nd. With exception to the above every commodity to pay duty according to the measurement of the boats.

3rd. Duty on a boat not exceeding 250 maunds of freight proceeding to and from the foot of the hills and to and from other places will be Rupees 50.

Duty on a boat above 250 maunds but not exceeding 500 maunds to and from the other place will be Rupees 100.

Duty on all boats above 500 maunds will be Rupees 150.

4th. Boats to be classed 1, 2 or 3 and the same to be written on the boat and every boat to be registered.

5th. These duties on merchandize frequenting the Sutlej and other places are not to interfere with the duties on the banks of other rivers or with the established land custom houses, throughout the Khalsa territory which will remain on their usual footing.

PESHAWAR

26th June to 9th July: Captain Mackson was about to coerce the Sinka Kheils but they were brought in to him. The Sinka Kheils had restored some plundered property and left 10 people on their part in the service of Captain Mackson. Mr. Sternback's

battalion of the sikh army was generally disobedient and Captain Mackson was bringing into order the Khyberre robbers. General Avitabile was ordered to take every measure to please Captain Mackson and to punish Mr. Sternback's battalion.

15th July: Futtehdeen Khan has dispatched his Sowars with the British Khafila proceeding to Peshwar.

BAJORE

21st June: Licutt. Mackeson, Political Agent at Peshawar, states that Kotki, Quala Yuayet and Qualano with the town of Bajore are still in the possession of Mir Allum Khan's people; that the Solarzao and Mohamed the originators, under Amir Khan, of the late disturbances at Bajore have disagreed amongst themselves and some of them are now making overtures to Mir Allum's son that a large convoy of stores and ammunition belonging to Amir Khan and probably sent from Peshawar had fallen into the hands of the Garrison at Kotki.

KASHMERE

16th June to 1st July: Vazier Zorwar Singh has now (taken possessions of) Iskardo and Rajah Ahmad Shah is in confinement. The Vazier is about to construct a fort at Iskardo. Rajah Jabbar Khan, ruler of the Jussura district, in consequence of the disturbances in Iskardo has applied for assistance to the Governor of Kashmere.

MUNDEE

15th July: In consequence of a descent made by the Sikh troops on the Mundee territory, the Rajah of Mundee made an application to the Lieutt. Governor for the N. W. Provinces for an asylum for himself and his family within the British territories. His Honour the Lieutt. Governor gave the Rajah the liberty to hire a house for himself and family within the British territories and observed that it was not advisable for any of our officer to receive them as political characters or give to their reception any resemblance of protection from any external power. The Rajah of Mundee has since his application been held in restraint by the Sikhs.

AFGHANISTAN-KANDAHAR

20th July: The military board state that the convoys to proceed with recruits and stores for the services of His Majesty Shah Shoojah will be dispatched early in the month of November and December next.

KABUL

The Peshawar Ukhbars state that the British Officers had found a treasure in gold and silver in the vicinity of the Ghaznee fort while clearing it.*

*Note.—This alludes to some gold bricks that have been dug up in the neighbourhood mentioned..... letters and symbols cut on them a..... they sent to the Asiatic Society.

30th June: His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ul-Mulk has as a special mark of his approbation of the gallant conduct of Capt. W. Anderson in the late affairs in the Ghilzie country been pleased to confer upon that Officer the 3rd class of the order of the Doorani Empire.

7th July: The Envoy and Minister reports the release of Wallo Khan Shimulzye, the rebel chieftain who had been treacherously put under restraint after a promise of pardon had been made to him.

BAJGAH

1st August: The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan reports that agreeably to the Envoy and Minister's proposal he has posted Shah Sujah's Gurkha battalion under Capt. Hay at Bajgah, a position about 60 miles north of Bamecan situated in the valley of Khamard and commanding the late of the numerous and formidable difiles leading into Turkestan. The Post of Bamecan has been relieved by a detachment from Captain Hopkins' regiment four of the Shah's guns now in a forward state of preparation are intended to be fixed at the post and when this arrangement shall be accomplished it is the Major General's intention to withdraw the 4th troop, 3rd brigade horse artillery. Capt. Hay reports favourably of the climate and resources of Bajgah; wood and forage are stated to be abundant in the neighbourhood. The valley produces the finest fruits and sheep are easily procurable though grain appears to be scarce.

KHYVA

9th July: The Envoy to Herat reports an intention expressed by Lieut. Shakespear, on special duty to Khyva of opening a correspondence with the Russian authorities in order to ascertain the demands of His Imperial Majesty against the State of Khyva, and to arrange if possible their satisfactory adjustment. With a view therefore to strengthen as far as possible the ground of his proposed negotiation, Lieutt. S. wished to urge on the Khan Huzrut the expediency of at once releasing the whole of the Russians slaves or prisoners in His Majesty's dominions, before the liberation by Russia of the Khyva captives is insisted on.

13th July: Lieutenant Shakespear reported his arrival at Khyva on the 11th June. In an interview which took place between the Khan Huzrut and Lieutenant Shakespear His Majesty mentioned to that officer that if the Khyva caravan seized by the Russians were allowed to depart he had authorized Captain Abbott to promise that all Russian prisoners and slaves should be liberated. His Majesty stated that he had but 350 of the subjects of Russia in his dominions while the Russian Government detained 600 of Khyvan subjects. Lieutenant Shakespear reports that Captain Abbott while on his way towards the Russian camp and St. Petersburg, fell into the hands of the Kuzzacks within one stage of Dush Kulla. It appears that a person by name Hussain Mahtoor who had been

appointed by the Khan Huzrut to accompany Captain Abbott to the Russian Camp as guide, was accessory to an attack made at night upon that officer by 50 Kuzzacks who speedily overpowered his small party. Captain Abbott was four times beaten to the ground. In defending himself from sabre cuts, he received a wound on his left hand and lost the four finger of his right hand, he had also a wound on his forehead. He was found in a dreadful state by Saleh Mohamed (who was dispatched by the Envoy to Herat with letters and money to Captain Abbott) 17 days after the attack, three of his servants had been distributed as slaves and he himself was deprived of his property. Saleh Mohamed and some of the Khan Huzrut's sowars alarmed the Kuzzacks and Captain Abbott was allowed to proceed. It is said that he has been kindly received by the Russian authorities at Dush Kulla who had placed him on board a ship which was to convey him across the Caspian. Captain Abbott in a private note addressed to the Envoy to Herat, bears ample testimony to the courage and attachment to his person of Saleh Mohamed. The Khan Huzrut has sent sowars to seize Hussain mahtoor and the parties who maltreated Captain Abbott.

Lieutenant Shakespear writes that the Khan Huzrut has of his own accord appealed to England for assistance against the Russians.

An Ambassador from Kokan is at Khyva the object of whose mission is not ascertained. Lieut. Shakespear has presented His Majesty with a copy of the Treaty which has been concluded between the British Government and Shah Kamran and also with a copy of the proclamation published by Government on the occasion of the assembly of the army of the Indus. Captain Abbott states on the testimony of a Russian officer who had been taken prisoner near Dush Kulla that at the Russian trenches near the Yen River there were 7,000 Russians and 40 guns.

BOKHARA-RUSSIA

15th June: Lieut. Shakespear on special duty at Khyva reports that the Amir of Bokhara had despatched Mokim Jan on an Embassy to Russia, sending at the same time the Elephant presented to the Amir by Dost Mohamed Khan as a present to the Emperor of Russia. He also reports that Colonel Stoddart and Dost Mohamed Khan are both still in confinement at Bokhara.

SINDE—UPPER

13th July: The Political Agent states both in official and private communications that he apprehends no disturbances in Lower Sind of a nature to compromise us in any serious manner, although possibly the feuds between some of the Hyderabad Amirs and the Mirpur Chiefs may cause trifling internal commotions if he fails to induce the parties to settle their differences which he hopes to be able to do. The Political Agent is of opinion that nothing short of the most serious disasters to our troops in Upper Sind and the neighbourhood would encourage the disaffected in Lower

Sinde to open attempts against our power, and such he thinks are not to be dreaded, and that our troops while on the defensive at Quetta are not likely to suffer defeat and that the disaffected tribes in Upper Sinde could never of themselves seriously oppose the contingent which may be sent against them. With reference to the stoppage of our Daks at a Thannah belonging to Mir Sher Mohamed the Political Agent observes that that Chief is at present too anxious to obtain our support to have authorized such an aggression. He conceives that it originated in the supposition of the Thanadar (probably himself a farmer of the customs) that the Dak packets contained merchandize or other articles on which duty should be paid. The Agent has written to the Chief referred to and hopes that he will adopt such measures as will secure the Dak packets from detention in future.

20th July: The Political Agent states that owing to the immense number of camels which were carried out of India last year it has become a matter of great difficulty to collect any this season, that Sinde and the Scikh states have already been almost entirely drained of them, and that there is difficulty in procuring a sufficient number for the force about to assemble for service in Upper Sinde, nearer than Rajputana the Gwalior territories and the neighbourhood of Agra. He adds that not less than 1,500 additional camels will be required to enable a sufficient body of troops to take the field.

24th July: With reference to events which have lately occurred in Upper Sinde, and which render it probable that a reinforcement to the troops in that quarter may be speedily required the Lieutt. Governor for the N. W. Provinces has but anticipated the wishes of the supreme Government by giving orders to the Major General Commanding the Sirhind Division to hold one of the Regiments at Ferozepur in readiness for immediate embarkation on the requisition of the Political authorities in these Provinces. The Political Agent at Amballa has been instructed to prepare boats at Ferozpur for the embarkation of the troops, if emergency arises to Upper Sinde and by very recent letters it appears that the "Comet" steamer will be rendered available for the transport of the troops referred to.

KELAT

8th July: A private letter of date noted in the margin from Kandahar mentions that every means is being used to succour Captain Bean and his post. A party of 500 Afghan horsemen were about to start for Quetta under command of Lieutt. C. A. Jackson, Lieutt. Jackson was to go down in two days and nights or 75 miles and upwards a night. The rebels from all accounts amount to upwards of 4,000 men. They are all foot men. Lieutt. Jackson proposes (should he fail in his endeavours to disperse the rebels) to throw the horsemen into Quetta and help in defending the town.

QUETTA

2nd July: Intelligence from the above place has been received to this effect.

1st. That the Political Agent had sent out small parties of horse to watch the Kakurs.

2nd. That the Doomur tribe of Kakurs in the Boolan rangers are likely to prove very serviceable and are now employed watching the pass between Quetta and Moostang and that party has proceeded to the Marow country south of Moostang to cause a diversion.

3rd. The conduct of Mohammed Khan Naib of Moostang is condemned by all the Zamindars and peaceable inhabitants of that Valley but he being in force there, they are unable to act against him.

4th. The Kakur rebels in the district of Quetta have completely dispersed.

7th July: The Political Agent in Quetta has received a letter from Mohamed Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, stating that he was to be at Sir-i-ab on the 1st July with his army and declaring open hostility against the British Government, as there are not sufficient men at Quetta to enable Capt. Bean to attack the enemy till reinforced on the open plain, the Political Agent fears he would have had to act on the defensive under cover of the town of Quetta, till troops are sent from Kandahar.

15th July: The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan has on this date with the concurrence of the Envoy and Minister moved the 2nd Regiment N. I. with 4 guns of H. M. Shah Shoojah's horse artillery under Captain Anderson, and Lieutt. Legeyt's Resalla to Kandahar in order that Major General Not may have it in his power in case of necessity, to detach a force efficient in all arms from that garrison for the reinforcement of the post of Quetta which is threatened by the son of the late Mehrab Khan of Kelat. The Major General further states that the present garrison of Quetta is reported to be well supplied with provisions and water, and that he entertains no doubt of their being able to maintain the post until succours, if necessary, shall reach them from Kandahar.

18th July: A private letter states Captain Bean's position at Quetta to be unassailable in the town by all the rebels that could be brought against it where nothing but treachery could discompose him, and that reinforcements from Kandahar would reach him long before he could be driven to any extremity. It was hoped that Lieutt. Nicolson in the Ghilzie country will be able to dispense with a considerable portion of the detachment employed against the Ghilzies for the relief of Captain Bean should there be any necessity for such aid.

31st July: A private communication dated as per margin states that the Political Agent at Quetta had up to the 8th instant 650 fighting men having received a reinforcement of Achukzye horse and felt no anxiety as to the result of an attack by the son of Mehrab Khan if any such were made.

SUKKAR

9th July: The assistant Political Agent in charge at Sukkar reports that five individuals (Persian or Arabs) mounted on camels arrived at that place from Hyderabad. They lived with Futteh Mohamed Ghoree and two of the party visited Mir Roostam Khan. The Political Agent further states that the party have disappeared and he believes their destination to be Nepal*.

SINDE—LOWER

9th July: With reference to a requisition by the authorities in Upper Sindh for H. Majesty's 40th Regiment for service in that place, the Political Agent stated that he had only partially complied with that requisition, viz., to the extent of half the Regiment. The Political Agent also stated that Lower Sindh is accessible from Guzerat but that he was not aware that any troops would at present be available thence in case of emergency except Cavalry and Artillery.

LUSS

18th July: The Political Agent, Lower Sindh, in a communication dated as per margin states that in consequence of the probability of disturbances at Beila the British Agent with his small escort of 13 men had been withdrawn from Soonmeanee and ordered to the neighbourhood of Lower Sindh.

18th July: The Political Agent in Lower Sindh observes that this state is so petty, whether as regards its power to injure its neighbours or to protect itself and moreover that it is so accessible from the Sea through the port of Soonmeanee and immediately commanded by our troops at Karachee that the disaffection of its chief need excite no apprehension or alarm. The Political Agent states that the defection of this Chief is owing to an intended sequestration of the Port Customs of Soonmeanee by the Kelat Government which Customs comprized nearly the whole revenue of that Chief. It appears that tribute had not been exacted for some generations past and that the young chief has been driven to desperation on suddenly finding himself likely to be deprived of all resources. The proceedings in this matter had their origin in a temporary misapprehension, which the Supreme Government endeavoured to correct in March last. Explanations have been called for of the circumstances under which the misconception has apparently been allowed so long to prevail.

PERSIA

18th July: Affairs at Shiraz and the neighbouring districts are said to be tolerably quiet.

*NOTE.—This is here entered for the information and guidance of Political officers not as any item of important intelligence.

2nd June: It is reported that an Ambassador from Ibrahim Pasha is now at Ispahan and that the Shah of Persia's movement from Tehran to Ispahan was only preparatory to his march upon Bagdad.

PERSIAN GULF

6th June: The Imam of Muscat has assured the Government that the whole or any part of his fleet was at their disposal for co-operating with the British Squadron in the Persian Gulf.

15th June: The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports the entrance of the new Government of Tars, Nasroolah Khan into Shiraz; and mentions the Shah's troops have taken possession of Soolemania and H. M. threatens to attack either Bagdad or Bussorah. The Native Agent at Shicaz reports that the horses destined for exportation to India have been seized for the Royal artillery in Ispahan and that the general impression in Shiraz and Bushire is that H. M. inclined to fix the seat of Government at Ispahan.

17th June: The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports having despatched on the 15th June the Honourable Company's Schooner "Royal Tiger" to Bahrein and Kateef, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report of the Seaport of Lohat Kateef and Ageer having been evacuated by the Egyptian troops lately occupying those places.

11th July: The Government of Bombay have issued instructions to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy to send the Hon'ble Company's steamer "Sesostris" to the Persian Gulf on her return from Aden.

20th July: The Government of Bombay report that Sheik Khaleifa-bin-Shakhoot, the Benyes Chief who lately inflicted some damage upon and caused some loss to the Neam of Brymee, has satisfactorily adjusted his quarrel with the Sheikhs of Brymee so that no measures of coercion against that Chief appear to be necessary.

MUSCAT

18th June: A communication from the native Agent at Muscat states that on the 22nd June a vessel arrived from Juddah having on board Saleh Mokhanee who was sent by the Imam to Egypt. This individual was rumoured to be the bearer of letters from Mohamed Ali Pacha from Egypt.

KARRACK

18th May: Every thing is tranquil in this neighbourhood; supplies are plentiful and cheap and the health of the troops is unusually good. On the 18th instant a transport from Bombay with men and stores for the expedition on the rivers in Mesopotamia arrived at Karrack. She brought up a portion of the wing of the 15th Regiment N. I. Two other vessels were daily expected with the remainder of the rebels.

BAHREIN

19th May: With reference to the movements of the Khoorseed Pasha a general impression exists on the coast that this officer was about to evacuate central Arabia and return to Egypt with his army. This report has been confirmed by letters from Bahrein, which also mentioned that preparations were making by the Pasha's garrisons of Kateef and Lahsah to withdraw from those places and that a body of 300 horse attached to the special services of Amir Khaled came down to the coast to cover their retrograde march. The native Agent at Bahrein writes that the whole of the Pasha's army was on its march and had mostly quitted Lassah on the 8th of June. It was not known in what direction they all proceeded from Juddah.

2nd June: Esa-ben-Turceef and the greater part of his followers have removed from Aboothobee, and settled in the Island of Keun. Sheikh Issa has given great indication of a wish to cruise against the trade of the Island of Bahruen and also to seize from the Sheikh of Dabaye, a Bateel formerly belonging to himself but confiscated subsequently to his secession.

KURMOOL

21st July: The Secretary to Government reports that Gulam Rusool Khan, Ex-Nawab of Kurnool, had been murdered by one of his followers on the 12th instant. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has called on the Commissioner at Kurnool to report what allowances should be made for the deceased's children and the other members of his family and the Government of India for a full and particular report of the circumstances that led to the event noted.

LUCKNOW

24th July: The Acting Resident in a communication dated as per margin states that H. M. the King of Lucknow had on the 24th July installed the heir apparent in the office of Prime Minister and appointed Shurfood Dowlah his deputy. At an interview the Resident had with the Prince previous to his installation, he endeavoured to impress on his mind a just sense of the onerous duties of the station to which his father had destined him.

RAMPUR

31st July: A private letter of date noted in the margin states the Jagheer of Rampur in the N. W. Provinces, where, about the time of the Nawab's recent demise, some serious disturbances and the murder of an obnoxious Minister took place, was, under the arrangements of the joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mooradabad, Mr. Dick, restored to tranquillity and good order.

BIKANEER

14th July: It is reported that engagements have been interchanged between the states of Jodhpur and Bikaner mutually annulling all claims on account of the loss of property through plunderers, releasing all prisoners of the one state confined by the

other and becoming responsible for all acts of aggressions that should be perpetrated by any refugee or outlaw. This is the first state with which the arrangements of Jodhpur for amicable adjustment have been concluded and the little delay that has taken place in this instance is a good test of the case with which the same desirable result may be obtained in regard to all other states, neighbouring Marwar.

NIPAUL

5th—18th July: The diary of the Nipaul Residency of dates noted on the margin reports:—

1st. On the 9th Kulraj Pandey was reappointed Pay Master of the forces in open defiance of the army and with pledge given by him that he would reduce it to obedience, punish the late rioters and enforce prospectively the reduced rate of pay. He had commenced to recruit with fresh men, the new Corack battalion in prosecution of his own purpose to break up the union of the soldiery and the Minister.

2nd. The Rani on some trivial pretence had quarrelled violently with the Raja and set off for Benares as she affirmed but which nobody believed. The Raja with part of his family and most of the Chiefs left the city to entreat the Rani's return, in consequence of which the palace and city were nearly emptied. All the people were cursing the frantic women who promised to be assuredly the ruin of the country.

3rd. Kulraj was spoken of for the Premiership. He relies for victory in his contest with the soldiery on the ground of their known loyalty which nothing but gross injustice could have led astray and that he means to eschew.

4th. It is rumoured that the Viceroy of Lassa is rousing himself and has told the Durbar to be in readiness and to expect an ample supply of money from him. Lately private accounts state that the Rani and court had returned to Katmandoo.

22nd July: The Collector of Sarun in a letter to the address of the Resident at Nipaul dated the 15th instant states that the Nepaulese appeared to be partially preparing to evacuate the lands seized by them in his district (Ramnagar Zamindari) retaining a part under some alleged pretext of a right or claim but of what nature it is not clear. The Resident reports that the Nepaulese were still up to the 19th instant in possession of the villages and country of the Terai road. Later letters mention a report of the Maharajah having on the remonstrance of the Resident sent off an express to recall his Goorkhas from Ramnagar. But the communication the Resident has received from the Durbar cannot be said to be satisfactory.

CHINA

13th July: A private communication from Singapur states that an American vessel saw the British squadron destined for China off Pulo Supathi on the 13th July.

17th July: A tender of the ship "Minerva" of about 1,000 tons has been accepted by the Government of Fort St. George for the conveyance of troops from Madras to China. It is presumed that the above vessel with the 1,800 or 2,000 tons of shipping, expected from Calcutta will be sufficient for the Regiment of N. I. proceeding on service, and if not found sufficient, there is reason to believe that more freight may be obtained without difficulty at Madras.

FINANCE

18th July: The Governor General's Agent on the N. W. Frontier reports the arrival at Ferozepur from Hyderabad of 11 Lacs of Rupees forwarded by their Highnesses the Amirs on account of the balance due to H. M. Shah Shooja-ul-Mulk.

22nd June: The Resident Councillor at Singapur has submitted to Government a statement of cash disbursements, etc., made by him on account of the China expedition from the 7th February to the 20th instant amounting to Company's rupees 2,74,622-13-2.

1st July: Captain Bygrave's statement of cash balance shows that on the 1st of July 1840 cash in the military chest amounted to Rs. 23,73,343-2-9½.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Government of India have with reference to the order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors that officers of the Company employed in the service of Native states should not be paid by the Company for such service, and that Native states which have the benefit of the service of such officers should reimburse the Government for the expense to which it is subjected, resolved that Government can make no claim upon the native Princes for the extra pay or subsistence which has heretofore been paid by the Hon'ble Company to its officers but for service in their (Native Princes) army. The Government of India have also resolved that officers who are to be hereafter transferred to the service of Native Princes may be brought under the new rule ordered by the Hon'ble Court, i.e., that they should receive in all cases only the pay and allowances of the rank in which they may be serving, the subsistence or bare pay of their rank in the Company's service being paid by the British Government and refunded in account by the Native Princes. The Government have further resolved that the subject of the case of incumbents drawing under previous rules, the double pay, be again referred to the Hon'ble Court by this mail.

H. M. 21st Regiment of foot is about to proceed to Dinapur to relieve H. M. 16th foot which is the first regiment for return to England.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Fort William:

The 15th August 1840.

Assistt. Secretary to the
Government of India.

**No. 5.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Fort William, the 22nd August 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER AGENCY

22nd to 25th July: The Native Akhbar from the above frontier states as follows:—

1st. Sardar Peer Mohammed had made great complaints against General Avitabile.

2nd. Gul Mohammed the Ghilzie had fled from Kohat by the route of Banoo but had not taken his family with him.

AFGANISTAN

13th July: The Envoy and Minister in reply to instructions from the Supreme Government to that effect states that he will assist Shah Shuja in establishing an effective national Government in his dominions, will persevere in his recommendation to H. M. for the appointment of a Minister, as far as he may see that those recommendations can be attended with the chance of an useful result, and will use vigorous measures in quelling the turbulent spirit of the Ghilzies and reconciling them to the Shah's Government.

KABUL

16th July: The Political Assistant at Kabul writes, that he has made over to Lieutenant Burnes all the family of Dost Mohammed Khan and their attendants (consisting in all about 132 persons) who came in with Nawab Jabbar Khan.

KANDHAR

14th July: The Political Agent states that Sardar Ata Mohammed, whose case was referred to in a late news letter, and his two relations Shahbaz Khan and Jaifuddin Khan have been released by the Prince Futteh Jung and presented with dresses of honour.

TURKISTAN

A private letter from Bujgah contains the following paragraph:—

“The people in the frontiers of Turkistan were at first shy at our visit among them, but being subject to Uzbek oppression they now seem fully to appreciate our presence, and next year much land will in consequence be brought into cultivation which has been fallen for years.”

KHYVA

14th June: The presents made to the Khan Huzrat by Lieutenant Shakespear have been highly appreciated by His Majesty. The Indian Government is said to be much respected at Khyva and partially from their alliance with and position in regard to the Afghans. If things go on satisfactorily in Herat and in the Russian Camp Lieutenant Shakespear hopes to effect the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and to obtain the promise of Khan Hazrat to forbid the purchase or capture of any new slaves from any country whatever. The Khan Hazrat is said to have ordered the emancipation of twenty-one slaves inhabitants of Herat.

20th June: A messenger from Khyva to Bokhara reports that the Army of Russia was encamped on the banks of the "Orcetee" but that the sudden arrival of the melancholy news of the death of the Emperor caused the camp to be broken up and to withdraw into their country. Some say that this move was caused by the death not of the Emperor, but the General in Chief (Hakim-i-Kulan) of the Army.

BOKHARA

The Native news writer at Bokhara states that Dost Mohammed Khan has lately been released and goes to visit the king every two or three days. Sultan Ahmad and the other sons of the Ameer are still confined. Dost Mohammed Khan says the writer is now persevering to get his leave from His Majesty and when he obtains it, he will undoubtedly go to Kabul, and throw himself on the British protection. The king of Bokhara is now said to be in greater alarm from the English than before, and has allowed Colonel Stoddart to go about the city accompanied by two Ozbeks.

27th July: A report has been received since the above was written stating that Dost Mohammed Khan had effected his escape from Bokhara on the 6th of July and fled to Shahar Subz, a small independent state lying South of Samarcund and between it and Khoolum. In his flight the ex-Ameer was accompanied only by his favourite son Akbar. His eldest son Afzal is also said to have reached Khoolum about the middle of July.

SCINDE UPPER

10th August: A private communication from Agra of date noted in the margin states, that Colonel Sutherland has procured 500 Camels to be sent from Neemuch and Nasirabad for service in Upper Scinde. The same communication further states that matters in Scinde were much better than was generally supposed some time since. No danger was apprehended from the son of the late Mehra Khan and his rebel crew and Lieutenant Loveday according to letters from himself dated 7th ultimo instead of being shut up in Kelat was about starting with a party of Kelatees thence to attack the rebellious chief and his followers.

QUETTA

2nd July: Lieutenant Bosanquet, Commanding an Achikzye Horse, bears ample testimony to the soldier-like quality of that body of men and has recommended an increase to their pay from 15 to 20 Rupees per mensem which the Government have sanctioned.

13th July: The Envoy and Minister at the court of Shah Shuja reports that aid has been sent by Major Leech to Quetta with a view of affording effectual relief to Captain Bean's position. Should the next accounts from that place be unfavourable it is the intention of the Major General, Commanding the troops in Afghanistan to order Major General Nott to send a reinforcement from Kandhar to Quetta and to order to the latter station the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry which is now in the vicinity of Ghuznee.

10th July: From the private communication of the date noted in the margin it appears that Lieutenant Jackson with a body of 150 Afghan Horse left Kandhar on the 10th of July with a view to reinforce the garrison of Quetta. After a forced march of 60 miles he arrived at break of day close to the enemy's Camp and then made the men start off at a trot, and just as they passed the main camp and were making for the town, two detached parties of about 500 men discovered them and opened a heavy fire. They returned their fire and moved on at a quick walk towards the town, where they arrived with a loss of 9 men killed and a few horses wounded. The enemy it is said had upwards of 1,000 good cavalry, but the news of the arrival of Lieutenant Jackson and his party into the town had thrown the rebels into great consternation, and they in consequence had fled, and the valley was quite clear of them. From some prisoners who effected their emancipation it appears, the Beloochee Sirdars had started off from Moostang, as also the rebel Camp. In their flight the enemy completely pillaged the valley of everything, and plundered every village in the neighbourhood.

PERSIA

5th July: Her Majesty's charge d'Affairs at Erzeroom in a late communication expresses his belief that the British mission will not return to Tehran for some months and mentions that the French Mission was about to quit Persia.

MUSCAT

2nd July: Captain A. Hamerton on Political duty at Muscat states that Khurshed Pacha and the Egyptian Army was up to the 19th May last still at Hajaz and Nejd.

RAMPORE

27th July: In consequence of the demise of the Nawab of Rampore the Akoonzadeh has been nominated minister pro-temporary.

NEPAL

19th July to 1st August: The Diary of the Nepal Residency contains the following items of intelligence:—

1st. Kulraj is talked of for Minister in the place of Rana Jung in consequence of the mental imbecility of the latter.

2nd. A great council was held at the Queen's garden to effect some settlement as to the Revenue of Terai.

3rd. A Sikh chief has come to Benares to negotiate with Nepal.

4th. A Council was held to consider what answer was to be made to the Resident's demand for atonement about Ramnagar. A dilatory answer is said to be preparing.

5th. An insurrection is said to have broken out in Beni.

CHINA

25th June: The Governor of Prince of Wales island Singapore and Malacca has taken up the Bark "Clarissa" to proceed to China for the purpose of conveying some Camp followers who arrived on the island from Madras for the purpose of joining the detachment of the force from that Presidency serving with the expedition.

MISCELLANEOUS

15th June: The Commander of the Steam Flotilla on the Indus reports the arrival of the Snake steamer at Gisry Bunder. She left Bakhar on the 10th steamed down at the slowest possible rate and on the 12th reached Tatta, having been 29 hours under steam. The late voyages of the Snake from Mithenkote to Bukhar, and from thence to Tatta show that the downward navigation of the main steam is not difficult during the inundation, and that with proper precautions vessels may steam down it at that season of the year without danger.

30th July: The Governor General's Agent in the North West Frontier has instructed the Commander of the Steamer "Comet" to employ that vessel in conveying troops from Ferozepore to Sukkur.

Fort William:

The 22nd August 1840.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**No. 6.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Fort William, the 1st September 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

24th to 27th July: The Lahore Akhbar contains the following items of intelligence:—

- 1st. Sirdar Sultan Mohammed appeared at the Durbar.
- 2nd. The Kunwar is desirous of going to Mundee.
- 3rd. Captain Mackeson it is reported is now quite satisfied with General Avitabile's mode of conducting business.

HILL INTELLIGENCE

1st and 2nd July: The troops are about to occupy the Kooloo country.

PESHAWAR

18th to 23rd July: Orders have been received from the Lahore Government by General Avitabile, to confiscate all the Jagirs and free lands at Peshawar.

28th July to 2nd August: The Lahore Akhbar of dates noted in the margin had the following items of intelligence:—

1st. Sirdar Peer Mohammed Khan reported that he had assembled a body of Recruits according to orders, and was directed to send them to the Durbar with their matchlocks.

2nd. The Khareetahs from Nepal are for the Maharaja and the Kunwar, and are said to relate only to the Rajah's marriage, or his Child's or the birth of a child. But the Durbar seems afraid to receive them, and the Kharitas have not yet been opened. The Agents from Nepal were ordered to discontinue all correspondence with the Durbar, unless known to the British Government, and copies of this requisition were ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Clerk.

3rd. General Martabar Singh has sent off his confidential Agent to Mr. Clerk.

MUNDEE—THE SIKHS

8th August: The Raja of Kooloo (a hill state, parts of which are situated on either side of the Sutlej who holds his territory on the left and right banks of that river under the supremacy of the British and the Lahore Governments respectively) has, it is reported, been threatened with invasion by the Sikh troops, for arrears of tribute, and he is disposed to retire from his Capital to his small domain on this side of the Sutlej, and under the protection of the British Government. In the event of any of the Lahore troops crossing over to plunder any district, or to seize or molest any part

to the South of the Sutlej, the Governor General's Agent in the North West Provinces has requested, in case his requisition for the instant recall of the Sikh troops be not obeyed by the Lahore Authorities, the Major General Commanding the Serhind Division to drive them back, and to prevent the passage of any more intruders across the Sutlej.

BAHAWALPUR

14th August: The following is the substance of a proposed scale of river rates of customs agreed to by the Nawab of Bahawalpore and approved by the Supreme Government:—

1st. Grain, Wood, and Limestone, free as in the Lahore territory.

2nd. With the exception of the above three things, duties to be levied on all sorts of merchandize according to three sizes of Boats.

3rd. A Boat not capable of containing more than 250 Maunds of freight proceeding from Rajhan, or Kote Methan to the foot of the Hills, Raipur, Ludhiana, etc., or from Raipur or Ludhiana to Rajhan or Kote Mithan 10 Rupees.

A Boat above 250 Maunds and not exceeding 500 maunds 20 Rupees.

A Boat above 500 maunds 40 Rupees.

4th. No. 1, 2 or 3 to be written in large letters on the boat to show the class to which each Boat belongs.

AFGANISTAN

A communication has been received from the Envoy and Minister, stating that His Majesty has appointed Oosman Khan Suddozye, his brother-in-law to the office of Minister under the title of Vizeer Ooduwlah.

31st July: The Major General Commanding in Afganistan reports the return to Head Quarters of the wing of the 35th Regiment N. I., which was employed as escort to the family of Dost Mohammed Khan to Gazni, as also of the squadron of the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry and the 3 Guns of Native 6 Light Field Battery, which formed a part of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace's Detachment lately employed in the Ghilzie country.

1st August: Major T. Mcsherry reports that he has enlisted 564 Gurkhas for the service of H. M. Shah Shuja and states that great progress has been made by the Gurkha recruits at Deyrah under Captain Walsh.

4th August: The Governor General's Agent in the N. W. F. has forwarded a communication to the Lahore Durbar demanding the delivery of the Ghilzie rebels now in its dominions to the British Government.

6th August: The Governor General's Agent in the N. W. F. has appointed Lieutenant Coulfield to escort Shah Zeman, and the family of Shah Shuja, from Ludhiana to Kabul.

KANDHAR

21st July: The Envoy and Minister reports that Major Leech has made over charge of the Political Agency of Kandhar to Major Rawlinson, and that the latter officer has received charge of the same.

KABUL

The Convoy of stores and clothing for the Corps noted in the margin* and for the troops of His Majesty Shah Shujaoool-Moolk has safely reached Kabul.

5th August { •2nd Cavalry
16 Regiment N. I.
27 Detachment N. I.
35 Regiment N. I.
37 Regiment N. I.

PUSHOOT

20th July: The Officiating Political Agent at Jellalabad reports his intention of leaving Kujjah for Pushoot at the instance of Meer Alum Khan's relations at Bajore, in order to negotiate with greater facility with Amir Khan, Sadat Khan, Syed Hashim and Syed Myaoodeen in furtherance of His Majesty Shah Shuja's wishes regarding these chiefs.

TURKISTAN

4th July: A detailed report on the passes leading into Turkistan has been prepared and submitted to Government by Captain Garbett.

HERAT

15th July: The Envoy to Herat reports the receipt of the ratified Herat Treaty, and its presentation by him, in person to His Majesty Shah Kamran.

BOKHARA

8th July: The Native News-writer at Bokhara confirms the report of the flight of Dost Mohammed Khan from that place as mentioned in News Letter No. 9 though he is not certain whether he has fled to Sahur Subz or elsewhere. The King of Bokhara has despatched about 1,500 Horse after the Ex-Ameer.

BUSSORA

27th June: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that in consequence of illnesses among the European Crew of the two steam vessels at Bussora, he had despatched the "Nimrod" from Euphrates boat, with a Surgeon to their aid, and to bring up the mails expected by the "Hugh Lindsay".

BAGHDAD

27th June: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that every thing was quiet at Bagdad subsequent to the evacuation of Soolemaniah by the Persians. It is now currently reported that

Alee Shah is on his way thither by Nossel, to enter Persia by the side of Kermanshah. Khurshid Uasha is said to be still in Nejel (Nejd?).

SCINDE-UPPER

3rd August: The Accountant in the N. W. Ps. on the requisition of the Political Agent at Ambala, has directed a remittance of 3 Lakhs of Rupees from Ludhiana to Sukkur, for eventual dispatch to Kandhar.

16th August: Measures have been successfully adopted to provide Boats agreeably to the request of the Governor General's Agent in Upper Scinde, for the embarkation of a Regiment from Ferozepore to that place.

SCINDE-LOWER

27th July to 2nd August: The Political Diary of the Lower Scinde Agency of dates marginally noted stated, that Meer Noor Mohamed had offered his assistance to the British Government in troops, or in any other manner with a view to subdue the predatory tribes in Upper Scinde, and the Kelat rebels. He had also offered to lend his assistance in purchasing, or hiring camels to any extent required for our troops. The offer of troops was declined; of aid in procuring camels, accepted.

QUETTA

22nd July: Captain Macan's Detachment reached Quetta on the morning of the 30th instant accompanied by about 400 Achukie horse under Saloo Khan in aid of Captain Bean's position. Saloo Khan was to have started on the evening of the 22nd July, with the horse under his command, for Moustung. The Bangulzye and Khoord tribes of Beloches have already quitted the rebels and gone back to their countries.

4th August: The Government of Bombay have countermanded their orders for the transport of a Wing of the 20 Regt. N. I. from Bhooj to Karachi intended originally to support Captain Bean's position at Quetta when it was supposed to be in danger.

KELAT

The report of the fall of Kelat is true. Shah Nawaz Khan has succumbed to his successful rival, Nuscer Mohammed alias Nusseer Khan (the latter being his grand-father's title) and accepted a Jagir at Baghbana. The assault of the rebels was repelled in the first instance by the Havildar's party with Lieutenant Loveday but the people of Shah Nawaz Khan seem to have treacherously coalesced with, and delivered up Kelat to the rebels. Lieutenant Loveday was in safety and unmolested; awaiting further orders from his superior.

The steps that may be taken consequent on this event are matters for deliberation; in the mean time however a strong force will sometime since have been collected at Sukkur. The 4 Regiments of Bombay N. I. also originally destined for Sind will shortly arrive in that country.

Luss

The following is the substance of a report on the trade of the port of Soomecanee, the seaport of the province of Luss, submitted to Government by Lieut. M. G. Gordon, British Agent at Soomecanee. The trading boats belonging to this port, amount to twelve or fourteen averaging in.....about Eighty or a hundred Khandies each, but the number visiting it for commercial purposes during the open season (from September to June) is said to be between forty and fifty vessels. A considerable trade is carried on with Muscat, Karachi, Bombay, Calicut and other ports of less importance. The principal exports of the province of Luss are wool, ghee, and a gum called Gogur; also oils of different kinds with great quantities of fish, sharks, furs etc. Except about seven or eight hundred Khandies of Mung Dal no other grain is grown for exportation. The chief articles of commerce brought from Kabul, and the countries to the North West, to be exported at Soomecanee, are madder, saffron, assaetida, raisins, almond, and dried fruits of different kinds. Until last year horses were brought down in great numbers sometimes as many as 2,000 in the course of the season. The chief articles of import are English Broad cloth, Chintze, muslins, tin, iron, steel, pepper, sugar, candy, cocoanuts, ginger etc. These are from Bombay. Dates and slaves are introduced from Muscat and Karachi supplies a small quantity of Sind rice. The most valuable part of the trade is in the hands of the Pathan merchants of Kabul who annually visit Bombay.

KARACHI

3rd August: Instructions have been issued for stationing another Regiment of Native Infantry at Karachi.

11th August: A private letter of date noted in the margin states that the arrangements of the Bombay Government for sending reinforcements to Karachi are in a state of forwardness. A sailing vessel (the Banares) was to have left Bombay on the 15th August with tents and baggage of a Regiment of N. I. and as many men as she can accommodate, and 2 steamers with 250 men each, were to have followed about the 20th.

PERSIA

It is reported that His Majesty, Mohammed Shah left Ispahan for the plain of Keheez on the 6th of Rubee-a-awal, 9th May. The intelligence of the approach of the Zil-e-Sultan towards Arabian Iraq has thrown Iran into commotion, it is said to have hastened the movement of the Shah.

The French Envoy to the Court of Tehran, has reached Kermanshah, and is about to leave it shortly for Baghdād.

NEPAL

20th July: A private communication from the above place states that the Court returned to Katmandoo on the evening of the 20th July, and that all was quiet in the city.

1st to 13th August: The Nepal diary has the following items:—

1st. It is said that when Resident's note was delivered, His Highness instantly gave some private orders about the intrusive party in Ramnaggar. The Raja consulted several chiefs on the subject of Resident's refusal of Duhbar's note in answer to Government demands of satisfaction. His Highness said "it is clear we must give in" others said, "Not yet, nor all at once, as required, we must qualify and give time." The Raja pleaded ignorance of facts as to the aggression, and the Chiefs replied, "the heads of it had been 6 weeks in durance in the capital, had they not been examined, and what had they said?" The Raja hung his head, and after a pause said, "I sent away the Durga bā, puttee ($\frac{1}{2}$ Company) many years ago to seize the aggressors, and afterwards a puttee of the New Gorak, yet I have no news from the spot."

2nd. Lachminath was very angry with the Rani, because (as some say) she proposed to him to aid her scheme for procuring the Rajah's abdication in favour of her son.

3rd. The magazines are very busy and it is said a Kazi and Battalion are ordered in the Terye.

4th. The Raja spoke of the Minister's imbecility and of the ticklish state of affairs, and proposed a Ministry of four.

5th. The Misr Goroo said, that to make the deposit about Ramnagar at once in the Resident's hands, would dishonour the Durbar, and that the deposit should be in the hands of a third party.

BURMAH

16th July: The Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces reports having received 2 letters from Burmese authorities neighbouring the Provinces. One of these letters is from the Governor of Bilong, which contains a voluntary offer of his cordial assistance towards keeping up friendly relations with the British Provinces. The second is from the Governor of Rangoon, informing the Commissioner of orders having been sent by him to this frontier, by direction of the Ministers to prevent the recurrence of such matters, as the seizure of some people in the island of Kan-u-mut by Ngapay-ta-l. and others, on which the Commissioner had occasion to address the Governor in April last.

1st. Another private letter of date noted states, that the coronation took place at the time appointed.

2nd. The Woonduck it was reported had positively been made Head Woonjee and would come to Rangoon.

3rd. It is reported that before the coronation, His Majesty caused all the ammunition and arms of which they had a large store, to be taken from the Princes of Prome and Pokhain.

4th. No further news about the insurrection.

5th. One thousand seven hundred and six houses are reported to have been burnt down outside of the town, it is believed from accident.

12th August: The Governor of Rangoon is reported to be dead. The Woonduck has influence, but not office. The king refused to give him an appointment on the application of the prince of Prome. It is said that His Majesty has a situation for him in view. No heir apparent appointed and the matter is forbidden to be mentioned. The Woonduck thinks we shall command the coast of China or take a portion of it, and make a settlement like Moulmein. The king talks of visiting Rangoon in two months.

Other private communications from Rangoon state:

1st. The Court of Ava is apprehensive that our China Army may attack Burma on its return from the expedition but no preparations are making with a view to ward off this contemplated attack and every warlike symptom which hitherto conveyed an indirect threat of adopting aggressive measures towards our Government, has vanished.

2nd. The Prince of Prome's men who are in office speak most vauntingly of the Prince's power.

3rd. The Woonduck is yet in power and the general report is that the legitimate son will be nominated heir apparent.

4th. It is said that Moon Shooy Mien, is to be re-appointed to Martaban.

CHINA

29th July: The Governor of Prince of Wales' island, etc., has taken up the ships "Fountain" of 428.12 tons and "Asia" of 324 tons for two months certain, for the purpose of conveying store to China at the rate of 10 Rupees per month, or for so much longer as they may be required.

17th August: The Military Board state that the ship "Moirá" is to be the last vessel they will dispatch with provisions for the expedition this season, and that four months sea provisions have been forwarded for the Madras N. I. Regiment independent of that already forwarded for the expedition, noticed in News Letter No. 3.

FINANCE

13th August: Captain Gygrane's statement of cash balance shows that up to the 1st of August, cash in the Military Chest amounted to Co. R. 18,99,200-13-10½.

MISCELLANEOUS

8th July: Captain Carless reports the arrival of the "Meteor" steam vessel at Bukkur on the 4th July from Ferozepur. Her voyage to Methencote was performed in 10 days, or at the rate of 33 miles per day, but during that time she was frequently delayed by strong winds and the obscurity of the atmosphere. In the main river her velocity increased to nearly 11 miles per hour and she made the distance between the entrance of the Sutlej and Bukkur (170 miles) in 15½ hours.

11th August: A private communication from Bombay states that the steamers on the Indus are performing good service at this juncture of affairs in Upper Scinde.

Fort William:

J. W. BAYLEY,

The 1st Sept. 1840.

Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 7.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 10th September 1840.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

3rd to 7th August: The Lahore Akhbars of dates marginally noted have the following items:—

- 1st. Much Military preparations in the Punjab.
- 2nd. General Ventura reported that the Hill people in a body of 2,000 threatened to oppose the Sikh troops. He was instructed to proceed with the business very prudently.
- 3rd. It was remarked that should the Russians create any disturbance, the friendship of the British and Khalsa Governments would become manifest.
- 4th. The Courtiers observed that the prosperity of the Khalsa was increasing, for that in a little more than a twelve months 100 New Guns had been cast.
- 5th. Orders were issued to General Meean Singh to send some articles soon to the Queen of England, and Sardar Ajit Singh was told to be prepared to take them. It was remarked, however, that he would probably take advantage of such a mission.
- 6th. Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan attended the Durbar and was presented with a Ring.

7th to 12th August: 1st. An order for 3,000 Rupees was drawn out for General Matabar Singh.

2nd. It was reported that the Maharaja had presented a Khillat of an Elephant, Elephant clothes, and jewels to Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan.

13th and 14th August: 1st. Further Military preparation was going on in the Punjab.

2nd. General Matabar Singh was asked what he intended to do, and was told that if he wished to serve the British Government, he might do so, or if he would take service with the Lahore Durbar he would be provided for. Matabar Singh replied, that he was greatly harrassed by the Nepal Raja.

3rd. Kunwar Nawā Nihal Singh on wishing to go to Mundee was dissuaded from doing so singly and was advised to send thither some troops. The Kunwar is much occupied in Military preparations.

20th August: A communication from the Governor-General's Agent at Ludhiana states that Matabar Singh continues to receive occasional pecuniary support from the Durbar but not service, and that the Sikhs having discovered that the capture of the fort of Kumlehgarh in the Mundee territory would not be practicable by their troops now in Mundee are endeavouring to gain possession of it by bringing its defenders. The Governor-General's Agent observed that the preparations of a Military nature making on account of the ensuing Dussera festival (as will be perceived from the items of Lahore intelligence quoted in the present News Letter) are of an unusual extent particularly as to the stores of ammunition. It seems to be generally supposed that this activity is induced by apprehensions arising out of the preparations of a similar kind, which our journals in an exaggerating tone represent as being made in our cantonments in Upper India, and upon which the Raja Dhian Singh is reported to have remarked, that the English seem to be posing a great store, with the intention of letting it fall upon the Punjab. It has, however, since been reported by Mr. Clerk that as the differences between the Nepal and British Governments have become more apparent such apprehensions have subsided. The Kunwar Nao Nihal Singh is said simply to have asked "whether the Raja of Nepal was mad" when it was intimated to him that he was seeking a quarrel with the English.

HILL INTELLIGENCE

4th August: The Ranis of the captive Raja in the Kamlagarh fort are prepared to pay tribute if General Ventura will release the Raja and retire with his Army, otherwise they have declared their determination to fight, even if he should cut their Raja into pieces. The Kulloo Raja is with about 2,000 Armed peasantry at Sultanpur, and is resolved to retire over the Sutlej, if the Mundee Chief is not restored.

PESHAWAR

29th and 30th July: Captain Mc Gressor is now about to take some measures to reconcile the Bajore tribes with Meer Allum Khan. Amcer Khan Noakee was quite disconcerted on hearing of the arrival of the British troops near Doonhie, in the Koonur district, under Khyroola Khan.

The Road through the Khybar Pass has now been properly made, and is well guarded. Azmat Khan, brother of Schut Khan Ghilzie, who is now at Lahore with Sultan Mohd. Khan, crossed the Attock in his way from his native country to Lahore.

BAJORE

24th July: It appears from an account of the state of affairs in Bajore that Meer Allum Khan's party are gaining strength while those who have rebelled are not disposed to submit to Amir Khan or any other ruler.

Captain Macgressor the Political Agent having allowed an Afghan Sardar with some Afghans to make a demonstration in the direction of a fort in the occupation of the rebels, at the same time lent the party a small Gun, and gave positive instructions that they should on no account cross a particular river that lay between them and the fort. The rash Afghan Sardar, however, did so, and being overwhelmed by a superior force suffered severely in his retreat leaving the gun behind.

AFGANISTAN

No date: Lieutenant Nicolson, in Political charge of the Ghilzie country reports that Sultan Mohammed Khan Baruckzye the Jagirdar of Kelat, a tributary of the Sikhs had afforded an assylum and protection to several individuals, acknowledged rebels, and traitors, to Shah Shuja. He also reports that "Khillats" for the said rebels were forwarded from the Court of Lahore, further that they had actually been conferred on them and means afforded them for their subsistence.

13th August: Captain Marshall at Hawalbagh reports that the Gurkah recruits under his charge intended for the Shah Shuja's service have been making rapid and satisfactory progress in their military duties generally.

KHYVA—THE RUSSIANS

26th May: It is reported on good authority that the proposed expedition against the Khan of Khyva is given up for this year at least by the Russian Government and may be so altogether.

KHYVA-BOKHARA

29th June: Lieutenant Shakespear reports that the Khan Hazrat is anxious to attack Bokhara. This ill feeling towards Bokhara is of long standing and has been much exasperated by an insulting letter which it is said the Amir wrote to the Khan Hazrat during the late Russian Advance. As it regards our relations with Khyva, the Khan Hazrat has at length been convinced that our mediation with Russia is a substantial benefit and proof of friendship.

SCINDE UPPER

11th August: From private letters we learn that by the aid in carriage which would have been received from the Political authorities in Gwalior, Ajmer and Neemuch, the Political Agent in Upper Sinde expected to be able to march from Sukkur in force before the 1st of October. He expected that 500 camels would have reached Sukkur from Rajwara on the 25th September. Other letters state that the Head Quarters and great portion of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment under the command of Major Cubbon with two field pieces would commence their march on the morning of the 12th August towards Sehrie with a view to strengthen the post of Kan.

SCINDE LOWER

3rd August: The Political Agent in Lower Sinde reports the success of the new dak line from Bhooj to Hyderabad and states that the average rate on the new line has been 4 days 6½ hours.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

11th July: The Commander of the Steam Flotilla on the Indus reported the arrival of the steam vessels "Planet" and "Indus" at Bukkur from Tatta with part of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, the former on the 3rd and the latter on the 5th instant. At the time these vessels ascended the river, it had risen to within 2 feet of the greatest height attained last year, and as the velocity of the current is reported to have been as great for several days as it even is during the inundation their voyages may be taken as a fair specimen of both the upwards and downward navigation at that season of the year. At Tatta the Indus received on board 91 men and followers of the 3rd Grenadier Regiment and about 10 tons of baggage, her draught being then 3 feet 6 inches aft. and 3 feet 4 inches forward. The "Planet" left Tatta on the 22nd June with a detachment consisting of 5 officers 121 Sepoys and 15 followers, and about 15 tons of baggage which brought her draught to 2 feet 11 inches aft. and 2 feet and 8 inches forward. The "Planet" and "Indus" have brought to Bukkur a detachment consisting of 4 Europeans and 6 Native officers, 200 Sepoys, and 22 followers with the tents and parts of the baggage of the officers and tents, arms, ammunition, four days provisions and all the baggage of the men. There was ample accommodation in the steamers for the whole of the officers and men mentioned,

KELAT

5th August: By a letter from Kandhar of date noted in the margin, it would appear that the treachery by which Kelat was ceded to the rebel Nusseer Khan was both contemplated and arranged before the rebels left Moostang in prosecution of their intentions upon Kelat.

GWALIOR

6th to 19th July: As Umrao Singh of Talelore was ill plundering and committing other depredations, the Mamma Sahib expressed his intention of sending Thakur Essree Singh with a Detachment of horse and foot to endeavour to capture the freebooter.

BURMAH

12th August: It is reported that "Toum Devaingyaun" has been made Prince of Shooagdoun, a Title hitherto only held by the Heir apparent, to which rank Tharrawaddie has thought of appointing him, but this arrangement is strongly objected to by at least the Prince of Pakhan if not also by the Prince of Prome, and the settlement of the question may cause Tharrawaddie some uneasiness.

BAGDAD

24th August: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that the Oriental question still remains unsettled, but that it was more likely than before to be arranged without European interference. The rebellion of the Houran is entirely repressed. The Shah of Persia is at Hamadan, and will in all probability return to Tehran without advancing against the Paschalic of Bagdad, which is under preparation of defence aided by the forces from Diarbilcer, Moosul Kurdistan. Khurshid Pasha is still at Thermader in Nejd, but the Egyptian forces are moving away from that province.

ADEN

9th July: The Bombay Government report the attack of Aden by a large body of Arabs and their defeat with great slaughter. No casualty has occurred on the part of the British.

ZEILAH

It appears from the French News Paper, the "Journal des Debats" of May 23rd 1840, that an expedition has been sent from the port of Bordeaux for Zeilah on the Eastern Coast of Africa, opposite to Aden.

RAMPUR

20th August: The Agent to the Governor reports that the Nawab Mohammud Syeed Khan was on the 30th August installed as Chief of Rampur amidst the general acclamations of his subjects.

A memo. was first signed by the Nawab binding him to continue the customary stipends to the members of the family and to the Pathans in general, and to make certain specific allowances to the family of the late Nawab, the Chief appears to entertain the kindest feelings to the family of his predecessors.

CHINA

7th September : With reference to the construction to be put upon the order of Her Majesty in Council regarding the treatment of Chinese Vessels during the present state of British relating with the Chinese Government, the Governor-General of India does not by any means consider the order in question to give authority to the several Commanders of each of Her Majesty's vessels of war to detain all ships belonging to Chinese subjects in every sea, but is of opinion that the construction to be put upon the said order must rest upon the instructions which the Commanders of H. M. Ships of war may from time to time receive from His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-chief. Pending the receipt of such instructions the Governor-General of India deems it would most conduce to the good of the public service that none of the Vessels belonging to Chinese subjects, which may be found sailing in prosecution of commercial or other voyages with no other than peaceable intentions or objects, should on any account be detained or otherwise hostilely interfered with by reason of the said order in Council. An information to this effect has been given to the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships in the Bay of Bengal and in the Straits.

The further news from China by the late arrival, having appeared in the public prints repetition in this place is unnecessary.

Fort William:

J. W. BAYLEY,

The 10th Sept. 1840.

Asstt. Secy. to Govt. of India.

**No. 8.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Fort William, the 20th September 1840.

The Governor-General's Agent reports that the Sikh Durbar continues to manifest the same unhesitating consent to compel the attendance of their Barakzye Surdars at Lahore, and to deliver up the Ghilzie refugees to the British Government or through the medium of a British officer to the Government of Shah Shoojah. Col. Moolk, yet its measures in this respect are very dilatory and the conduct of the Barakzies is evasive.

PESHAWAR

25th July: Dr. Reid has been appointed to act as officiating assistant to Lieut. Macson Governor-General's Agent at Peshawar in the room of Lieut. Caul-field, the latter having proceeded to Kabul on account of ill health.

ISKARDO

18th July: With reference to the account noticed in news letter No. 8 under date the 15 ultimo of the possession by Vizeer Zorawar Singh of Iskardo, the Capital of little Thibet and the confinement of Rajah Ahmed Shah the Governor of that place, the Political Agent at Peshawar writes that it is now reported the Vizeer Zorawar Singh has restored Ahemd Shah Guelpho to the Government of Iskardo after fixing on him a tribute of 7,000 Rs. per annum and sending off one of the Guelpho's sons to Jummo to reside there in order to secure his father's allegiance.

YARKAND

29th August: Vazeer Zorawar Singh, the agent of Rajah Golab Singh had, it is reported, addressed a letter to the ruler of Yarkand a dependency of China to owe allegiance to the Khalsa Government and to pay it an annual tribute. The latter Chief has repelled the proposal with indignation.

KHOOLUM

1st August: The Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shoojah reports that it is the intention of His Majesty to send out a body of 500 Afghans for the occupation of Khoolum and it is probable that the first crops of Jawbalzes will be selected for the duty.

Four 6 pounder guns will also accompany, the remaining wing of Capt. Hopkin's Regiment, and it is suggested that 2 of these should be stationed at Bamecan and 2 at Bajgah. The guns and the wing it was stated would be ready to start by the 10th September.

UPPER SINDE

7th August: The Accountant-General at the Residency of Bombay has been authorized by the Bombay Government to make arrangements for the immediate consignment to the Political Agent in Upper Sinde of ten lacs of Rupees and for the eventual supply of a further remittance to the same extent.

8th August: At the requisition of the Political Agent at Lower Sinde an advance party as noted in margin from five companies of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment has proceeded from Karachi to Upper Sinde on field service.

1. Captain	
1. Lieutenant	
1. Ensign	
6. Sergeants	
8. Corporals	
4. Drummers	
114. Privates	

8th August: The Deputy Accountant-General at Agra reports the despatch *via* Jaipur to Upper Sinde of 250 Camels with gear complete for the service of the troops there. We have reason to believe 2,500 have altogether been collected for service in Upper Sinde.

QUETTA

22nd August: A private letter from the above place of date noted in the margin states that every thing was in train there and that the 43rd was expected every day. Intelligence had been received of a large body of Brahoes having marched from Kelat towards Shawl but it was believed they would have turned back on hearing of the re-inforcement noticed, and probably attempted to enter Cutchee by the Moolak Ghaut for the purpose of procuring supplies. The Political Agent in Upper Sinde has sent an express to Sukkur with a request that a detachment may be sent by Water to Larkhana and thence marched to Gundava to check any, inroad on the part of the enemy in that quarter.

LOWER SINDE

12th August: With a reference to the boundary dispute between the Amir Noor Mohamed of Hyderabad and Sher Mohamed of Mirpur, the Political Agent states that it had been at length agreed to refer the matter to arbitration provided an Umpire was appointed on the part of the British Government. The Governor-General has accordingly sanctioned the deputation of S. K. Whitelock for the purpose contemplated.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

25th August: With reference to the proposition of the Political Agent of Lower Sinde for completing the line of steam Packets and for securing safe communication between the sea and river boats by the aid of the "Indus" steamer the Government of Bombay report the detention on the River Indus of the said vessel for the purpose contemplated.

MUSCAT

The Imam of Muscat by the permission of Her Majesty has made over to the Company the Yacht Prince Regent presented to His Highness by His late Majesty William IV. The vessel is now to be applied to the service of the Government of Bombay.

15th July: Capt. Hammerton on a mission to Muscat reports that His Highness the Imam intends to depart, for Zanzibar in November next. Capt. Hammerton will remain at Muscat during the Imam's absence.

NEPAL

12th August: The joint Magistrate of Champarun reports that the Goorkhas left the Ramnagar villages on the 11th August in consequence of orders they had received to that effect from the Nepal Durbar. It was not then certain whether the fort of Someshar had or had not been vacated also. It contained but a short time before 25 Goorkha sepoys and 2 officers.

16th August: The Resident states that the Goorkha Durbar seemed determined to violate its formal pledge made to him with respect to the Surrender of Mangul Singh's gang of refugee Oudh dacoits who have found protection in Nepal.

21st December: The Resident in Nepal reports that secret agents from the Nepal Durbar are abroad in the plains and especially in Rajputana with purposes it is understood hostile to the British Government. The persons employed in this way are confidential dependants of that Nepalese Minister, Ran Jang Pande, and are ostensibly soldiers attached to some of the Regiments, serving in the Western Provinces of Nepal. The Resident intends adopting effectual measures for securing any such agents who may appear at those Courts where we have not a Resident Political Officer.

25th August: The Governor-General's Agent at Loodhiana reports that he has ascertained from several sources that Prem Narain Rajput who recently bought Kharreetahs from Nepal, announced to the Durbar that the Nepalese hope that the courts of Lahore and Gwalior will make common cause with them against the British Government. The Agent states that there is no discrepancy in the several accounts which he has as yet received of the delivery of this message. "These accounts" proceeds the agent "exhibit both Koonwar Nao Nehal Singh and Rajah Dhian Singh" as evincing no satisfaction at the proposal and enquiring of the messenger if the "Rajah of Nepal was in his senses in proposing it".

14th—27th August: The diary of the Nepal residency contains the following items of intelligence:—

1st. Ramdul, the Governor of Palpa, had written to say that he was hasty in alleging the dacoits to be allies of the English whom they really hate and he, therefore, recommends that the dacoits should be protected.

2nd. The departure of the new Goorkha battalion has been put off by the refusal of the men to serve on Rs. 50 per annum.

3rd. Several secret emissaries are preparing for the plains.

4th. The Rajah and Rani are alarmed about the Resident's demands and each accuses the other as the cause of all the evils. Kulraj Punde vehemently opposes concession on but no one else. It has been secretly reported to the Raja that compliance with the treaty and boundary demarcation will cost the Durbar, 2 villages, long held by Nepal (Goberdhan and Jorapanee) and 92 recently acquired. The Rajah is anxious and disposed to yield, but the Rani insists on procrastination.

30th August: In reply to the demands of the British Government to a preliminary deposit for damages sustained by it from this violation of our district of Ramnagar and the levying of contributions within the British Territory, the Nepal Durbar offered

the sum of Rs. 16 as the deposit for the injury sustained (calculated according to their judgment) in one case acknowledged by them to have been trespass upon our rights. They tendered at the same time to deposit certain sums from time to time as each case might be proved reserving, however, the whole adjudication in their own hands. The deposit has been rejected by the Resident.

5th September: The Resident in a letter dated as per margin reports that the Durbar had now tendered to the British Government the sum of Rs. 5,000 as a deposit for damages consequent on the usurpation of Ramnagar. But as this money was offered to the Resident with the document which consisted of a recitation only without expressed acceptance of the Governor-General's demands, and as it moreover, laid claims on the Durbar's part to certain unspecified lands south of Someshar, the Resident refused accepting the deposit or the document.

DARJEELING

With reference to the state of our relations with Nepal and as the Sikkim and Bhuteah frontiers are in a disturbed condition from the inability of the respective Government, to maintain their due authority over malcontents and as such a state of things require the Government to look to the propriety of furnishing every security and protection to the property embarked at the new settlement of Darjeeling it will be considered in the military Department whether any and what re-inforcement may be most conveniently afforded in the quarter indicated.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Fort William:

The 20th September 1840.

Asst. Secretary to the
Government of India.

No. 9.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 1st October 1840.

The Agent to the Lieut. Governor of the N. W. Provinces states that intelligence has reached Bussahir of the assembly of an army of 2,000 fighting men at the fort of Garow, in Chinese Tartary, for the purpose of checking the further advance of the Sikh troops in that quarter, and that the Vizeer Kooppooroo had made an offer to the Sikh General to conduct his troops by a short and easy route to the heart of Yarkund. It is also stated that General Ventura is continuing the line of road to Trans-Sutlej through the hill districts in the direction of Chinese Tartary, and the Raja of Bussahir is naturally anxious for the security of his Trans-Sutlej dominions which lie in the direct line of road in the above mentioned country.

The Governor-General's Agent is preparing a direct road connecting Kurnaul with Ferozepore with bungalows at night distances, so as to admit of officers crossing by Dak at all seasons without inconvenience.

The Agent reports that Fakeer Azeezoodeen has arrived on this side of the Sutlej, and that the Ghilzies are with him. The Agent reports to have an interview with the Fakeer, when he will point out to him the propriety of sending the Ghilzies with their families to Lahore.

20th August: The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar.

1st. General Mahatar Singh stated to the Durbar that Bhopal Singh Thappa disguised as a Fakeer was sent out with letters from Nepal *via* Deotce and the hills to effect an exchange of Turbans with the Kunwar.

2nd. General Avitabile reported that according to the orders of the Durbar, he had long since discontinued making

24th August: The Agent to the Lieut. Governor of N. W. Provinces reports that the Sikhs have sent troops towards Chinese Tartary, and that the Kooloo Raja, fearing the invasion of his territories by this movement, has expressed a wish to be taken under the protection of the British Government. The Governor-General in reply has observed that when the Raja shall once have established himself under the British protection, he must wholly renounce all covert or open aggressive acts against any nation with which the British Government is at amity, the penalty of a neglect of this warning being a total forfeiture of the protection of this Government, by whose orders he will be in that case removed from the frontier to the immediate surveillance of the Political Agent.

3rd September: The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar.

1st. The Afreedees had raised some disturbances at the village of Meereezace, killed 2 and wounded 2.

2nd. General Avitabile is about to march against the Asafzies in December next.

3rd. Raja Dhyani Singh has issued orders to summon all the families of the Ghilzies and all the Ghilzies who might be still at Peshawar, and then present differences between the two Governments.

4th. The Khalsa troops are every where in the Kamlagarh forts harrassed by the insurgents.

7th September: On Mr. Clerk advertizing, in conversation with Rao Kishan Chand, to the impropriety of the Lahore Durbar's receiving secret emissaries and communications from the Nepal, the Native Agent observed that the Durbar was ignorant whether the last messenger from Nepal was still at Lahore, and that it wished to be advised in what way it should signify to Nepal its desire that these missions unknown to the British Government should be discountenanced. To this the Governor-General's Agent replied that no communication should be received from Nepal, without such being previously fully made known to the British Resident.

The following items of news are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar.

1st. A well equipped contingent of horsemen is to be dispatched to Dera Ismail Khan and Memkeira towards the beginning of October with other troops of the Missildars.

2nd. The Ministers said that as the late Maharaja had for 30 years preserved his alliance with the British Government by a faithful adherence to treaties, so would they ever be true to their treaties old and new.

12th September: Sardar Ajit Singh Sundhumwalla is entrusted with the conduct of subjugating the Rajputs of Mundee in supercession of General Ventura and Ghulam Mohiuddin.

HILL INTELLIGENCE

22nd August: General Ventura is endeavouring to effect the evacuation of the Kamlagarh fort, which still holds out.

AFGHANISTAN

15th August: The envoy and Minister reports that he had authorised Dr. Sord, Political Assistant at Bamecan, to offer to Dost Mohammed Khan, in the event of his accepting an assylum within the British territories in India, a stipend of not less than one Lakh of Rupees per annum for the support of himself and family.

24th August: The envoy and Minister has addressed a communication to Lieut. Burnes, Political Assistant at Ghazni, enjoining vigilance in his quarter, and desiring that Dost Mohammed's family with their followers may be ordered to confine themselves to their dwellings at present, pending the doubtful position of the Ex-Amir.

1st September: The Governor-General's Agent in the N. W. Frontier, at the suggestion of the envoy and minister has deputed Lieutenant Colvin Mckenzie, now at Agra, to repair to Ludhiana in order to proceed thence as soon as practicable in charge of Shah Zeman and the family of Shah Shuja to Kabul.

The Governor General has been pleased to sanction the employment of the Madras Officers named in the Margin in the

Lieut.	W. A. Lukin 14th	Regt. N. I.	force of His Majesty Shah
„	R. Moorcroft 19th	„ „	Shujaul mulk.

„	W. Brid	„ „	10th September :—The
„	S. G. G. Orr	„ „	Governor General's Agent at

Ens.	F. Cunningham	„ „	Ludhiana reports the arrival
Lieut.	R. A. Bruere 33rd	„ „	of the second Kafila of

„	G. Agilay 35th	„ „	Arms, ammunition and stores
Ens.	A. C. Macartney 38th	„ „	despatched from Ferozepore.

Lieut.	P. O. Gardner 50th	„ „	It was about to be despatched by Lieutent Mackeson on
--------	--------------------	-----	---

the following day towards Kabul.

Late accounts from Afghanistan state that owing to a threatened attack by Dost Mohammed, the frontier force had been concentrated at Bamecan, and Lieutenant Colonel Dennie with the 35 N. I. sent from Kabul as a reinforcement.

KOONDOD (OR KOONDUZ)

10th August: Peer Morad Beg has offered the British a post in his territories, and has deputed his Chief Minister, Atma Ram Dewan Bejee, to obtain such terms as Shah Shuja will grant him.

Agreeably to these overtures, a treaty has been concluded between Murad Beg and Shah Shuja, of which the following is the substance.

1st. The king agrees not to cast a covetous eye on the possessions of the Meer.

2nd. The Meer in return promises to join the king against all foreign enemies, and to supply the king's troops at Bajgah, Khoolum, etc., with grain and other necessaries, receiving payment for the same.

3rd. Kohmurd and Lyghan as of old, to belong to the Kabul monarchy.

4th. The Uzbecks to abstain from dealing in slaves in the king's dominions.

5th. Afghans who may be in Turkistan are at liberty, if they please, to return to Kabul.

6th. The sons of Killiah Ali Beg are not to be molested.

7th. The Kafila taxes on the road from Khoolum *via* Bajgah to belong to the king.

8th. This treaty to be sealed by Mulla Shakur as plenipotentiary of His Majesty Shah Shujaul Mulk, and Atma Ram Dewan Bejee as Agent for Meer Mohammed Murad Beg.

KHOOLUM

30th August: A private letter states that Hybuck had fallen, that the Wullee had arrived at Lurbagh, and was shortly expected at Bajgah; a son of Dost Mohammed's with 500 horse and some footmen having attacked Captain Codrington and Lieutenant Rattray's post at Bajgah were repulsed with loss. The fight it is stated, began in the following manner. The hills all around our men were first of all occupied by the Jesailuchees, and the valley immediately after filled with horsemen, Gholam Beg Mohammed, Ufzal Motiah, Wallee Shah and Saleah Beg, being in the field. The enemy's Cavalry drew up in the valley about one mile from the position of our men, and commenced curvetting about. Lieutenant Rattray with the sowars then went down and charging them twice, succeeded in driving them away to the Saleen Bagh. In this action Captain Cadrington took many prisoners and some horses from the enemy.

KUDJAH

22nd August: The Major General Commanding the troops in Afganistan reports the attack on, and punishment of, a refractory chief and his followers in this neighbourhood. The Chief, named Wuzeree Vally, had fired on Captain Mac Gregor and Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, whilst making a reconnaissance. Both these officers marched against him and captured 3 forts, the enemy flying in great disorder and consternation. These forts have been delivered over to the charge of the Governor of Jellahabad, Mirza Aga Jaun. The Major General concludes by stating that the men, both European and Native, conducted themselves in this affair with admirable steadiness and bravery.

SINDE UPPER

The Political Agent in Lower Sinde reports that he will be able to equip two Regiments on the carriage to Karachi, with which to proceed the whole way to support Sinde, and at once to take the field by marching to any spot the officer commanding in that province may direct.

From a private communication containing a description of the action of the 31st August, between Major Clibborne's party and the Baluchies, it appears that the enemy were fairly beat off in their desperate attack, and the stout attitude assumed by our troops deterred them from again attempting to molest them. As an instance of the suffering of the sepoys from thirst, it is said that the last gun was fired by two European officers, the Golandauze being so prostrated from exhaustion as to be unable to rise. The private letter goes on to say that the want of water was the only cause of the retreat of our men. The men and officers wounded in the engagement, are reported to be doing well.

Another private communication states that since the above affair, no Beloochees had as yet shown themselves in the plains, and the latest report from the outposts mention that all is quiet in their neighbourhood. The country between Sukkur and Shikarpur is at present deep in water and totally impassable.

A private communication from the N. W. Provinces to the address of the Governor-General, states, on alluding to the loss of the 1,040 camels, with Major Clibbome's force we will do our best to make up for this, and as we have arranged for exactly that number in excess of the 2,000 required by Mr. Ross Bell, I hope the inconvenience from that cause will be only temporary. The Lieut. Governor has written to the Governor-General's Agent at Ajmer to increase his exertions to get camels within his range for Upper Sind and will keep urging the Civil authorities and Commissariat to collect them for the Convoys. A thousand sets of Camel gear are going down by water from Ferozepore, and the Lieut. Governor will endeavour to dispatch another supply of the same as soon as practicable.

The number of camels in Upper Sind.....	1333
Expected.....	1700

Total	3035
------------	------

8th August: The Governor-General's Agent in the N. W. Provinces in a private communication states that if reinforcements were required in Upper Sind from Ferozepore he would not feel any difficulty in getting down by land a few weeks hence, 10 Regiments with grain enough for 6 months consumption and Bunjarreh Bullocks to convey the same.

20th August: The Bombay Government ordered the embarkation on the 28th August for Karachi of the left wing of the 25th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Rebenick, strength as per margin.

1 Captain.
2 Lieutenants
3 Ensigns.
8 Native Officers.
20 Havildars.
10 Drummers and pipers.
460 Rank and file.

SINDE LOWER

25th September: The following was the state of the Sindh Irregular Horse on the 1st September 1840:—

Commandant	..	..	..	..	..	1
2nd in Command	..	..	..	..	..	1
Adjutant	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	1
Risaldar	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jemadars	..	..	..	..	..	4
Naib Duffedars	..	..	..	..	..	18
Trumpeters	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sowars	..	..	..	..	..	438
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	461

QUETTA

22nd August: In consequence of certain intelligence from the Political Agent in Shawl, Major General Nott, in communication with the Political Agent at Kandhar ordered from the garrison on the 15th instant, 2 guns of Captain Anderson's Horse Artillery, a party of Chusties Horse (both of the Shah's service) and the 43 Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry towards Quetta; directing at the same time the return of Captain Woodburne's detachment of the Shah's troops from the Ghilzie country to Kandhar.

SHIKARPUR

12th September: The detachment at the above place has been increased to 250 men and a gun.

KELAT

26th July: The Political Agent at Quetta reports that Meer Nusseer Khan, the usurper of the musnud of Kelat, has expressed an earnest desire to effect an amicable arrangement with Shah Shuja, for which purpose he has deputed a Vakeel to Quetta with letters to his Majesty and to Captain Bean. The Vakeel mentioned that his master had caused that distress by his own acts, and that if he studied his own interests he would immediately dismiss his troops and write an humble petition to His Majesty Shah Shuja stating the particulars of his case.

17th to 23rd August: Intelligence from Hyderabad is as follows:—

The Chiefs of the Clans before Kelat had advised Mohammed Hussain (*alias* Nasir Khan, son of Mehrab Khan) to treat Mr. Loveday with every respect, and attention, and to place Shah Nawaz in possession of the lands his father had been deprived of by Merab Khan, and to meet the British Army attended with an Escort of 100 men at Kunda, near Bagh, and there to petition the English to allow him to retain possession of the country of his father.

BEILA

26th August: The British Agent at Soomeanee states that Jam of Beila had observed a strict neutrality during the late disturbances in Belochistan.

SUKKUR

19th September: The Government of Bombay announced the arrival at Sukkur on the 6th August of the Head Quarters of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 3 Native officers, 12 Havildars, 6 Drummers and Pipers, 188 Rank and File, 4 Boys and 2 Bhistics.

KARACHI

11th September: The Quarter Master-General of the Bombay Army reports the embarkation for the above place on the 29th August of the Headquarters of the 25th Regiment Bombay N. I.

1 Lt. Colonel, 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 4 Native officers,
11 Havildars, 9 Drummers and pipers, 2 Buglers,
250 Rank and File, 22 Boys and Bhisties.

12th September: The Head Quarters of the 25th Regiment it was expected would leave Karachi on the 10th instant, and march the whole way by land, as the river will then have subsided sufficiently to enable them to do so.

EGYPT

From a communication from the Austrian Agent at Khene to the Austrian Consul-General at Alexandria it appears that the troops of the Viceroy of Egypt had evacuated the Yemen, and arrived at Gedda with their arms and baggage. Ahmed Pasha is reported to have arrived at Mecca from Assir, and a number of ships and cargo had already left and several were under weigh for Suez. Ahmed Pasha issued orders for the said ships with troops to be detained at Yambo until further orders for continuing on their voyage to Suez or waiting at Gedda.

PERSIA

8th June: It is reported in a letter from the Envoy at Erzeroom that the Persian troops which had proceeded to Sooleymaniah in Turkish Koordlistan have been ordered to retire to Bana, a town in the Persian territory. M. De Savalette, the Secretary to the French Legation in Persia, had arrived at Tabriez with four attaches of the mission who were returning to France by the route of Russia.

The Seraskier Pasha was to have left Erzeroom with about 1,000 Infantry and seven guns for the purpose of bringing under subjection a refractory Saz Chief named Koor Hossim Beg who resides in the district situated between Kars and Tribizonde, distant about eighty miles from Erzeroom. The country is believed to be strong, and not favourable for the operations of regular troops with artillery being covered with forests and mountains. Koor Hossim Beg is said to be able to collect, when seconded by the whole of his tribe (in which, however, there appears to be at present a division) a body of four or five thousand irregulars riflemen, who are stated to be efficient troops when engaged in the mode of warfare for which their own country is adapted. The Pasha it was understood would be joined by other troops to be dispatched from Kars.

11th August: A short time ago it was generally believed that the King had left Ispahan with the intention of returning by way of Hamadan to Tehran, thence to proceed to Mished, the death of His Majesty's mother, and the disturbed state of the province of Khorasan as well as suspicions entertained of the loyalty of the Governor, Alla Yar Khan, being assigned as reasons for the return of His Majesty to his capital, and of his threatened descent on the Paschallie of Begdal being postponed. It is reported that the Exiled Persian Princes (uncles and cousins of the king) have advanced pretensions to the throne of Persia, and meditate an attack on His Majesty. A person who visited the King's Camp states that confusion and disturbance prevail everywhere and that wherever the camp moves, it carried destruction in its path.

The South of Persia, however, is said to be at present in a quieter state than it has lately been.

ADEN

The Government of Bombay have prepared a plan for an expedition to Aden for the purpose of attacking Lahedge, the capital of the Abdalees, a tribe of hostile and treacherous Arabs, should an absolute necessity arise for such a measure, which will, however, apparently not be the case.

29th August: The Bombay Government report that a further hostile attempt on the part of the Abdalee and Fauthelie tribes of Arabs had been made to attack Aden, and had been gallantly repulsed and that the Naval and Military forces had behaved with great gallantry in defending the place.

TAJOURA AND ZEILAH

It is reported that the French Government have a desire to extend their influence to, and establish a position on some points of the Arabian Coast opposite to Aden. Their object is, it is believed, in the first instance, to have a post in the bay of Tejjorna and at Zeila, and thence to extend a commercial and Political influence in the direction of Zanzibars and Mocha. Some French vessels partially equipped as men of war, have been already in the neighbourhood of the Arabian Coast opposite to Aden and to Aden itself. These vessels are said to have taken to one or two points on the Arabian Coast opposite to Aden large quantities of stores and general munitions of war. It may be mentioned in this place that a British Cruizer of the Indian Navy has lately visited Tajjorna and by good management and conciliatory tact the Commander purchased, for a small amount of German Crowns two Islands in the Bay of that place, and thus established some connection with it. The Sesostus steamer has likewise been in the neighbourhood indicated.

BUSHIRE

11th August: No one has yet been nominated to the Government of Bushire, but a person named Abdulla Khan who lately arrived there with sixty men for the protection of the place appears to be vested with general authority over the low country.

KARRACK

6th August: The Acting Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf states that much sickness prevails among the European portion of the field force at Karrack.

MOCHA AND HODERDAH

The Government of Bombay states that a not very friendly disposition had been evinced towards the British Government by Sheriff Hussain, the Governor of Mocha and Hoderdah, subsequently to the evacuation of those places by the troops of the Pasha of Egypt.

CUTCH

4th August: The Bombay Government report the prevalence of female infanticide in Cutch, and bear testimony to the laudable exertions made by His Highness the Row of that place for suppressing this crime in his dominions.

RAMPORE

21st August: The Nawab of Rampore has solicited the permission of the British Government to be allowed to raise a corps of 600 men from among the inhabitants of his Jagir to be commanded by a British Officer, with a view to maintain order and tranquillity in the said Jagheer. The Governor-General has taken occasion to point out to the Nawab that further acquaintance with the resources of his territory will be requisite to form a mature opinion on the subject of the Nawab's liberal and zealous proposition.

RAJPUTANA

11th September: The Governor General's Agent reports that rain had fallen throughout Rajputana with interruption in such quantity as has not been known for some years past, and in consequence wheat at Jodhpore now sells at 12 seers per rupee, the rate before the rain being at 6. The people rejoice at this present comparative plenty and the prospect of a more abundant harvest, and are grateful to providence for the blessing.

12th September: The Governor General's Agent at Ajmer in a private letter writes as follows. Our conduct to all these Rajputana states during the last year has been of a character to inspire universal confidence. We are strong enough in every quarter. He adds that at Jaipore and Jodhpur we have troops sufficient to maintain peace in those countries and that the Rajputana states may be depended on more than almost any other states, or perhaps any people in India.

NEPAL

The Resident in Nepal has addressed communications to the Magistrate of Gorukpur and to the authorities of Lucknow, Kumaon, Ambala and Benaras requesting them to raise every feasible measure for the arrest of a party furnished with live Khmutahs, two letters and a (separate) draft of a proposed treaty between Lahore and Nepal. This party left Katmandu for Palpa on the 6th September enroute to Gaya or Benares, and thence to Lahore.

4th September: The Collector of Saurun writes that the Nepalese have again visited our territories, and had congregated to the number of 210 persons in the villages of Bankattoon and Lachmipore Pooreyna.

The Political Agent at Subathoo, reports a small party of Gurkhas to be moving in the direction of Balhersir, towards Chinese territory.

The latest accounts from Imphal state that on the 21st September the Agents of the Court of Khatmandu waited upon the Resident with the Durbar's submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's demands. The Resident accepted the documents tendered together with the deposit required by and yielded to, the Governor General; the whole proceedings being conditional on His Lordship's approval and confirmation.

BURMAH

The last accounts from Rangoon mention that every thing is favourable to the British interests in the capital. There is a rumour of an embassy being on its way from Imphal to Ava.

24th August: The Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces states that everything continues perfectly quiet on the frontiers and that no reports have reached him in any way indicative of the slightest desire to disturb our present relations with the Burmese. He mentions however, that information had reached him from various sources, that a succession of bodies of troops have been marched from the capital of Ava in a northerly direction, the object of which appears to be utterly unknown and to have excited considerable curiosity among the people.

26th August: Orders have been issued to the Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces to relieve His Majesty's 62 Regiment now in the Provinces by a Battalion of Madras Native Infantry. The Tenasserim local authorities however seem to doubt the necessity for any further force even on the withdrawal of the 62nd.

27th August: The Commissioner in the Tenasserim provinces reports that owing to an unprecedented rise in the water of the rivers* (a rise that has prevailed throughout all the rivers on the coast) and to the very inadequate means at command for keeping

the Merqui coal mine free from water the work has been very much impeded. The mine was full of water during the month of July, and it was not till the 8th August, that Lieut. Hutchinson was enabled to recommence bringing out the coal.

10th September: The death of the Myawoon of Rangoon has been reported. The brother-in-law of the late Myawoon, the Woon of Padawoon had been nominated his successor and was expected to arrive at Rangoon in a few days.

CHINA

22nd June: The Deputy Commissary General on the Eastern Expedition reports that the Commissariat supplies of provisions to the troops on board, had been found unexceptionable.

FINANCE

8th September: The Governor General's Agent in the North West Frontier reports having remitted seven (7) Lakhs of Rupees to Kandhar on the 2nd instant.

Fort William:
1st October 1840.

J. W. BAYLEY,
Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

**No. 10.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Fort William, 10th October 1840

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

Late letters from the Punjab contain the following items of news:—

1st. The Governor General's agent has received from the Sikh Durbar eight rebel Chilzie Chiefs demanded by the British Government from it. They have been placed in custody in the fort of Loodhiana, and are allowed each a private servant to have access to them from sun rise to sun set. No stranger, however, is to have such indulgence; in other respects their surveillance is to be conducted in such a manner as to afford them every comfort compatible with their security.

2nd. Sultan Peer Mohamed has arrived at Amritsar.

3rd. Sardar Mohamed Khan has arrived in the immediate neighbourhood of Loodhiana.

4th. The stoppage put upon business by the Dassarah and other circumstances having rendered the measure expedient, the Governor General's Agent has intimated to Fakir Azizudin who was deputed from the Court of Lahore to wait upon Mr. Clerk at Loodhinna, that he (the Fakir) was at liberty to return to the Durbar.

5th. Should the demands of the British Government upon the Lahore Durbar be in any way impeded, Mr. Clerk has resolved immediately to proceed to the Head Quarters of the Durbar.

6th. Maharaja Khurruck Singh's health is failing, and he is in a delicate state.

7th. Suwan Mull the Governor of Mooltan has received orders to repair and store 7 forts within his jurisdiction.

Another private letter mentions that small bodies of Goorkhas were moving in the direction of the frontiers of Chinese territory.

AFGHANISTAN

August 31st: The Political Agent at Bamecan states that all the accounts he had received of the intentions of Mir Walce and Dost Mohamed were to the effect that they intended advancing through Kohistan.

September 3rd: The Envoy and Minister has forwarded an order from His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolak to the Political Agent at Kandahar for 7,000 Kharwars of grain (2,000 being as Mehmanee or as an offering to the British Government) for which he has advanced to the Shah one lakh of rupees.

September 5th: The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan reports that a combination of the Chiefs of Turkistan in favour of Dost Mohamed Khan has been brought to light, and that the valley of Kamard and Dushti Sutaïd was occupied by Mohamed Ufzul Khan, the Mir Walle of Khoolum and his Minister, whilst Dost Mohamed himself was stated to be at Stybuck and the Chief of Koondooz to be advancing by the route of Ghorree with 2,000 men. Under these circumstances the authorities on the frontier resolved to concentrate their forces at Bamecan, and at the repeated request of the Envoy and Minister, the Major General ordered the 35th N. I. with a Resallah of the Shah's horse to move from Kabul to their support. The Major General also directed Brigadier Dennie to proceed with this detachment and assume the Command of the whole of the troops on the Frontier.

*Just as the present news letter was closing, accounts were received, express, from Kabul, from Sir Willoughby Cotton, announcing a most brilliant action on the 18th September at Bamecan between a portion of the troops under Colonel Dennie stationed there, consisting of about 500 infantry with two guns and some cavalry on the one hand with 2 or 300 of the Shah's first Hindustani, and Afghan Ian Buz, Horse, and a combined and very superior force of the enemy, said to have been 6,000 in number under the Ex-Amir, Dost Mohamed and the Wullee of Khoolum on the other. The report of the action has been before the public in an extra Gazette, but one may here repeat that the discomfiture was most complete, 500 of the enemy were killed. Dost Mohamed was severely wounded, every tent, all the luggage,

stores, ammunition, etc., were taken and the only one gun (16 pr.) that Dost Mohamed brought into the action, was captured. All the troops engaged on our side, viz., a detachment of the 35th N. I. some of Captain Colly's escort, and the Afghan cavalry, who fought on our side behaved most gallantly. Capt. Hart and Lieutt. Legeyt are mentioned as having been wounded.

September 11th: The Envoy and Minister has come to the possession of an intercepted letter, purporting to be from Sultan Mohamed Khan son of Allahdad Khan to Dost Mohamed.

September 13th: Major M. Sherry reports having inspected the Goorkha levies of His Majesty Shah Shoojah under Captain Marshall's care at Hawal Baugh, and states that great progress had been made by the men in their drill, through the attention and efforts of Capt. Marshall and that he found the corps likely to do every credit to the service, on which, they may hereafter be engaged.

Private letters from Jellalabad mention that it was not considered advisable to send it to Kabul as was intended (vide news letter of 1st October).

The Envoy and Minister deems it unsafe to attempt any military operations in Bajore without the aid of another Brigade from Hindoostan.

The Envoy and Minister at the court of Shah Shoojah reports the pacification of the Ghilzie country and the circumstances of there being no longer any necessity for the maintenance of the troops stationed there.

KHOOLUM

30th August: In a private letter from Kabul, it is stated that Dost Mohamed Khan stopped the caravan from Kabul and caused it to pay him three tillas on each load on pretence that he was going on a religious war, that he did the same in regard to sixty loads of silk coming from Bokhara which belonged to the Lahance and Punjabi merchants; that the Wallee of Khoolum had also raised money for Dost Mohamed by the capitation tax, which when collected Dost Mohamed distributed among the new men. The letter goes on to say that the Wallee had visited the celebrated Priest of Morad Beg named Khwajah Qasim Jan, and asked him to assist Dost Mohamed, and that the latter answered that when they were really going to a religious war he would give them money. It is also said that the Agents from Kabul going to Bokhara, were plundered by Dost Mohamed, as well as some of the pilgrims from Bokhara, and that the King of Bokhara talked of sending troops to Khoolum. The Wallee, it is further, stated, had collected about 6 or 700 men and sent a circular throughout the country that he was going with Dost Mohamed on the religious war (Jehad).

HERAT

August 5th: The Envoy at Herat states the following regarding Yar Mohamed Khan, viz., that the opportunity of greatly distinguishing himself had lately presented itself to him. An enterprize, viz., the capture of Ghorian which he has ever professed himself ardently desirous of achieving and in the success of which, he might have been supposed to be deeply interested was entrusted to him by Shah Kamran his master. There appeared to be a fair and reasonable hope that success would crown the attempt. On the eve of the undertaking, Yar Mohamed Khan influenced by unmanly fears on his own part, or by groundless suspicious and apprehensions, evinced disinclination to perform the part he had chosen; endeavoured to palliate his vacillation of purpose by the most paltry excuses and finally abandoned the enterprize.

August 5th: Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d' Affairs at Erzroom had lately forwarded to the Envoy at Herat copy of an old letter addressed by Sah Kamran to the Shah of Persia, professing the greatest anxiety to throw off, what he termed, the yoke of the English, and to ally himself with Persia.

August 5th: The Envoy at Herat writes that the harvest at Herat has been reaped, but in consequence of partial blight the crops have not been so abundant as might reasonably have been expected from their fine appearance some months ago, and in some parts of the country, they entirely failed. Up to the 5th August, the price of wheat at Herat was about 10½ Bengal seers per Company's rupee, the usual rate in former years having been generally upwards of 40.

The Envoy at Herat is continuing the repair of the Herat fortifications.

SINDE

August 16th: The Colonel Commanding in Lower Sind reports that 7 boats were ready at the mouth of the Indus up to the 16th August for the conveyance of troops expected from Bombay and that he had given the most particular instructions to see the preparations of others expedited, and that in 6 or 7 days 20 at least would have been ready for the purpose specified. By the end of August last the officer referred to, hoped to be able to purchase or hire camels in sufficient number for the conveyance as far as Schwan of one Regiment at a time.

September 18th: The Bombay Government report the march from Kurachee to Sukkar via Sehwan on the 4th of September of the left wing 25th Regiment N. I. under the command of Capt. Rebeneck.

Mr. Ross Bell had arrived at Sukkar with the 38th N. I. after a very rapid voyage from Ferozepur.

The Political Agent in Lower Sindh reports, that Mir Noor Mohamed, who had been very seriously ill, has been restored to comparative health and strength.

The Lower Sindh diaries show the Hyderabad Government generally and Amir Noor Mohamed particularly, to be giving every aid in facilitating the passage of the British troops from Lower Sindh to Upper Sindh.*

KELAT

September 3rd: The Envoy and Minister and the Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan have jointly instructed Major General Nott, Commanding at Kandahar, immediately to proceed towards Quetta with the 18 pounder now in Kandahar and a sufficient escort, to aid in such service against the Kelat Usurper, as might be necessary, and to assume the command of the expedition for the recapture of that place if he should be instructed eventually to adopt that measure.

ADEN

22nd June: With a view to secure Aden the admiralty intend ordering a man-of-war to that place.

PERSIA

June 22nd: The Resident in the Persian Gulf states that reports are again current regarding the intention of the Shah to march upon Sheraz in a short time. As extensive supplies for the use of his troops will, in this case have to be collected from all quarters, and as there will be much difficulty in procuring from the Persian coast as usual, the provender required for the numerous public cattle on the Island of Karrak the Resident has taken every precaution to lay in a supply of provender for the period of a twelve month.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

August 7th: The Commander of the steam Flotilla on the Indus reports the arrival of the "Meteor" steam vessel at Bukkar on the 3rd inst., with a detachment of His Majesty's 40th Regiment. The "Metcor" was despatched from Bukkar on the 7th ultimo and reached Tatta on the 12th having been detained two days and a half at Hyderabad to receive on board three Lacs of rupees for the latter place, which brought her draught to 2 feet 5 inches aft, and 2 feet 2 inches forward. She steamed down at

*Major General Brook of the Bombay Army has been selected by Government for the Command of the forces in Upper Sindh.

§Major Outram will serve as an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Major General, leaving the Hyderabad Residency in charge of one of his assistants, who will conduct its duties in direct communication with Major Outram. Should Mr. Ross Bell's health fail, Major Outram will take upon himself the Political charge of Upper Sindh.

full power the whole distance, without difficulty or accident, and was 28 hours 10 minutes under weigh proceeding at the rate of 12 miles per hour nearly. At Tatta she received on board a detachment of His Majesty's 40 Regiment consisting of one officer and 95 men, and followers with their baggage, which increased her draught to 2 feet 9 inches and on the 21st started from that place in company with the "Planet" for the upward voyage. The voyage to Bukkur was performed in 14 days during which time she was under weigh, and advanced at the average rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour. The "Meteor" met with a slight accident in making the voyage alluded to and after this service returned to bring up the remainder of His Majesty's 40th from Tatta.

August 18th: The Officer Commanding the steam flotillah on the Indus reported the arrival of the "Planet" steam boat at Bukkur on the 1st instant with a detachment of His Majesty's 40th Regiment. The "Planet" left Bukkur on the 9th ultimo and performed the downward voyage to Tatta at the rate of $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour. At Tatta she received 2 officers and 136 men and followers of His Majesty's 40th Regiment with their baggage, arms, ammunitions and provisions which brought her draft to 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches aft and on the 21st started for Bukkur in company with the "Meteor". A short distance below Schwan 22 men and followers were transferred to her from the "Meteor". She had then 164 individuals on board, besides 6 or 7 private followers, not included in the return, in addition to her own crew. Her upward voyage gives nearly the same result as her former one, as she reached Bukkur in 12 days, was $130\frac{1}{4}$ hours under steam and ascended the river at the average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. At the request of the Assistant Political Agent in charge, Upper Sind, the "Planet" also was, after the above service dispatched to Tatta to assist in bringing up the remaining Detachments of His Majesty's 40th Regiment.

NEPAL

The Durbar in compliance with one of the Governor General's demands have delivered up 55 of the Oudh refugee dacoits and amongst them the notorious leaders Mungal Singh (by whose name the gang went) and Beneeram.

FINANCE

September 1st: Captain Bygrave's statement of cash balance shows that up to the 1st September the total amount in the Military chest was 13,90,875-14- $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Fort William :

J. W. BAYLEY,

The 10th October 1840. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India

**No. 11.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Fort William, the 21st October 1840.

17th September: The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar:—

1st. General Court reported that he would arrive at Amritsar with 6 guns and 2 Battalions before the Dashera.

2nd. Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan was ordered to proceed to Ludhiana with the Ghilzies without delay. The Sardar besought, he might not be sent to Calcutta; he declared he had never done the English harm, but every good in his power. After much discussion Colonel Chait Singh was ordered to set out with the Ghilzies, and Noor Mohammed Khan, the son of Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan, in charge of Bhare Ram Singh informed the Kunwar, that Sultan Mohd. Khan was unable to march owing to rheumatism. His son Noor Mohammed Khan was therefore ordered to go instead and to surrender up the Ghilzies to Mr. Clerk. Sultan Mohammed Khan begged that his son and his uncle the principal Ghilzie chief might receive Khillats on departing. The Kunwar told him that if anything were given to him, Mr. Clerk would come to the knowledge of it, and be as much displeased as he was when Khillats were before given him, and a ring to his child. Sultan Mohammed Khan observed to Mr. Clerk's news writer that he would in four months settle everything with the British Government leaving his Children with them, and gratefully accept whatever Jagheer the Government would confer on him.

3rd. Raja Dhyani Singh was told to make proper arrangements for levying duties on merchandize at only one post in the Khalsa territory, from the next Ausoug, and that the duties being levied as now at all places in its transit through the district of the Sirdar's is detrimental to the revenue.

LUDHIANA

28th September: As it seemed inexpedient that the servants attending on the Ghilzie Chiefs should be allowed constantly to go in and out of the fort, inasmuch as it might afford a temptation to facility for correspondence of a mischievous tendency, the Governor General's Agent has requested the Colonel Commanding at Ludhiana to withdraw this freedom granted to the servants of the Ghilzies. He has appointed a Munshi named Ukkoo Khan, who will procure for them anything which they may require from the town, with the permission of the officer in charge of them. He has also instructed Lt. Cunningham to hold the Munshi responsible that no letter should be written by, or for the prisoners, but such as he may write for them after Lt. C.'s permission has been first obtained, and that no such letter be dispatched until Lieutenant Cunningham has read and approved of it.

LADAK INTELLIGENCE

29th August: Vazcer Zorawar Singh dispatched letters to the Officers at Garrao and the Thakurs of the Goorduck districts requesting their friendship and alliance. In reply he was informed, that as dependants of the Emperor of China they could not without H. M.'s permission form any such connection with any one.

PESHAWAR

3rd to 8th September: General Avitabile has received orders to resume the Jagheers of all people whatsoever in the Peshawar territory. The General has done so, and all men are much surprised and grieved but there appears to be no remedy.

AFGHANISTAN

14th September: In order to check any possible mischief from the inflammatory letters which Dost Mohammed Khan has circulated throughout the country, the Envoy and Minister has requested the Chiefs of unquestionable loyalty to summon their followers and appear in the defence of the royal cause.

KUDJAH

27th August: The Envoy and Minister reports that the Wuziree Chiefs, Buland Khan and Mohammed Khan have both agreed to all the terms which the Governor of Jellalabad and the Political Agent at Jellalabad deemed necessary to exact from time. The last mentioned officer also reports that the assemblies of the Chiefs alluded to have dispersed; that confidence has been restored among the people; that supplies are pouring forth into Camp, and that there is every prospect of the advantages which have arisen from the engagements of the British troops on the 19th instant being of a permanent nature.

BAMEEAN

21st September: A private letter states that after the action at Bameean of the 18th September, Dost Mohammed rallied at Syghan and that 6 guns, 6 companies of the 35th and 6 of Lieutenant Codrington's Corps expected to start early on the 22nd idem, to beat up the Ex-Ameer's quarters. Lieutenant Codrington is to remain at Bameean during the winter.

KHIVA—RUSSIA

31st July: A private communication from Erzeroum states as a rumour that the French officers at Tehran talk of going to Khiva to offer their services to the Khan Hazrat against the Russians.

Captain Abbott has arrived in England. General Petrostsky will be at the head of the expedition, which by the last accounts the Russian Government at present contemplate directing against Khiva in the ensuing year.

SCINDE—UPPER

21st September: The Government of Bombay have adopted effectual measures for sending further reinforcements to Scinde with a view to meet the present emergencies in that quarter.

The Bombay Government have ordered H. M.'s 41 to embark at Vingorla for Karachi.

25th September: The Political Agent, Lower Scinde, states that that the progress of the 6th Regiment N. I. enroute to Sukkur has been satisfactory and that the prospects of the detachment on its march through Amarkot to Khyrpore were very good.

30th September: The Bombay Government report the arrival on the 29th August, at Sukkur from Karachi on field service of a Detachment of H.M.'s 40 Regiment under the command of Captain Boscawen of that Corps, ¹/₂ strength as per margin.

2 Captains.
2 Lieutenants.
2 Staff.
4 Sergeants.
2 Drummers.
83 Rank and File

SCINDE—LOWER

22nd September: The Political Agent, Lower Scinde, states that Meer Sher Mohammed paid every attention to Lt. Curtis on that officer's passing enroute to Upper Scinde with a detachment of Irregular Hourse, and made him some presents. This affords a further evidence of the friendly spirit with which H. H. looks upon troops passing through his territory.

KHELAT

17th September. The political Agent in Shawl received a letter from Gul Mohammed on the part of Mohammed Hussin, son of the late Mehrab Khan, in which he alludes to hostilities, and yet seeks for terms. In reply the political Agent has written direct to the young Khan communicating substance of instructions received from Shah Shuja and the Envoy and Minister regarding a treaty, and stating that if he would remain quiet and evince a desire for peace he would reply to any demands which he (the Khan) had to make.

KAHUN

Captain Brown it appears by a private letter dated 2nd October had safely arrived at Phoolajee; no further particulars are yet known relative to this officer's successful withdrawal from Kahun.

MUSCAT

25th August. The Imam of Muscat proposed to set out on the 8th September on a visit to Bunder Abbas where H. H. intended to remain for 30 or 40 days. Captain Hamerton intended to accompany the Imam on his journey.

KERMÁN

The Governor of Bombay received a letter from Syed Mohammed Hussain *alias* Agah Khan, Governor of Kerman, containing the most sincere assurances of friendship for the British Government.

BAGHDAD

18th August: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that there have been many deaths among our European Seamen and one in the Artillery; that most of the survivors are ill of the marsh fever of Bussorah, and that the post for August was expected to be brought up by horsemen in consequence. A plan was in agitation to move the Vessels down the river to an open and healthy spot till a decided change took place in the health of the men. As regards steam navigation, the Political Agent states that the feelings of the townsmen and sedantary people are far from favourable to it, but that the Arabs encourage it as also the Pacha and his retainers. The new ordinances of the Porte per cent continues this officer are officially sent here, but the Government do not publicly notify them, and affairs proceed on the old system. Russian is said to be no favourite of the Pachalic of Baghdad, and all were delighted to hear of her defeat in her expedition against Khyva.

BAGHDAD—PERSIA

31st July: A private letter from Erzeroom states that the Shah of Persia, is determined on his expedition to Baghdad. H. M's. troops are said to be indeed inferior in parade movements to the Turkish, but they far excel them in physical strength, and in energy of mind. The Persian Artillery is immeasurably superior to any of the kind in Turkey.

Another private communication states that the Shah is gone to Cazween but still continues his threats to attack Baghdad. The communication goes on to say that H. M. has so rudely rejected the demands of Turkey that the Envoy daily expects his recall. The Shah's treatment of the Pacha's Agent has not been better, his presents have been refused and strong demands for indemnity of the loss at Moohamar are made. Preparations are making for giving strength to the frontier of the Paschalic against Persia. One of the great objects of the Shah at present is to gain possession of the country at the mouths of the Eupharates, the greater portion of which is in the hands of the Chaat Arabs; but as these Arabs also pay tribute to Persia for a portion of territory they hold in the district of Bebehan, His Majesty wishes to render them useful in getting possession of the delta of the Euphrates, and with it the key of the river into the Persian Gulf. Persia has accordingly furnished the Shaikh with Artillery and instructions, and he is doing all he can to organize a force and ammunition to rise in revolt against Turkey.

PERSIA

31st July: General De manius, who was engaged for the service of the Shah by Hussain Khan, has left Erzeroom and has gone to Persia, where he seems to propose to himself a permanent residence. The other French officers are still in Tebran.

BAGDAD—EGYPT

31st August: The political Agent in Turkish Arabia mentions that great suspicions had been entertained of an Afghan nobleman of Bagdad as an Egyptian spy. He is said to be of the Jomanshir tribe of Kabul, and he assured the Political Agent he was returning to Kabul delighted at our success, but he has returned to Egypt. His name is Hussain Ali Khan.

EGYPT

18th August: The political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that the Egyptians are continuing their intrigues on the Euphrates, in the vicinity of Anah, to shake the loyalty of the Arabs and are partially successful.

Letters by this day's express portion of the overland mail mention that on the Consul General Colonel Hodge's asking for a guarantee for the safe conduct of the English mails brought to Alexandria by the "Oriental", Ali Pasha said, "they may go this time only". A letter of subsequent date, however, from the Company's Agent Captain Lyons states that the Pasha in an interview with Captain L. mentioned to that officer that although he had declared to the Consul General that only the present English mail should have free transit, he had no intention to impede the Company's mail to India.

FRANCE—EGYPT—ADEN

25th September: The Bombay Government have left it to the discretion of the Political Agent at Aden to detain the H. G's vessels of war "Clive and Elphinstone" in the event of the state of affairs in the Red Sea rendering such a measure absolutely necessary. The Bombay Government have also positive and certain intelligence of war having been declared against Egypt or the blockade of Alexandria established, to adopt similar measures as far as may be within his power, against the Egyptain Ports in the Red Sea, to detain all vessels belonging to nations against whom war may have been declared; and to take possession of the Pascha's steamer at Suez, on the occurrence of the contingency adverted to. In all the measures which he may adopt in order to carry into effect the above instructions, the Political Agent is so to arrange matters as not to leave Aden unprotected.

The Bombay Government have also desired the Superintendent of the Indian Navy to communicate to the Comdr. of the the H. G's steamer "Berenice", that in the event of that officer on his arrival at Aden finding that the transit of the overland mail

through Egypt is stopped, he should return to Bombay with the packet on board, unless Captain Haines, the Political Agent at Aden, may from other information which he may possess, direct him to proceed on to Suez. If the Comdr. of the "Berenice" receive the above intelligence at Suez and be unable to have the mail passed through Egypt he should return to Aden and thence to Bombay, but he must in the first instance endeavour by all possible means to communicate with any British authorities, who may be in Egypt, and in such case to be guided by the information which they may impart to him.

FORT ST. GEORGE

It is probable that a Wing of H. M's. 4th Foot from Bellary one of the strongest regiments on the Madras Establishment may be ordered to Belgaon in the place of the 94th Foot, to stand fast at Cannanore.

NEPAL

11th to 24th September: The following items of news are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency of dates noted in the margin:—

1st. Rajah asked, in General Council, if Someshwar should be given up. Most answered yes. Raja rejoined "but it is land and land should never be relinquished". Raja then proposed to give Someshwar up and ask it as a boon from the British Government. Rugnath said such a proceeding was unworthy and would raise suspicion. The Raja asked if the Resident would relinquish the Collections made since 1792 in the districts close to Someshwar, "possibly" was the general reply.

2nd. Dalbhanjan said he was a Gooro Pande always averse to causeless rupture with the British Government and that the Kala Pandays who were the sole advisers of whatever had been done ought to be solely accountable.

3rd. It is rumoured that the Minister's nephew is to be dispatched forthwith to Lahore.

4th. Prabhoo Chand advised the protecting and arming of the Oudh dacoits. Kashinath hotly abused him and observed that whoever spoke some sense or truth was set down as an ally of the British. How then could the Raj be saved?

5th. The Chiefs of the Ramnagar aggression have been publicly punished.

28th September: It is reported that a considerable body of Gurkhas have appeared in Eastern Thibet from Joomla for the alleged purpose of opening a communication with the Sikhs.

9th October: The Resident reports that the Raja in open Durbar made an amends to the Resident in regard to the conduct of mutinous Nepalese soldiery, and by a direct verbal communication

commanded the Chiefs Futteh Jung and Dulbhanjan to repair to the lines and intimate to the troops that the Resident had not had, nor could have any concern with their grievances in point of pay or otherwise, which was done by those chiefs accordingly.

BURMAH

7th September: The following is the return of the troops serving on the coast of Tennassarium up to the 1st of September 1840:—

Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers	..	..	402
Rank and file	..	..	2756
		Total	3158

20th July: The following is the return from the Head Quarters of the Brigadier Commanding (Burrell) of the amount of the force, both Naval and Military, employed with him in the Eastern Expedition:—

Total number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men.	..	4041
Total number of officers and Companies of H.M.'s ships and vessels forming the Naval force.	..	4268
	Total	8309

16th October: The Military Board state with reference to the four months' supply of provisions already in store with the expedition on the 1st July, that a further supply of six months' provisions have been sent in July and August for the whole force both Naval and Military.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

27th August: Captain Carless reports that the Planet Steamer, made the downward voyage to Tatta in 24½ hours nearly and proceeded at the average rate of 13¾ miles per hour. Between Bukhur and Sewan where the current runs with the greater strength and the winds are more moderate than in the lower part of the river, her performance was still better having run the distance of 160 miles in 10 hours, 10 minutes at the rate of nearly 15¾ miles per hour.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Government of Bombay has made rules, regulations and a scale of passage money proposed by Commander Carless for passengers and Packages conveyed by the Vessels of the Flotilla on the Indus, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General. They will be shortly published at Bombay.

Fort William:

The 21st October 1840.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**No. 12.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Fort William, the 1st November 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

Official intelligence has been received from the Governor General's Agent in the N. W. F. to the effect that the Sikh Durbar has acceded to the requisition of the Governor General to allow the British troops a passage through the Punjab.

20th October: The Governor General's Agent states that the conduct of the Lahore Durbar does not seem to betray any feelings of opposition to the measures which are in progress on the N. W. F. for the relief of the British Troops in H. M. Shah Shuja's territories. The Sikh troops, the Governor General's Agent further states, have at length laid siege to the fort of Kumlah, and the Durbar feels confident as to the successful result of their operations against it.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER—NEPAL

General Ventura in a letter to the Sikh Durbar, states, his having heard that some Nepal troops had arrived at Mutulace and that agreeably to the requisition of the Court of Lahore he has written to Vazir Kuppoochand the Sookait Raja to let no one cross the Sutlej from Nepal.

PESHAWAR

27th September: The Peshawar Diary states that Saadut Khan the Ex-Momund chief has at length been prevailed on to renounce his enmity to Shah Shuja and the English. Private intelligence from Kujja of the 11th November mentions that he was about to proceed to join the Political Agent at that place.

The Governor General's Agent in the Punjab states that Maharaja Khurruck Singh has issued orders to General Avitabile to hold the Sikh troops in readiness to assist Capt. Mackeson with a view to punish the head-strong Afghans of the Khyber and its neighbourhood.

BAJORE

21st September: With reference to the unsettled state of the Bajore country the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shujaul Mulk states it as his opinion that the difficulties which oppose themselves to an amicable adjustment appears to have been chiefly owing to the intrigues of Peer Mohammed Khan, but his permanent location at Lahore and the intelligence of Dost Mohammed Khan's recent discomfiture may dispose Ameer Khan to accede to terms more reasonable than those which he has hoped to obtain.

AFGHANISTAN

26th September: Doctor Lord in a letter from Syghan states that the Meer Wallee of Khooloom and Dost Mohammed Khan have separated and that the latter has fled to Ghoree.

The Major General commanding the troops in Afghanistan reports the assault and capture of the fort and town of Tootumdarra by the detachment under the command of Sir Robert Sale.

6th October: A private communication from Kabul of date noted in the margins states that the Victory at Bameean has been productive of the most beneficial consequences. It has filled the Wulee of Khoolum with dismay, has contributed to procure the release of two of the envoy and Minister's Agents at Bokhara, and is likely to facilitate their negotiations for the release of Colonel Stoddart:—

"Our Jaubuz system," continues the same communication, "succeeds admirably." The troops serve with fidelity and zeal, and one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with our recent operations is the ardour and alacrity with which the chiefs and their followers who attended the Shahzada showed their devotion to the royal cause. The exhibition of such a feeling at this time was highly salutary.

His Majesty Shah Shujaul Mulk is about to confer the 1st class of the Dooranee order on General Sale and the 2nd on Brigadiers Dennie and Wheeler.

KHIVA

17th September: The Envoy and Minister in a letter, dated as per margin states that Lieutenant Shakespear who had been deputed on special duty to Khiva had left that place in charge of the Russian prisoners in the Khan's dominions with a view to restore them to the nearest authority.

Lieut. Shakespear will, after having thus delivered the Russian Captives, use his best endeavours with the Russian Government for the restoration on its part of the Khivan Kaffilabs.

The Khan Hazrat at the representation and request of Lieutenant Shakespear has issued a ferman strictly prohibiting for the future the purchase as slaves of the subjects of Russia or of Herat, throughout the Khiva territory.

SCINDE—TEHRAN

The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that he has taken steps secretly to procure information regarding a Scinde Agent already sent to Tehran.

SCINDE—MUSCAT—PERSIA

28th September: The Political Agent Lower Sinde writes that a special Agent is preparing for despatch to Muscat on the part of the Ameers, who is destined it is rumoured, to proceed to the court of Persia.

SCINDE—UPPER

23rd September: The Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army intimates that orders have been sent for the march of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry to Upper Scinde as soon as coinage can be procured.

2nd October: The Bombay Government report the arrival at Sukkur on the 14th ultimo from Karachi of a detachment of His Majesty's 40 Regiment under the command of Brevet Capt. Adamson, strength as follows:—

6 Subaltens, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 8 Sergeants, 2 Drummers and 131 Rank and File.

3rd October: The Quarter Master General of the Army of Bombay reports the arrival at Verion on the 16th ultimo of the 6th Regiment N. I. enroute to Upper Sind.

5th October: The Brigadier commanding in Lower Sind reports the despatch of various detachments of troops and 2 lakhs and 10,000 Rupees to Upper Sind.

SINDE-LOWER

5th October: The Extracts from letters from the Officers Commanding and conducting the 6th Regiment proceeding from Deossa to Sukkur it appears that the conduct of the officers of the Ameers of Sind and the demeanour of the people towards the Regiment has been most civil.

EGYPT

17th August: Her Majesty's Consul General at Alexandria states that in consequence of a convention for the pacification of the Levant signed on the 15th July by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia, a special Envoy has been sent from the Sublime Porte charged with demands from the Sultan to Mehmet Ali. These terms were rejected and it is probable that coercive measures may be adopted against the rebellious Pasha, and as a preliminary step general communications between Egypt, Syria and Candia is already cut off by the British fleet.

PERSIA

25th June: The Marquis de la Vallette with M. Desgranges Secretaries to the Count de Oercey's mission and subsequently M. M. D'Arshiae and Gerard attaches to the same mission having arrived at Tabreez from Ispahan proceeded thence to Tiflis on their way back to Europe. M. M. de Beaufort and Darn also attaches of the French Mission are gone by way of Shiraz, Busheer, and Bussorah to Bagdad. Mons De Oercey himself with the remaining members of the mission quitted Ispahan on the 1st June proceeding by Kermanshah either to Bagdad, or by Mosul to Aleppo, being guided in his choice according to the tranquillity of the roads. The French Officers, who arrived with Hussain Khan have been appointed to the Shah's service with 350 Tomans per annum and have been sent up to Tehran to await the Shah's arrival.

The Seresker Hafiz Pasha has succeeded in his expedition against the refractory Laz Chief Koor Hussain Beg who after a short skirmish, in which he was severely wounded, was taken prisoner.

PERSIA—BAGDAD

31st July: The Governor of Tabreez is rumoured to have said that the Russians will not let the Shah attack Bagdad, and that all the demonstration against it and collecting of troops on that frontier is with the view of frightening the Turks and obtaining as large an indemnity as he can for the plunder of Mahammora, but not for the purpose of crossing the frontier. Her Majesty's charge d' Affairs at Erzerroom states with reference to the above military demonstrations that it is a frequent practice of the Persian Government to assemble troops from various quarters at the season of the year, indicated (July to August) without having any fixed intention in view.

NEPAL

27th September to 10th October: The following items of news are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency of dates noted in the margin :—

1st. It is said that Futeh Jung is to have charge of Residency affairs and of Adalau, and Juggutbani Pandey and Singbeer Pandey of the Army.

2nd. The Maharani it is said, had demanded the Gudgee for her son.

3rd. Raja said "The Resident is the cause of all troubles." Many speakers in Resident's defence and the Kala Pandey's were openly taxed with ruining all a general falling off from them, and refusal to serve with, or under them.

4th. It is very generally said Futeh Jung is to have the Premiership after the Dusserah. His family, rank and character unite to give him weight and he is favourably disposed towards the British. All will rally under him, save the Kala Pandays. The opinion of the utter incapacity of the Kala Pandey's and the certain ruin of Nepal under their guidance is gathering force.

19th October: The Political Agent at Subathao mentions his having learnt that besides a party of 200 men or thereabouts sent by the Governor of Joomla from that place to Munsurma, in W. Tibet for the purpose of communication with the Sikhs, a larger body amounting to from 2 to 3,000 some time back took a nearly similar route. It is alleged and not without some reason that these movements are without the sanction of the Durbar and upon a private adventure merely in search of Military service with the Ruler of the Punjab or some of his great feudatories.

CHINA

12th September : The Resident Counsellor of the Straits Settlements reports that the four transports as noted in margin on board of which the 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry was embarked, have departed thence in prosecution of their voyage to China.

Golkunda
Minegoa
Sophia
Thetis

6th October: The Commander of the Iron armed Steamer "Nemesis" has reported his arrival at Galle and his intention to proceed as soon as possible to the Canton river and to place the services of the Vessel at the disposal of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

7th September: The Indus Steamer was despatched from Bukkur on the 19th July and arrived Tatta on the 22nd having been 27 hours under steam and proceeded with the Engines going at half power at the rate of $12\frac{1}{3}$ miles per hour. She left Tatta on the afternoon of the 10th ultimo with a detachment of H. M. 40th Regiment consisting of 4 officers, 58 privates and 14 followers with their arms, tents, baggage and provisions, the total weight of the whole being estimated at $11\frac{1}{4}$ tons which brought her draft to 3 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches aft and 3 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches forward; although deeply loaded, her performance during the upward voyage was better than it has ever been before as she accomplished it in 11 days during which time she was 135 hours under steam and ascended the river at the average rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour nearly, her greatest speed at any one time being from $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ knots. The "Meteor" left Thikkur on the 7th ultimo and ran down to Tatta with the Engines going at full power in 26 hours, at the average rate of nearly 13 miles per hour without meeting with either difficulty or accident. At the latter place she received on board a Detachment of two officers, 32 privates and 9 followers, at H. M.'s 40 Regt. with their arms, tents, baggage, and provisions, the weight of which was estimated at about 7 tons, and commenced her upward voyage on the same day as the "Indus" drawing 2 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches aft and 2 ft. 2 inches forward. She performed it in nearly the same time as that vessel, having been $136\frac{1}{4}$ hours under steam, and advanced at the average rate of rather more than $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles per hour.

FINANCE

1st October: Captain Bygrave's statement shows that on the 1st October Cash balance in the Military Chest amounted to Company's Rupees 1,169,958-2-83 $\frac{3}{4}$.

MISCELLANEOUS

21st September: The Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces has taken occasion to express, on the departure of H. M.'s 62nd, the very high sense he entertains of the conduct of that Regiment during the long period of 6 years that it has been serving on those provinces.

Fort William:

1st November 1840.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 13.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, 10th November 1840.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCES

7th to 16th October: The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Ukhbar of dates noted in the margin :—

1st. Orders were issued to 2 Sikh Officers to be ready to attend to the requisition of Shah Shoojah Ool-Mulak for troops and to set out on His Majesty's orders with the troops under them.

2nd. Bhya Tulsah Singh was ordered to accompany Noor Mohamed Khan, son of Sultan Mohamed to Kohat and to bring in Barukzie and Ghilzie families immediately to Lahore.

3rd. Rajah Dhyan Singh was told to enquire if Vazier Zorawar Singh had any negotiations with Caroo on foot, or was sowing dissensions between Ahmed Shah of Iskardo and his son, for the friendship of the British Government was all the "Sirkar" desired.

4th. Bhace Ram Singh and Rajah Dhayan Singh said that with regard to the passage of British Government through the Punjab, orders should be issued in accordance to the wishes of the English Government and that the straightest road across the country should be open for the passage of the troops.

5th. Orders were likewise issued to all the officers of the districts to assist the British Gomastas in collecting Camels from the Sikh territory and a Bhya (Dhumma) was appointed to superintend this business.

22nd October: With reference to the Lahore Durbar's compliance with the requisition of the British Government to allow its troops a passage through the Punjab to Afghanistan, noted in News Letter No. 10 of the 1st inst., the Governor General's Agents at Ludhiana states that the Durbar has adopted every friendly measure for facilitating the transit of the troops to their destination.

The undermentioned force is destined to cross the Punjab under the Command of Brigadier I. Shelton, for the purpose of reinforcing the troops in Afghanistan :—

1st Troop, 1st Brigade horse artillery.

5th Regiment Light cavalry.

Her Majesty's 44th Regiment.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

54th Regiment Native Infantry.

A detachment of H. Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

KASHMERE INTELLIGENCE

The following table shows at what rates the articles therein indicated are sold in Kashmere :—

	Md. Seer.		
Paddy.....	2.	6	per Rupee
Rice.....	1	13	„ „
Atta of wheat.....	1	18	„ „
Barley.....	2	18	„ „
Wheat.....	1	25	„ „
Green tea.....	2	2	„ „
Cotton Cloth.....	12	Yds.	„ „
Meat	10	Seers	per Rupee

AFGHANISTAN

14th October: Official intelligence has been received from the Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan that the Ex-Ruler Dost Mohamed Khan made a night march and passed by Tootin Durra into the Nijron country early in the evening of the 13th instant. On Sir Robert Sale having intelligence of this movement, a party was immediately detached for the apprehension of the Ex-Amir but the pursuit was fruitless. Letters from Sir Robert Sale of October 17th state that he had occupied unopposed the very strong fort of Durwesh Khan in Kohistan and was about to demolish.

26th October: Major M. Shevry reports that the Hindostani and Goorkha levies destined to form the first despatch to Kabul are now complete and organized into nine Divisions and one hundred men each, viz. three divisions of Goorkhas and six of Hindostanis. Major M. hopes to be able to move the levies from Kurnaul on the 10th November. The number of Goorkhas enlisted for the service of H. M. Shah Shoojah amounts to 812 men and every exertion was being made on the part of Major M. to bring that number up to 1000, the quota he was ordered to raise. The party of Goorkhas under Captain Marshall are reported in the highest spirits and very well conducted.

KHYVA

24th September: Her Majesty's Charge d' affairs at Erzeroum in one demi-official letter mentions that Count Nesselrade had informed H. M.'s ambassador at St. Petersburg that the Russians had abandoned their intention of attacking Khyva this year.

SINDE-UPPER

2nd October: The political Agent at Kandahar reports the despatch from that place on the 3rd October of the 42 Regiment B. M. I. complete with two 18 pounders to Quetta.

22nd December: A private letter of date noted in the margin states that everything goes on well in Upper Sindh. The force under Major Boscawen, N. I. reached Kandahar on the 18th

and the 25th Bombay N. I. (nearly, 1000 Bayonets) with 2 guns reached full on the same date. On the 19th Major Boscawen heard of an advanced party of the Brahooses being close to him ; he attacked and repulsed them, killing 50 of the enemy. The loss on our side was 2 killed and 5 wounded. Major Boscawen and the 25th were to unite at Gundava and attack the Brahooses at Katrah. The 6th Bombay N. I. arrived at Sukkar on the evening of the 22nd October, and it is mentioned that the Political Agent had a sufficient number of camels to push them on. The letter adds that the Regiment referred to is very strong both in men and officers, and quite healthy and serviceable.

27th October: The 8th Regiment Bo. No. I. have arrived at Kurachi and considerable number of the Poona Auxiliary horse is under order for Sukkur, and two Squadrons of Dragoons have been ordered to proceed to Karachi.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana reports the equipment and despatch of 500 camels to Sukkur for service in Upper Sinde.

KURACHI

5th October: Agreeably to the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, the Governor General has sanctioned the establishment of coal depot at Karachi.

EGYPT

20th October: The Bombay Government have issued instructions to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy not to seize any Egyptian vessels in any case without learning of the most precise and authentic information that a declaration of war between England and Egypt had been proclaimed and that British subjects and property were not respected in Egypt.

PERSIAN GULF

18th September: The Acting Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the weather has begun to get cooler in the Gulf and that a decided improvement has taken place in the health of the European portion of the field force.

PERSIA

16th July: Her Majesty's Charge 'd' affairs at Erzerum states that the entire French Mission has left Persia and that no treaty of commerce has been formed between the two nations.

18th September: The Acting Resident in the Persian Gulf states that the King of Persia after sending his army in detachments from Kermanshah to Casween, has returned to Tehran. The Acting Assistant Resident also states from a rumour that the sum of 1,00,000 Tomauns has been paid by the Pascha of Bagdad as a compensation for the injury inflicted by him in Mahomerah and that the dispute has been amicably settled. The prohibition

on the part of the Shah for the export of horses to India, has it appeared been removed for this year; the number of horses annually shipped from Persia for India is estimated at from 1500 to 1800.

PERSIA-BAGHDAD

16th July: Her Majesty's Charge d' Affairs at Erzeroom states that the Shah had left Ispahan for Hamadan. H. M. had sent pressing orders to Tabreez for troops to assemble at Sultaneah; their destination was not then known but it was supposed they would be kept ready for the purpose of watching the Baghdad Pascha who it was conjectured would make a demonstration on the Sulemaniah frontier in retaliation for the Persian troops having recently entered and plundered that district. The latter had returned within their own territory.

ADEN

19th October: The attack on Lahedge at Aden is for the present ordered to be postponed in consequence of the Government not deeming it expedient to equip a force of the strength considered necessary for the purpose.

BUSHIRE

18th September: It is stated that the family of Shaik Nasser had left Bushire to proceed to Shiraj; there to remain as security for his conduct, and it is in consequence expected that the Shaik will again soon return as Governor, but it is stated that he will be accompanied by a brother of the Governor of Tars who will reside at Bushire and be vested with general authority and control over the Chiefs in the low country.

BAHREIN

18th September: The Acting Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that between Shaik Abdullah ben Ahmed the Shaik of Bahrein and his nephew Shaik Mahamed ben Khalifa who claims half of the Island as a hereditary right, a rupture has for some time been threatened and that both parties were strengthening themselves to the utmost of their ability and appeared to be nearly balanced. Commander Brucks who lately visited Bahrein in a general cruise along the Arabian coast, said they could not long continue in their present state and Shaikh Mohamed has solicited assistance from, and appears desirous of cultivating the friendship of the British Government but all interference in the dispute has been declined. The Resident adds that notwithstanding the disturbed state of affairs in several places on the Arabian coast and their threatening aspect at Bahrein, tranquillity prevails throughout the Gulf, the people being quietly occupied in their traffic.

NEJD-LASHA

18th September: It is reported that Amir Khalid has been proclaimed Governor of Najd and Lahsa, avowedly connected with Mohamed Alli Pasha, and all the appointments to the different situations are now normally from him.

MUSCAT

18th September: The Imam of Muscat and his Kinsman, Hameed Been Azam although apparently lately reconciled to each other are, it is said, not now on the most friendly terms. His Highness it is reported visited Bunder Abbass with the intention of soon returning to Muscat and thence to proceed to his possessions on the African coast, the French Corvette which not long since went from Zanzibar to Muscat, with the view it was supposed of obtaining His Highness's consent to establish a consulate at the former place had been joined by another French man-of-war or merchant-man with Guns put into her.

JALOUN

The Agent to the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. province at Bandah reports the death on the 11th October of Govind Rao the minor chief of Jaloun. There is no heir to the state. The character of the youth himself is spoken of in high terms and his death deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was enjoying the greatest benefits from the English Education he was receiving. The Agent to the Lieutenant Governor has assured all the dependants of the family, that whatever may be the eventual disposal of the Jagheer, their rights will be fully respected. Similar assurances have been given to the residents and Jaghirdars of Oorace.

JUBUA

15th October: The Resident at Indore reports the death of Maharajah Rattan Singh, Rajah of Jubua, by lightning on the 8th October. It has been arranged that the administration of the territory be, for the present, conducted under the Regency of the Majee Ranaautjee in communication with, and under the Superintendence of, the Political Agent.

NEPAL

Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver Commanding of the 12th Regiment N. I. has been directed by Government to proceed to Bettiah, there to join the corps named below in Camp of observation under his order, upon the Nepal frontier:—

12th Regiment.

A Squadron 6th light Cavalry.

40 and 56 Regiment N. I.

Detail of Artillery and a Detachment of 5th Local Horse.

DARJEELING.

25th October: The Superintendent at Darjeeling reports that the work of constructing a new line of road from Darjeeling is progressing rapidly; and that he shortly intends commencing the road leading from Silligori to Kumtabari. further that his means in work-men have been considerably increased lately.

BURMAH

19th October: A private letter from Rangoon contains the following items of intelligence:—

1st. The foreign merchants paid their *dévoirs* to the new Governor of Rangoon and were well received.

2nd. The King intends visiting Rangoon.

3rd. Another disturbance is rumoured to have broken out among the Shans to the Eastward and Northward.

4th. A French Barque ("Coromandel") has arrived at Rangoon with a letter and presents said* to be from the King of the French to His Burmese Majesty. The bearer of the presents (Mons Sicre) is said to have met with a favourable reception from the Burmese authorities. The value of the presents is said to amount to 7000 Rupees. Mons. Sicre has also letters from the Governor of Bourbon to the King the purport of which is the wish of the French Governor to open a friendly commercial intercourse between the two countries. Some of the men of the Barque (all of whom it is said are drafted from French men-of-war) report that some French men-of-war are to follow them.

20th October: Another private communication from Rangoon mentions that the Governor has arrived at that place and that he professes to govern on liberal principles. The communication adds, "all is quiet, and every thing indicates a disposition on the part of the Court of Ava to be on friendly terms with us."

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

In reply to a reference made by the Bombay Government to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy on the subject of the Navigation of the Arsat and Nura rivers, that officer states that these rivers are only navigable for boats for about three months during the inundation and that they are dry in some parts from bank to bank as soon as it subsides. A further investigation will however be necessary before it can be fully ascertained if steam boats could navigate them during inundation. This point will be enquired into next season, by sending the smallest vessel to make the attempt.

Fort William:

J. W. BAYLEY,

The 10th November 1840.

Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*It is most probable that the mission has been sent in the name of the King of the French by the Government Bourbon.

No. 14.—FROM—G. II. MADDOCK, SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 20th November 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

18th to 23rd October: The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar including dates noted in the margin :—

1st. On a discussion relative to the confiscation of the Jagheers of the Barakzyes, Raja Dhyan Singh observed that an alliance of so many years, as that which had subsisted between the English and the Sikhs, and one which the late Maharaja Ranjeet Singh had so long cultivated, might not to be risked on such an account, and that the proper course would be to give the Barakzyes in lieu of Kohat some Jagheer maintained in the territories now formed by Rajahs Gulab Singh and Socheit Singh. At another consultation it was determined to confiscate Hussainggur also, and a reply accordingly was directed to be written to the Governor General's Agent.

2nd. On the discovery of a fictitious letter purporting to be written by the Durbar to Dost Mohammed Khan, the Kunwar remarked that it is a sign of true friendship of the British Government to send a copy of the forgery in which his name has been abused.

26th October: The Governor General's Agent at Ludhiana states that he holds in readiness at the Ferozepore treasury six (6) Lakhs of Rupees for the use of the Military Chest of the Brigade about proceeding to Kabul under the command of Colonel Shelton. He also states that the Brigade will be provided with sufficient carriage to enable it to proceed to Afghanistan without at all crippling either of the convoys in the means which are being provided for their transit in due time, and that all the elephants provided from the protected Sikh states had been sent to Karnal for the use of the Brigade. The Governor General's Agent further states with regard to the two British Convoys alluded to with 2,000 Recruits which were to be despatched across the Punjab to Afghanistan in November and December that the Durbar has adopted every measure to facilitate their safe transport.

28th October: The Governor General's Agent in the North West Frontier mentions that the Sikh Durbar is attentive to the preparation and reinforcement of its troops at Peshawar, simultaneously with the reinforcement which the British Government is sending in that direction.

28th October: The Governor General's Agent at Ludhiana states that the Sikh Durbar has sent messengers to bring in all the sons and relatives of the Barukzyes from the frontier and that it has issued orders for the confiscation of Hussaingar as well as the other states of its Barakzye feudatories on the Peshawar frontier.

3rd November: From a private communication from Ferozepore it appears that Rajah Dhyan Singh had declared that Vezeer Zorawar Singh the Agent of Rajah Goolab Singh on the Ludakh frontier had held no friendly communications with any of the authorities in Chinese Territory.

A private letter from Ferozepore mentions that the Sikhs are prosecuting a very impolitic warfare in the hills. General Ventura has in a manner invested Kamlagarh, but he complains to the Durbar that the Rajpoots of Belaspore and Nalaghur are encouraging the rebels.

6th and 7th November: The Governor General's Agent at Ludhiana reported on the annexed dates that Maharaja Khurrack Singh, after a protracted illness expired on the 5th inst. aged 46. One of the late Maharaja's widow Rani Esur Kunwar the sister of Sardar Mangal Singh, with three of her female attendants, ascended the funeral pile and burnt themselves with the Corps. On retiring to perform the prescribed ablutions in the river Ravi, the Kunwar Naunihal Singh, the Ministers, and chiefs were passing under a portal, when, owing to the pressure of their many elephants, or to the crowd standing aloft, a beam fell and struck the Kunwar and Meean Oodeen Singh the son of Rajah Goolab Singh who was seated on the same elephant. The latter died in the course of an hour, and the Kunwar, who was severely wounded on the head and rendered senseless, died the same day. The Kunwar has left no children and the Ministers have summoned Kunwar Shersingh from Batala, to Lahore. Raja Dhyan Singh's influence at the Sikh Court is said to be great, and it is likely that he will hold office, under the present heir to the Guddee, on a more permanent tenure. With reference to the present juncture of affairs in the Punjab, the Governor General's Agent has reiterated the injunctions to the Durbar's local officers to facilitate the march of Colonel Shelton's Brigade destined for Afghanistan.

PESHAWAR

13th October: The Political Agent at Peshawar states that Dost Mohammed Khan has written letters to the Afridee and Amkzye chiefs, trying to drive them to intrigue and sedition.

BAJORE

9th October: The Peshawar Akhbar states that Amir Khan has since the receipt of a letter from Dost Mohammed Khan, been endeavouring to raise disturbances in all directions. He is not however gone to Bajore himself. "Ameer Khan" adds the Akhbar "is an evil disposed person, and thorough rebel".

AFGHANISTAN

Private intelligence states that Sir Robert Sale got possession of the town and position of Kah Durra on the 21st October without firing a shot, as the enemy, on perceiving the Columns of attack advancing, evacuated the town and strong ground they held. The

private letter adds that it is a subject of congratulation that Sir Robert Sale had been enabled to occupy this strong position without the necessity of assaulting it, as from every account it was formidable and would it was apprehended have cost many men to have carried it. In taking possession of Kah Durra, Sir Robert was most ably assisted by Sir Alexander Burnes who by his negotiations managed to distract the Councils of the Chiefs. The Town is reported to have been destroyed by the British troops. The same letter adds that Dost Mohammed is still in Nijrow.

4th October: The Political Agent at Jelalabad states that on his proceeding to Gundamuck to facilitate the negotiations with the inhabitants of Tootoo of the Sherzad Clan of Khoojeanees among whom originated the attack made on Colonel Orchard's Detachment at Soorkhah when en route to Kabul, the offenders commenced sending their women, children and property to the hills, and made some warlike preparations such as felling trees for breastworks, casting bullets, and inviting some of the other tribes to assist them. Finding that they were determined to oppose His Majesty's authority the Political Agent availed himself of the presence of Kamza Khan and the Ghilzye Chiefs who had been sent by His Majesty for the subjugation of some refractory Ghilzyes and proceeded with them against the inhabitants of Tootoo. He then sent his ultimatum to the inhabitants, offering the following terms to them, viz., to deliver up to him all plundered property; to furnish hostage to ensure no repetition of their insubordinate behaviour, and to pay a fine of 1,000 Rupees. All these terms were complied with. The Political Agent further states that the Nokur Kheel, a small tribe of Sherzad Khoojuanees had set at defiance the authority of the Governor of Jelalabad by maltreating some of his officers; they moreover refused to pay the Revenue and showed other symptoms of rebellion, but on perceiving that preparations were making for their punishment, the Nokul Khel evacuated their forts of which the Governor took possession.

6th October: The Political Agent at Kandhar, in conformity to instructions received to that effect from the Envoy at Herat, has forwarded to that place treasure in sovereigns as follows:—

Sovereigns—4150.

Half Sovereigns—190.

10th October: The Governor General has appointed Major General W. Nott, Commanding at Kandhar to conduct the Military operations which may be found necessary above the pass in Upper Scinde. This officer will exercise concurrent Political authority with Mr. Ross Bell in matters requiring adjustment above the Pass.

19th October: The envoy and Minister state that H. M. Shah Shujaul Moolk has expressed a desire, that the Royal family may not be moved from Ludhiana until the spring of the ensuing year.

20th October: Major McSherry states that he inspected the detachment of Goorkha Series under the charge of Lieut. Walsh at Deyrah, and that the condition in which he found them, reflect the highest credit on Lieutenant Walsh's exertions. The General management of the portion of the Depot committed to his charge by Lieutenant Walsh, Major MacSherry further reports, seems judicious and calculated to advance the interests of H. M. the Shah's service.

3rd November: A private communication from Ferozepore of date noted in the margin states that Colonel Shelton and his Brigade intended to reinforce the troops in Afghanistan were advancing satisfactorily and were to be on the banks of the Sutlej on the 7th November.

KHOOLUM

28th September: The following are the provisions of the agreement entered into between the Political Agent at Bameean and Meer Wullee of Khoolum, viz.

1st. Meer Wullee agrees to give up all connection with Dost Mohammed Khan, to refuse him permission to remain in his country in future, and to withdraw his brother Mohammed Yar Beg and 28 of his Sowars who are with Dost Mohd.

2nd. Kahmurd and the countries to the North are to remain in the possession of the Wullee, Syghan and the countries to the South are made over to the king.

3rd. Baba Beg is at liberty to seek an assylum at Kabul or Bokhara, or any where else he pleases.

4th. Meer Wullee is to withdraw his troops in the direction of Khoolum, and the British theirs in that of Bameean.

5th. Meer Wullee will not traffic in slaves inside the king's territories. These are defined to extend to all countries which pay the king taxes.

11th October: The Political Agent at Bameean states that Lieutenant Rattray who had been deputed to negotiate with Meer Wullee was treated with the greatest kindness by that chief and that the presence of Lieutenant Rattray greatly accelerated the departure of Dost Mohammed from Kohistan. Meer Wullee has sent a confidential man charged with an Arzee (representation of his wishes) to the king, and another it is said is to follow with presents. The Wullee promises that the frontier of Bameean shall be in perfect safety against the king of Bokhara and all other neighbouring states in that direction.

RAJPUTANA

31st October: The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana reports that he received intimation from the Nawab of Tonk that his brother Abdul Karim Khan with a party entered and commenced plundering the district of Chuppon. He was attacked and

repulsed by the Amil of that place and finally driven from his position. The Amil and nine men were killed in the affray and 6 wounded. Measures have been resorted to either for the expulsion of Abdul Karim Khan from the Kotah territory or for his apprehension.

KISHANGARH

2nd November: The officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana reports that in consequence of the disaffection of most of his chiefs, the Maharaja of Kishangarh is about to resort to Military operations to be conducted against 2 of the rebellious chiefs, whose resources to resist the Maharaja's aims are not considered great, and if the rest of the Chiefs do not join them to make common cause against the Maharaja, the Political Agent thinks there will be no difficulty in reducing them. He adds that their thorough subjugation would be attended with good effects in the small principality of Kishangarh. In carrying on these measures of coercion against these chiefs the Political Agent has impressed upon the mind of the Maharaja that no injury will be suffered to be done to neighbouring states.

JAIPUR

The Raja of Jaipur has issued orders to the proper authorities for the arrest of all Thugs and Dacoits in his territory. His Highness has likewise issued orders against infanticide throughout all the pergunnahs of Jaipur, it having been reported that instances of the commission of this offence had lately, occurred in the Toorwattee tract.

CHINA

29th September: The Governor of the Eastern Settlements states that he had forwarded 330 tons of Coal for the use of the China expedition; that about 800 tons remained in the Depot, and that there was little chance of his being able to forward more on reasonable terms.

EUPHRATES FLOTILLA, INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

The Governor General is of opinion that so far as may be practicable with a view to efficiency it is on every account desirable to assimilate the establishments of the Euphrates flotilla with those in the river Indus, and the Government of Bombay will accordingly adopt the measures necessary to effect this assimilation of the establishments alluded to.

MISCELLANEOUS

21st October: The Government of Bombay report that Lieut. Ball of the Indian Navy has discovered different species of timber in the hills in the course of the Sutlej which would answer well for boat building, etc.

The young Nawab of Murshidabad is now on a visit to the Presidency and has taken up his residence in the Belvedere House at Alipore. His Highness had an audience of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the 16th October and received a return visit from His Lordship. He has likewise been visited by His Excellency the Commander in Chief; the members of Council, and the principal officers of Government. An officer has been instructed to be in attendance on His Highness to show him the principal edifices in the town. The fort, the Asiatic Society's Museum, the different Colleges and Schools, the Botanical Garden, the Shipping, the Races, etc. His Highness speaks English with tolerable fluency, and is an intelligent youth. He is to remain at the Residency for 2 or 3 months and will it is assumed from his habits and education, derive much pleasure and benefit from his visit.

Fort William:

G. H. MADDOCK,

The 20th November 1840.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 15—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 1st December 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

NEPAL

29th October: The Governor General's Agent on the N. W. F. states, that on conferring with the Agent of the Sikh Durbar, on the subject of Sirdar Uttar Singh's reported visit to Katmandu with designs inimical to the interests of the British Government, the Agent on the part of his Durbar denied the charge most unequivocally.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

31st October: The Governor General's Agent on the No. W. F. reports that the Sikh Durbar has written to the Court of Nepal in reply to several communications from it, to the effect that the Nepalese should send Khurreetahs to the Durbar, only with the concurrence of the British Government.

1st to 9th November: The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar including dates noted in the margin.

1st. That one of the Kunwar's widows was rumoured to be pregnant, and that therefore the Rani Chand Kunwar wished that the Government of Lahore should for one year be under her charge. The Rani also asserted that a lawful son of Maharaja Khurruk Singh named Futteh Singh aged 3 years was alive, and she sent for him on the subject of her resigning the reins of Government into his hands. But Raja Dhyani Singh and the ministers wish to continue the administration of affairs on those of Sher Singh. In this resolution Rajah Dhyani Singh is particularly firm and upholds the Government of the Khalsa.

2nd. The orders to the state officers were issued as yet by the Seal of the late Maharaja Khurruck Singh, and the signature of Rajah Dhyhan Singh. It is reported that Sher Singh ascended the throne of the Punjab under a promise that he would act in concert with Rajah Dhyhan Singh and other Chiefs.

3rd. General Ventura reported that 4 forts and the entrance of Kamlaghur had been taken possession of by the Khalsa troops.

4th. The Durbar continues to afford every facility to the passage of the British Brigade through its territories.

10th November: The Governor General's Agent in a private letter dated as per margin from Ferozepore states that Colonel Shelton's Brigade was reviewed on the morning of the 10th instant, and allowed by all the officers viewing the spectacle to be in first rate order. He is about to despatch 5 Lakhs of Rupees to the Envoy and Minister at Kabul for the use of the Brigade and will endeavour to increase the sum to 10 Lakhs. The Governor General's Agent at Ludhiana states that Colonel Chait Singh has arrived at Ferozepore to escort Colonel Shelton's Brigade, enroute to Afghanistan and Adjutant Soorajban is also appointed with a party of 50 horse to assist him. With reference to the measures taken at Lahore for the administration of public affairs all is reported at present to be quiet.

14th November: The Governor General's Agent on the N. W. F. states that Maharaja Sher Singh was alarmed on hearing of the pregnancy of one of Naunihal Singh's widows, and that he inclines to reconcile Rance Chand Kunwar to his being her regent. The Agent further states that the report of the fall of Khumlaghur is not confirmed, that Fakeer Uzeezooddin the Agent of the Durbar is reported to be dangerously ill, and that Colonel Shelton's Brigade has crossed the Sutlej.

HILL INTELLIGENCE

27th to 29th: The Governor General's Agent on the N. W. F. reports that several forts in the Mundee territory have surrendered to the Sikh troops, and that the Lahore Government have taken possession of the Kooloo districts.

BAJORE

23rd October: The Envoy and minister has instructed the Political Agent, Peshawar, under the orders of the Governor General to endeavour to effect an amicable adjustment of the existing differences at Bajore in lieu of active operations in that country.

AFGHANISTAN

28th October: The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan has ordered the establishment of extensive magazines at Jellalabad for the supply of the force under Colonel Shelton destined for Afghanistan which must necessarily remain at that station until the season shall admit of their moving to the North West which will not be before the month of April 1841.

4th November: The following is an extract from a dispatch received on the 25th November by express from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shuja announcing the unconditional surrender of the Ex-Chief of Kabul, Dost Mohammed Khan to Sir W. H. Macnaghten on the 3rd instant. "I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, that Dost Mohammed the Ex-Chief of Kabul, surrendered himself to me yesterday evening.

"I was returning from my evening ride, and within a few yards of my own residence in the Citadel, when a simple Horseman galloped up to me, and having satisfied himself that I was the envoy and minister, told me that Dost Mohd. Khan was arrived and sought my protection."

"Dost Mohammed Khan rode up to me and alighted from his horse. After the usual salutations, I begged him to mount again, and we proceeded together to my residence in the compound of which I have pitched a tent for the Ex-Chief, and have provided him with everything necessary to his comfort. He assured me that he had not been off his horse for twenty-four hours, yet he showed but little symptom of fatigue, and his self-possession was very remarkable. He put his sword into my hand as a token of submission, but I at once returned it to him, and he seemed gratified for this mark of confidence. He asked me about his family, and, at his own suggestion and in my presence wrote letters to his son Mohammed Afzal and to his two other sons, whose escape from Ghazni was recently reported, desiring them to come in immediately, as he himself had confided in my protection and been honorably received.

"On the day before yesterday the detachment under the command of Major General Sir Robert Sale K. C. B. fell in with Dost Mohammed Khan's Army at Purwur and dispersed it, the particulars of which occurrence will be reported to His Lordship in Council by Major General Gerald Cotton G. C. B. and K. C. H. Dost Mohammed Khan must have come into Kabul direct from the field of battle without the knowledge of any of his adherents.

"I have to lament the loss of my Assistant Mr. P. B. Lord, who was unfortunately killed in this affair. His Lordship in Council is too well acquainted with the zeal and abilities of the deceased officer to require any eulogium from me."

KANDHAR

19th October: With reference to the defective state of the Commissariat Department at Kandhar and the oppression to which many have been subject from the compulsory employment of cattle the Governor General has sanctioned on the recommendation of Major Rawlinson an outlay of between Co's Rs. 60 and 70 thousand for the purchase of 1000 Camels, and thus promote the efficiency of the Commandant in question. Major Rawlinson proposes that

these camels shall always be forthcoming at a reasonable rate of hire for the public service, and that the price paid for them by the British authorities, shall be repaid by instalments.

SCINDE—UPPER

With reference to the recommendation of the Government of Bombay that the troops serving in Sindé should be considered on foreign service, the Governor General is of opinion that such only of the troops serving in the quarter indicated should be considered on foreign service as shall ascend or pass the mountains of that or the adjoining provinces. This construction does not of course interfere with the general rules effecting the Field service of the troops in question, but the decision as to what portion will be on foreign service will regulate the grant of pensions, etc.

2nd November: The Political Agent in Upper Sindé bears ample testimony to the services rendered by Mook Doom Dost Mohammed Khan to the 6th Regiment in conducting it from Parkur to Sukkur, which he was deputed to do by the Ameers of Scinde. The Governor General has been pleased to sanction the offer to Mook Doom Dost Mohammed Khan consisting of presents to the amount of Co's Rupees 399-4-1 in testimony of the services performed by him.

SCINDE—LOWER

The Political Agent in Lower Sindé reports that on the 30th October Meer Noor Mohammed made his will dividing his estates and property nearly equally between his two sons and it is said to be the intention of H. H. when all hope of recovery is past to send for the Political Agent to request the guarantee of the British Government to the arrangement.

NEPAL

20th October to 10th November: The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency including dates noted on the margin.

1st. Futteh Jung was invested and appointed minister after much alleged opposition in the course of which the Pandey Chiefs tried to stir up the soldiery in their behalf with promise of immediate war. Futteh Jung after his investiture received charge of the Sreenath, Leter, Kalibux, and Hanumandal Battalions, and made the usual offerings to the colors of each corps. The new Minister has made no appointments nor given any indications of an ordinary degree even of power to control the Court.

2nd. The Durbar has resolved to answer the Resident about the Lahore mission that it went off before the recent pledges were given to him.

3rd. Owing to the imbecility of the Raja and the divided state of the Court, the New Minister and the great body of the chiefs are alleged to be anxiously looking on and praying for some

such decided manifestation of the anger and power of the British Government as shall awaken the Raja from his delusion and thus enable them to settle things at home and abroad on a sound and just basis, even though it be one of partial subordination to the Government of India, which many chiefs think is the only one calculated to protect their lives and honors in this crisis, or to promise enduring weal and safety to their kingdom.

4th. China, is said again, to have rebuked the agitators and Viator's failure is considered to have shown decisively that Lahore cannot be got at to any purpose of effective coalition. What hope, it is asked, then from abroad? and why madly adhere to an inimical policy towards the Company?

8th November: The Resident at Katmandu reports the appointment on the 1st instant of Chounteria Futtch Jung as Premier in the Nepalese Cabinet in succession to Ranjung Pandey.

ODDH

11th November: The Resident at Lucknow states that the measures adopted by the king of Oudh for the suppression of dacoity in His Majesty's dominions have been attended with great success and have ensured great security both to life and property.

JAIPUR

11th November: The Council of Regency at Jaipur have made an offer of assistance in troops to the British Government on the supposed exigency of reinforcements being required in Afghanistan. In reply the Governor General has communicated to the Council of Regency through the proper channel the high satisfaction which he has derived from their clear manifestation of the fidelity of their attachment to the British Government with the expression of His Lordship's thanks for the offer of the troops of Jaipur to serve when necessary although there is little probability that His Lordship can, under present circumstances, avail himself of such co-operation.

CHINA

18th November: The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B. Commanding the Mysore Division of the Army, to the command of the expeditionary Force serving against the Chinese Empire, and directed the Major General to proceed by the earliest convenient opportunity, either to Singapore or Macao, in progress to Chusan, or such other place as may, for the time being be the Head Quarters of the force now placed under his command.

For William:

The 1st December 1840.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**No. 16.—FROM—J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Fort William, 10th December 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

7th November: The Political Agent at Sabathoo reports the rumour of an approach of Sikh troops towards Kunawar and the pergunnas of Seugree and Kangul belonging to the Kooloo Rajah. The latter (viz. the two Pergunnas alluded to) have been solely under the protection of the British Government and are on this side of the Sutlej. As a precautionary measure the Political Agent has directed the Nussceere Battalion under Captain McCousland to move up to Kote-Ghur, and has addressed Sirdar Ajit Singh the commandant of the Sikh force, requesting him to prevent any aggressions on the part of his troops. The Political Agent on the North West Frontier has also been requested to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to secure the tranquillity of those pergunnas.

23rd November: Private letters from Rai Kote dated as per margin mention that Colonel Shelton's Brigade had safely crossed the Ravee and reached Shirruckpore, a march beyond it in good condition.

AFGHANISTAN

13th November: Major T. M. Sherry reports that the Arms, Accoutrements and Camp equipage served out from the Delhi magazine, as well as the staff mounting equipments for the recruits destined for service in Afghanistan were in the highest order. The Major General commanding the Sirhind Division inspected the Hindustanee Levies lately raised by Lieut. Gerrard and employed under Major McSherry's orders, and states that he was much pleased with the appearance of the men, and that the great efficiency made in their drill reflects the highest credit upon the former officer. The Major General was particularly pleased to see the great pains that had been taken in getting so many men in so short a time almost ready for any duty.

23rd November: The Governor General's Agent on the North West Frontier intended sending His Majesty Shah Shuja's family to Afghanistan with the first convoy in the first week of the current month. He also contemplates removing the Ghilzies to Saharanpore with all possible speed in order to locate Dost Mohammed Khan at Ludhiana.

12th November: In a letter from the Envoy and Minister of the date noted in the margin it is stated that Dost Mohammed Khan had that morning left Kabul for Hindustan under charge of Captain Nicolson and in company with a column of return troops under the command of Gerald of Cotton. Mohammed Afzul Khan,

Dost Mohammed's eldest son, had proceeded to Ghuznee for the Dost's family, with whom he was to proceed with all practicable expedition to join his father at Peshawar. The Ex-Chief seemed perfectly resigned to his fate and had expressed a desire that Ludhiana might be fixed on, as his place of residence.

AFGHANISTAN

1st November: Captain Bygrave's statement shows, that on the 1st November, Cash Balance in the Military Chest amounted to Company's Rupees 9,93,084-15-3¾.

KHORASAN

It is reported in a private communication that all is quiet in Khorasan.

SCINDE-UPPER

28th October: The Secretary to the Military Board at Bombay reports the arrival at Sukkur on the 13th idem of 483 Camels from Nasirabad and Neemuch for service in Upper Scinde.

SCINDE-LOWER

10th November: The Political Agent in Lower Sinde states that Meer Noor Mohammed was supposed to be either dying or dead on the morning of the 10th November.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

10th October: The Commander of the Steam Flotilla on the Indus reports that a change has taken place in the course of the main stream of the Indus in the vicinity of Tatta Bunder. About 3 miles above Tatta Bunder, the river has fallen in to the left bank through a jungle and comes out again about 3 miles below Tatta Bunder forming a large Island abreast of Tatta and leaving the original channel nearly dry at the upper part of it, where the river breaks off into the new channel. The Acting Master Commanding the steamer "Planet" had examined and sounded through the new channel and found very deep water in it, in some places 5 Fathoms, and the least 8 feet. The freshes run very strong in the new channel, and the old one is now impossible for Steamers, there being but 3 feet water right across where the two Streams separate, and Commander Carless fully expects that he shall have to drop down in a few days towards the lower entrance of the new stream, as Tatta Bunder will be dry.

20th October: The Commander of the steam 'Flotilla' on the Indus reports that the "Comet" left Lodhiana with treasure to the amount of 3 Lacks on the 8th August and arrived at Ferozepur on the 13th having made the downward voyage a distance of 90 miles in 6 days. At Ferozepur she was detained until the 6th September at the requisition of the Political Agent in Upper Sinde on which day she left that place for Bukkur with 4 lacks of treasure

and an escort of 1 Officer and 39 men of the 38th N. I. drawing 3 feet 1 inch forward and 3 feet 2 inches aft. The 'Comet' performed her whole voyage, excluding stoppages at the average rate of nearly 24 miles per day. In the course of her upward voyage from Bukkur, and in her subsequent trips to Loodhianah and Rupur the 'Comet's' speed gradually increased to 7 Knots and on her way down was found to be 5 Knots with only one engine at work.

The "Meteor" was dispatched from Bukkur at the request of the Political Agent in Upper Sind on the 8th September and reached Hyderabad on the afternoon of the 9th where she remained at the disposal of the Political Agent in Lower Sind. On the 2nd instant she was sent down to Tatta which place she reached the same evening having been 28 hours under steam during the whole voyage and ran down with the Engines going generally at full power at the average rate of nearly 12 miles per hour. On the 6th the "Meteor" left Tatta with a detachment of Colundauz, and 4 Officers proceeding to join their Regiments and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacks of treasure, drawing 2 feet 8 inches aft. and 2 feet 2 inches forward. She performed the upward voyage to Bukkur in $11\frac{1}{2}$ days, during which time she was $123\frac{1}{2}$ hours under steam and advanced at the average rate of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. The "Meteor" has made her last voyage in less time than any of her former trips, and except at one place between Tatta and Hyderabad where the current confined to one very narrow channel ran with great velocity, experienced no difficulty. The Commander of the "Meteor" states that the Pilots have improved greatly of late in their knowledge of the river and that they have now both more confidence in themselves and in what the steam vessels can perform.

7th November: The Commander of the steam "Flotilla" on the Indus reports the arrival of the "Planet" steam boat at Bukkur on the 1st instant with Major General Brooks, Brigadier Valliant K. H. three Officers of the staff, 80 individuals of the Commissariat department and a guard of 12 Sepoys in charge of treasure amounting to two lacks of rupees. The "Planet" left Tatta on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo and arrived at Hyderabad next day, where treasure was sent on board which brought her draught to 2 feet forward and 3 feet aft. Excluding stoppages she performed the whole voyage in $7\frac{1}{2}$ days, was 84 hours under steam and ascended the river at the average rate of 4 miles per hour.

PERSIAN GULF

3rd October: From extracts from a report from Commander Brucks of the Indian Navy, and extracts from letters from the Government Agents at Shargah and Breimi it appears that the whole district in the interior of the Arabian coast from His Highness the Imaum's territories to those of the chief of Bahrein is in a very disturbed state.

MUSCAT

15th October: From previous information from this quarter it appeared that hostilities were contemplated between Shiekh Abdulah Bin Ahmed and the family of Al Khaleefa. By news brought by the recent arrivals however it seems that the Shiekh having arrived at Mabreck, and having sent for the family of Al Khaleefa, effected a reconciliation.

Suggarbin Shiekh Sultan Bin Suggar it is stated revolted against his father, who proceeded from Ras-Ool-Khyrna to Shargah, but could not land and was obliged to return to the former place, as his son armed the people of his territory against him; a temporary reconciliation had however been at the last dates effected and the son had agreed to pay the father a tribute of 1,500 Rupees. Sheikh Saeed Bin-Kazeeb had left Singa and was endeavouring to effect a peace between those contending parties, but report says that the son was not inclined to a reconciliation. His Highness the Imaum is said to be in good health at Bunder Abbas.

MUSCAT-SOHAR

13th October: Captain Hamerton the officer on a mission to Muskat intimates that the best understanding possible exists between the Imaum and Hamood-bin-Azan the Chief of Sohar who continues at Bunder Abbas. His Highness Hamood mentioned that much good had already been the result of this reconciliation between himself and the Imaum, and that a dispute of old standing between other tribes had been settled from his example.

BAGDAD-PERSIA

2nd October: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports, that of the Persian invasion Bagdad had now no further dread, and of the Egyptian influence in Arabia, he hopes from the existing measures of the allied forces, soon to see a close. The Political Agent further states that the Mountlick Shaikh has ably sustained the cause of the Pascha by defeating the Beinam and Chab Arabs on the lower Tigris which two clans had inclined to Persia in the late expected invasion of the Pashalic. A decree placing the native merchants on an equality with the European, has been published but will, it is said, be evaded by the Bagdad Government as long as possible.

3rd December: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Ali Shah and his suite at Bagdad. The partisans of the Prince affect to style and treat him as a King, and to give the impression of his intended invasion of Persia. The Political Agent adds that the Pashalic will not aid His Royal Highness's plans; it makes him a monthly allowance. It is added that the Prince was about to proceed shortly to Kerbala to pass the Ramazan.

BAGDAD

3rd October: Two points of some importance to British merchants having come into doubt and discussion at Bagdad, the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia has solicited the discussion of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople on them for his future guidance. The particulars of the points adverted to are as follows. Two British subjects have each been called upon to pay a duty levied on every laden boat passing up or down the river, under the name of *Dagabyah* or mast duty. It is levied as the case may require at Bussorah or Bagdad and former Pashas have conceded a similar right on one or two Arab Shaikhs on the Tigris and Euphrates in consideration of their protection of boats on their several portions of territory. The two British subjects above mentioned chartered Native boats for the conveyance of their goods instead of sending them on freight and guaranteed freedom of duty to the Owner, and then both objected to this levy under the plea that it infringed the treaty as an indirect charge on *British goods* not authorised by that document. The Government persisted in claiming the duty, and in reply to the Political Agent's representations, stated that they levied the duty on boats not on goods and that this is not contrary to the treaty. The sum in the mean time has been paid, and the Officers of this Government have advised an appeal to H. M.'s Ambassador at Constantinople confident of their right to act as they have done.

The next question is whether in the case of bankruptcy British merchants are subjects with other creditors to an average payment on the sale of the bankrupt's effects or entitled to claim the whole amount of their dues from the assets.

SHIRAZ-PERSIA

13th October: The Officer on a mission to Muscat reports the intelligence of the death of Nasir Ullah Khan the Firman-i-Firman of Shiraz and states that the reports of the Shah's having concluded a peace for 100,000 Tomauns with the Pasha of Bagdad was untrue, but that the King of Persia finding the Pasha too strong for him returned without receiving one Tomaun to Tehran, destroying in his march every place he came to within his own territory.

EGYPT

1st October: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that the letters by the September steamer for Syria and Bagdad brought by the Beiroot Post had been seized by Sheriff Pasha, that seven more Egyptian Transports had been taken by the allied Fleet, and that a Turkish force was about to be directed on Marash and Aleppo and one on Jaffa.

2nd October: From a private letter from the Consul General of H. M. the King of the Netherlands at Alexandria, it appears that His Highness the Pasha has been pleased to say that the

English mails to and from India would be allowed to pass through Egypt as here-to-fore. The Deputy Agent to the Company at Alexandria states that he had received H. H. the Viceroy's assurance to the same effect.

5th October: The Deputy Agent to the Company at Alexandria states that in consequence of Colonel Hodges Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt having taken the field in Conjunction with the Allies in Syria against Mohamed Ali, the British subjects at Alexandria have been placed under the protection of the Consul General of H. M. the King of the Netherlands.

BUNDER ABBAS-EGYPT

13th October: The Officer on mission to Muscat reports that a large Gooncha (a vessel like a Bugla) arrived at Bunder Abbas on the 13th October from Barrein having on board 120 Turkish soldiers from Khurshid Pasha's army at Lassa *en route* to Jedda under the command of Agha Omar a Turk, who brought a letter to the Imaum of Muscat, from Mohamed Moawan, an Officer of Khorshid Pasha's army in Nejd, requesting His Highness to afford assistance to the detachment to enable them to proceed on their voyage. The Commandant of this detachment mentioned that two large Buglas would shortly arrive at Muscat with men proceeding to Jedda, from Khurshid Pasha's army at Lassa saying that orders had been received for the whole of the men and officers to proceed to Jedda, and that they would have left sometime ago, but that they had no funds, being unable to sell their horses and other articles which they would be obliged to dispose of before preceeding to Jedda, that there were yet at and about Lassa 2,000 men, chiefly cavalry, of Khurshid's army but they were daily leaving as they were able to sell their effects and procure funds, that they were fifty months in arrears of pay.

EGYPT—RAS-EL-KHYMA

13th October: Commander Bucks of the Indian Navy reports that on the Sultan Bin Suggai the chief of Ras-il-Khyrna inviting over the detachment of the Egyptian troops which arrived at Bunder Abbas, he had written to the chief warning him of the consequences of such proceedings. This alarmed the Sultan and he prevented the landing of the detachment in question.

SYRIA—BEIROOT

1st October: From intelligence received from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, it appears that Beiroot has been captured by the united Turkish and allied forces, and that Suliman Pacha (Col. Selues) who commanded the force at Beiroot had been constrained to fly to Damascus. Our fleet before Beiroot consisted of 6 line of battle ships and as many Frigates, sloops and

steamers. There were besides an Austrian Squadron and a Turkish force of 12 vessels and 10,000 troops. Additions are now making to this army, and the feeling of the Syrian people, and even, it is said, of the Army inclines towards the Sultan.

SYRIA-DAMASCUS

19th September: From extracts from private letters dated Damascus 19 September it appears that from 2 to 3,000 mountaineers had joined the Sultan's troops and have received arms and ammunition. The Turkish troops are reported to have 12 pieces of Cannon.

DAMASCUS

1st October: The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that he learnt that the residence of H. M.'s Consul General at Damascus had been surrounded by a guard of Nizam, but that the Counsul General was determined not to leave the place until driven from it by force. The Political Agent further states his having learnt from the messengers who carried the post from Bagdad in September last that the said post was taken from them by the soldiers, opened by Sheriff Pasha, examined, and the native letters of consequence delivered and the rest detained.

CHINA

25th November: The military board state that having left it discretionary with Captain Ramsay to retain or send on to China, such surplus supplies, as to him might appear expedient, that Officer has dispatched nearly the whole of the stores under his charge for the use of the Expedition. But as this step may be attended with inconvenience to H. M. ships touching at Singapur, they have directed the Commissary General to dispatch two months' supplies for 500 Europeans for retention in the Depot. to meet such requisitions.

Fort William :

J. W. BAYLEY,

The 10th December 1840. Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 17.—FROM —J. W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, 20th December 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

16th to 25th November: The Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted contain the following items of intelligence.

1st: Sardar Utter Singh observed, that there were certain rights vested in Rani Chand Kunwar, but it was indispensable that the Guddee should be occupied for the satisfaction of the people, and for receiving the visits of the British officers although the

state business might be carried on by a Council of Chiefs. The Bhaee and Raja Dhyan Singh said that it now seemed best and proper that Kunwar Sher Singh should remain for the present only as the head of a Sikh Council till a son should be born in Kunwar Nownihal Singh's house, and that in case of its being a daughter he would succeed to the throne and the entire rule of the Punjab. Raja Dhyan Singh said that the Council would maintain in particular the regard to the alliance existing with the British power and that thus the integrity of the Kingdom would be best preserved.

2nd. The Kunwar it was expected would be installed as the head of the Council after the expiration of a month. Raja Dhyan Singh said that he felt for the state and that if all the Sardars did the same, its integrity would be preserved. The Chiefs replied that they were ready to be guided by his Counsels and took an oath on the Ganges water and the Geeta book that they would serve the state with loyalty. It was proposed that the Council referred to should consist of Kunwar Sher Singh and the Sirdars and that all the public papers should bear the seal of Ranjeet Singh. Raja Dhyan Singh requested orders on the reports of the district officers and he was ordered to hear them in concert with the Bhaees Sheikh Gulam Mohecaodeen etc. and to issue proper replies though not before showing all of them to the Mace. She ordered that 5 officers should always remain in attendance on her, and read the reports and other papers to her, that the papers received from the British Government should first be considered in Council, then, proper replies framed, and issued after her approval.

3rd. It was reported that no offer had yet been specially appointed to take possession of the Jagirs of the Barakzyes.

4th. With advertence to the affairs of Soat Boncer the Chiefs observed that they would avoid having any thing to do with them without consulting Mr. Clerk.

5th. The officer at the Attock was ordered to collect boats for crossing the British Brigade either by laying a bridge over the river or otherwise.

6th. Colonel Socheit Singh having reported the desertion of an European soldier and 2 Natives from the Brigade orders were issued for their apprehension. The deserters were discovered in Lahore and sent back to the British Camp.

7th. The Officer at the Attock was ordered to show the fort to the British officers with the Brigade if they liked to see it.

8th. The Kunwar consented to act in concert with Raja Dhyan Singh and others in case of a boy being born to Nao Nihal, and the conditions were sealed and signed by him.

17th November: The Governor General's Agent states with reference to the differences at the Court of Lahore as to the succession that a plan has been devised which would seem to be in some measure capable of reconciling them; it is the adoption by Ranee

Chand Kunwar of Pratab Singh the son of Kunwar Sher Sing. This mode of adjustment has the peculiar recommendation of securing Sher Singh's attachment to the Government in the elevation of his family.

23rd November: The Governor General's Agent on the North West Frontier states that all remains quiet at Lahore and in the provinces, and that matters seem approaching between the rival parties to terms of adjustment. He further states that all was quiet in the Suttlej and that Colonel Tapp proposed to withdraw his Regiment in a day or two.

30th November: The Governor General's Agent on the North West frontier states that Maee Chand Kaour has not succeeded so entirely as she seemed to have anticipated, in securing the undivided influence of the Sundhun Wallah Chiefs in support of her interest. She had proposed to marry Sardar Uttar Singh and to appoint Ajit Singh Wazeer but they rejected the proposition. Both the Maee and Kunwar occupied the fort the Maee the inner apartments; the Kunwar Sher Singh the Huzari garden and outer portion. He goes out occasionally in state. It is not yet decided what seal is to be used. At present all orders are issued by the Council of Chiefs. Surdar Ajit Singh Sindhanwala on moving up to Cumlah found the fort such as to have warranted general Ventura's caution in advancing against it. The Sardar therefore made a pretext of the affairs of Lahore requiring his presence to depart, and left general Ventura to continue the siege. The Governor General's Agent states that he had received letters from Colonel Shelton to the 25th November reporting favourably of the progress of the Brigade enroute to Afghanistan. The Brigade had crossed the Jhelum.

12th December: A news letter just received (5 P.M.) dated 12th December states—

1st. That Kamlaghar had been evacuated by the hill people and taken possession of by the Sikhs.

2nd. That Kunwar Sher Singh had gone off to his residence Patiala.

3rd. That Raja Dhyani Singh was amusing himself in the sports of the field.

4th. That some dispersions existed among the Ministers.

5th. That in consequence of the country was not so secure as it had been.

6th. That the Maee was trying to gain over the army.

The same news letter dated 12th December from Governor General's Agent N. W. Frontier mentions that General Avitabile had applied to be removed on account of the expense of entertaining British officers (en route to Kabul) from his Government at Peshawar.

PESHAWAR

10th and 17th November: The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Peshwar Akhbar of dates noted on the margin.

1st. It is understood that Sultan Mohammed Khan requested permission to go to Peshawar but was told such permission depended upon the British Government.

2nd. The people of Aootlee have espoused the cause of Meer Allum Khan and many merchants wished for his return.

JELALABAD

16th November: Major General Sir W. Cotton in a private letter to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General states that he had arrived with Dost Mohammed at Jelalabad and that every thing went on well. The Major General further states that the ex-Amir gave no trouble that he was in high spirits—very active, excessively amusing on the march and full of information.

17th November: In another private communication, Sir W. Cotton writes that the Ex-Chief had his mother and one of his wives with him, and that both the ladies had been served with a guard each at Dost Mohammed's requisition. The Major General intended giving three halts at Jelalabad to enable the Commissary to make his arrangements. The country was perfectly quiet.

LUDHIANA-AFGHANISTAN

26th November: Lieutenant Gerard, Commanding detachment of His Majesty Shah Shuja's levies reports his arrival at Ludhiana with the detachment under his command consisting of the Hindustani and Gurkha levies as follows:—

Hindustani levies	30	Havildars.
	30	Naiks.
	4	Drummers.
	592	Sepoys.

Total .. 656

Gurkha levies	3	Jemadars
	15	Havildars
	15	Naiks.
	2	Buglers.
	263	Sepoys.

Total .. 298

Grand Total 954 Men

Lieutenant Gerard intended proceeding to Ferozepur on the 28th November.

AFGHANISTAN

28th November: Captain Nicolson reports his safe arrival at Alceboogan with Dost Mohammed Khan on the morning of the 28th November after halting two days at Jelalabad. Captain Nicolson has taken the necessary steps for obtaining permission to enter the Sikh territories, and hoped to enter Jamrood on the 4th December instant.

December 10th: The Governor General's Agent on the N. W. Frontier reports that the first convoy for Afghanistan marched from Ferozepore and crossed the Sutlej on the 8th instant as follows:—

Grand Total ..	954 men.		
Public camels with stores	1430		
Rewaree camels with camp equipage, Baggage and Godown	218		
Public Camels	69		
Rewaree camels with Private Baggages	454		
	Camels	2171	
Elephants with Camp Equipage	15		
	Elephants	15	
Store Carts containing Ordnance stores	6		
Hackeries with Saddlery	3		
Private Hackeries	10		
	Carts	19	
Remount Horses 5th Cavalry	19		
<i>Escort</i> —Left Wing 5th Regt. N. I.	400	Men	
9th Companies 35th and 37th N. I.	200		„
Gurkha recruits	310		„
Hindustani recruits for Shah and service	640		„
Leave of Absence men 5th Cavalry	114		„
Camp followers	1664		„
Camp followers including Surwans	2400		„

KHYVA-MERVE

12th November: The Envoy to Herat reports that Captain A. Conolly on deputation to Khyva was to leave Mymouna about the 20th October and expected to reach Merve in 12 days from that date.

SINDE-UPPER

15th to 21st November inclusive: The following is the precis of intelligence from Upper Sinde—

1st. Major General Nott has left the 42nd Regt. Bombay N. I. to garrison Kelat, and having posted the 2nd Shah's Regiment at Moostong has returned with the remainder of his force to Quetta.

2nd. There is abundance of field Artillery and a sufficient number of horses and artillery men to equip a battery at Sukkur. Major General Brooks has directed that whenever a Regiment or detachment exceeding 300 Rank and File should be ordered to march, and no Commissariat officer be available that the Commanding officer should be appointed Commissariat Agent for the march.

3rd. There are now with the force at Sindh nearly 11,000 Camels.

4th. Lt. Vardon commanding Beeloch levy at Bhog reports marauding parties of Brohees were plundering in every direction save where his horse were stationed.

5th. The Head Quarter Wing Her Majesty's 40th Regiment about 530 Non-Commissioned Rank and file (including recruits and the 3rd Company 1st Battalion Artillery) arrived at Karachi on the 25th November.

6th. The necessary arrangements with regard to Commissariat supplies etc. being in rapid progress Major General Brooks anticipated with confidence to take the field before the 15th of December against the Beloochees.

7th. The wings of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Light Cavalry and Colonel Skinner's horse were expected to have arrived at Sukkur on or about the 10th December instant.

8th. Nusseer Khan it appears along with 1,000 followers is encamped at a place within the hills 4 miles from the post of Kotroo and that some Belooch Chiefs had assembled at a village with their followers named Tull situated in the plains half way between Dadur and Lehree where they were joined by a large body of the Jahlawars led by Kumal Khan. The number of the enemy was stated to be about 3,000 men who intended to effect a junction with Nasir Khan near Peer-Chutta.

6th December : The Political Agent Upper Sindh and the Major General, Commanding the troops in that quarter jointly report by express received 21st December the complete success of a movement by the Bombay Native Infantry under Colonel Marshall on Nusseer Khan's position.

The Major General having received authentic intelligence that Nusseer Khan, with the garrison of Kelat about 4,000 men had been encamped in a strong position on the hills within 8 miles of Khatree, and that, reinforcements to the extent of many thousands were in the road from Thull to join him, directed Lieutenant Smith, 15th Bengal Infantry and acting Aide-de-camp to the Major General to proceed express to Lieutenant Colonel

Marshall's Camp with orders for the Lieutenant Colonel to attack the Khan in his position. Lieutenant Smith left Sukkur at 2 O'Clock on the 28th and although his progress was greatly impeded by falling in with a large body of the enemy's Cavalry who followed and fired on him for several miles, he succeeded in reaching Lt. Colonel Marshall's Camp on the morning of the 30th ultimo completing a march of 150 miles in 38 hours. The attack was made the following morning at day light, by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall at the head of 900 Infantry of the 2nd Grenadiers 21st and 25th Regiments commanded by Capts. Boyds, Innes and Leasdale with 60 Irregular Horse under Lieut. Smith and 2 Guns under Lieutenant Prurunmeer. Bohoo Zehree who commanded Nasir Khan's force, his son and 6 powerful chiefs have been made prisoners along with 132 of their bravest followers. The Prisoners state that several chiefs together with upwards of 500 men were left dead in the field.

The loss on our side considering the obstinate nature of the conflict, was wonderfully small. Lieutenant Lodge 25th Regiment, 1 Havildar and 9 Rank and file killed and 2 Havildars and 28 Rank and File wounded.

From the information the prisoners have given and that communicated by Mohammed Hussain it appears that Gul Mohammed would not permit Nusseer Khan to submit.

PERSIAN GULF-THE MAILS

28th November: The Bombay Government report that no mail was despatched from Bombay via the Persian Gulf during August last, but that the Red Sea line was resumed on the 28th of that month. The last overland mail by the Gulf was that of the 23rd July last which passed through Damascus on the 22nd August following.

MUSCAT-ZANZIBAR

4th November: Captain Hamerton on a mission to Muscat intimates that His Highness the Imam intended proceeding to Zanzibar on the 14th November (Ramzan) and that during his absence his son Syed Surveena is to govern at Muscat assisted by His Highness's nephew Syed Mohammed bin Salem. His Highness had received authentic information of two towers being built by the French on the island of Nejbee. The People of this place, His Highness declares are his subjects, and whom the French emissaries are constantly urging to throw off their allegiance to him, and place themselves under the Bourbon Government. The Imam says he is constantly receiving accounts of the claims of the French subjects stating themselves to be the heirs of Frenchmen who died at Zanzibar so far back as five six and seven years.

TEDJOURA

28th October: The Political Agent at Aden states that Monsr. Rochet is daily expected at Tedjoura en route from France to Shoa, with the answer of the French Government relative to French co-operation in that quarter.

MOCHA

It is reported that Sheriff Hussain left Mocha on the 23rd October, an event which created a great rejoicing in that country, as the man was very unpopular with the people.

ZANZIBAR

20th November: A private communication states that a Frenchman of war had arrived at Zanzibar with a French Consul for that place.

NIPAL

25th November to 9th December: 1st. With reference to the Corps of observation under Brigadier Oliver at Segowlee, the Ranee's faction affect to say that the Corps are only marching by and are all required and destined for present service beyond the Sutlej.

2nd. The Raja Goroo Prashad, the Majhila Goroo, and Luchminath being closetted Raja Said, we must explain with the Ranee, if she agrees, well; if not, I will set her aside and adjust with the Resident. I would not let her destroy the kingdom. They agreed, as also most of the other well affected chiefs. The plan is to persuade the Rani to reason or the Raja to firmness, and failing both to consult with the new minister, and in concert with him to decline in a body all further service or counsel to the state. The Raja said he would follow the Resident's advice and has officially announced the removal of the Misr Goroo, Karber Pandey and Kulraj Pandey, brother and cousin of the late Minister. The new minister and his friends have therefore postponed their resignation, but they and others seem to doubt the Rajah's support being effectual and suspect him of temporising merely. There is no semblance of military preparation not even for guarding the Terai, the disorganization and dispute of the Government and Durbar leaving no hands effectually at the helm. A growing feeling of indignation against the Ranee and her allies for wantonly provoking the British Government, and at the same time exposing the kingdom nakedly to its wrath, prevails among the respectable and observant classes.

BURMA

20th November: Private communications from Rangoon of dates marginally noted contain the following items of intelligence.

1st. The people are proceeding with the erection of a stockade and the militia were employed preparing posts for the same; similar preparations were making at Martaban.

23rd November: Further intelligence from Burma mentions

1st. There is a rumour afloat that disturbance still exists among the Shans.

2nd. Monsr. Sicre was at the above date still at Rangoon and his connection with the French Government was believed simply to be this, viz. that the Governor of Bourbon had given him a letter of recommendation, as a merchant, to the local authorities. He had obtained permission to proceed to the capital but was to bear his own expences and that of his people.

RAJPUTANA

Every thing satisfactory and quiet. No events of importance.

Fort William :

20th December 1840.

J. W. BAYLEY,

Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INDEX

A

Abajee Pant—p. 452.
 Abbas, Bunder—pp. 528, 557, 559.
 Abbas Khan—p. 275.
 Abbott, Capt.—pp. 480, 481, 527.
 Abdollee, Sultan—p. 473.
 Abdul Karim Khan—pp. 547, 548.
 Abdulla Khan—p. 518.
 Aboothobee—p. 486.
 Achalpur—p. 163.
 Achurroo—pp. 274, 275.
 Adam, George, Surgeon—p. 248.
 Adam J. (Chief Secretary to the Governor-General)—pp. 91, 92, 93, 102, 103, 118, 119, 125, 126, 127, 128, 137, 139, 142, 163, 294, 296, 297, 301, 347, 348, 352, 355, 363, 371, 376, 377, 378, 398, 400, 401, 412, 413, 418, 419, 421, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427.
 Adams, Colonel J. W. (Commanding, Nagpur Subsidiary Force)—pp. 14, 16, 19, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 55, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 80, 81, 88, 89, 98, 99, 100, 104, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 116, 117, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 130, 132, 137, 138, 140, 141, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 159, 161, 176, 177, 189, 191, 192, 193, 292, 293, 297, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 315, 316, 320, 345, 347, 348, 369, 384, 436, 437, 439.
 Adamson, Capt.—p. 535.
 Adegaon—p. 109, 284.
 Aden—pp. 468, 485, 504, 517, 524, 530, 531, 541, 567.
 Afghanistan—pp. 460, 461, 463, 465, 466, 467, 479, 480, 482, 483, 489, 491, 494, 502, 511, 512, 513, 522, 527, 533, 534, 538, 539, 544, 545, 547, 550, 553, 554, 555, 562, 563, 564.
 Africa—p. 504.
 Afzal—p. 490.
 Ageer—p. 485.
 Agnew, Capt. D.—pp. 169, 170, 222, 223.
 Agnew, P. Vans, Major (later Lt.-Colonel)—pp. 97, 267, 373.
 Agra—pp. 332, 376, 482, 490, 506, 511.
 Ahiri—pp. 446, 447.
 Ahmed Bhai Bhora, Farmer of town duties—pp. 25, 30, 38, 39.
 Ahmad Pasha—p. 516.
 Ahmad Shah, Raja—pp. 479, 506, 538.
 Ahmednagar—pp. 368, 387, 388, 411.
 Aiyah, a Gond Chief—p. 66.
 Ajit Singh—p. 318.
 Ajit Singh, Sardar Sundhumwala—pp. 500, 511, 554, 562.
 Ajmere, a river—p. 321.

A—cont.

Ajmer—pp. 253, 254, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 337, 338, 339, 341, 343, 353, 351, 363, 503, 514.
 Aklarnah—p. 312.
 Akola—pp. 20, 22.
 Akool Argony—p. 414.
 Akoonzadeb—p. 492.
 Akote—p. 20.
 Alee Shah—pp. 496, 557.
 Aleppo—pp. 535, 558.
 Alexandria—pp. 474, 475, 516, 530, 535, 558, 559.
 Alipore—p. 549.
 Allahabad—pp. 78, 118, 284, 290, 297, 398, 399, 430.
 Allahabad Khan—pp. 276, 522.
 Aliapilly—pp. 445, 447.
 Alla Singh—p. 459.
 Alla Yar Khan—p. 517.
 Alldin, Major—p. 282.
 Amagarh—pp. 3, 180, 223, 241.
 Amanee Panwaree—p. 35.
 Amarkotta or Amarkot—pp. 214, 528.
 Amar Singh—p. 305.
 Amar Singh, Zamindar—p. 235.
 Amarwara—p. 154.
 Amballa—pp. 482, 496, 519.
 Ambrose, Capt.—pp. 321, 322.
 Ameer—p. 274.
 Amereea—p. 35.
 Amherst, Lord Sir William Pitt, Governor-General—pp. 217, 224.
 Amir Khaled—pp. 486, 542.
 Amir Khan—pp. 186, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 374, 460, 479, 495, 502, 545.
 Amla—pp. 121, 122, 123, 129, 130, 153, 154, 171, 311, 313.
 Amner—pp. 45, 304.
 Amooluck Rae—p. 347.
 Amravati—pp. 20, 114, 115, 116, 132, 272, 274, 275, 276.
 Amritsar—pp. 326, 337, 520, 526.
 Amrut Rao—pp. 264, 266.
 Anandrao—p. 54.
 Anand Singh—pp. 53, 54.
 Anderson, Lieut. (later Capt.)—pp. 66, 461, 466, 480, 483, 515.
 Anjee Undoree—pp. 369, 370.
 Anukpoor—p. 163.

A—cont.

- Anup Singh—pp. 158, 436, 437, 438, 439.
 Appa Desai—pp. 377, 383, 385, 390, 391, 392, 404.
 Appaji Mahratta—p. 326.
 Appa Saheb or Madhojee Bhonsla—pp. 46, 53, 54, 60, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 101, 106, 109, 113, 118, 119, 120, 121, 136, 137, 138, 139, 144, 146, 148, 166, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 318, 319, 320, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 437, 449, 451.
 Apte, Wamanrao—p. 365.
 Arabla—pp. 463, 468, 486, 495, 504, 529, 530, 534, 557, 558, 559, 560.
 Aratoon, Major—p. 424.
 Arée Ashta—p. 24.
 Argaoon—pp. 20, 276.
 Arpilly—p. 447.
 Asa Ram—p. 196.
 Asaram Patel—p. 35.
 Ashraf Ali—pp. 264, 266.
 Ashta—pp. 347, 350, 368, 382, 456.
 Assa Gooree—p. 36.
 Asseer or Assergarh—pp. 151, 152, 177, 273, 287, 290, 302, 303, 310, 311, 312, 313, 316, 317, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 327, 340, 363, 385, 419, 420, 421.
 Athmallik—p. 71.
 Atkinson, W. H.—p. 279.
 Atmaram Pandit—pp. 352, 353, 354, 422, 424, 426.
 Atnari—p. 104, 297.
 Attock—pp. 471, 502, 561.
 Aubert, Captain—pp. 49, 98, 289.
 Auckland, Right Hon'ble Lord (Governor-General of India)—p. 457.
 Aukulkot—p. 393.
 Aurangabad—pp. 51, 52, 131, 132, 272, 273, 274, 368, 454.
 Austria—p. 535.
 Ava—pp. 464, 469, 476, 499, 519.
 Avitabile, General—pp. 459, 460, 465, 471, 477, 479, 489, 493, 510, 527, 533.
 Awastee Wakeel—pp. 471, 502, 561.
 Azizuddin (or Uzzuddin) Fakir—pp. 477, 510, 520, 550.
 Azmat Khan—p. 502.

B

- Baba Beg—p. 547.
 Baboo Bunkatees—p. 299.
 Baboo Rao—p. 452.
 Babye—pp. 15, 16, 17, 157, 307, 308, 309, 310, 437.
 Bachye—p. 157.
 Badah Sambhar—pp. 71, 89, 90, 91, 92.
 Baddely—p. 182.
 Bafley, Mr. (Acting Chief Secretary in Political Department)—p. 42.
 Baghbana—p. 496.
 Baghdad—pp. 463, 468, 485, 498, 504, 529, 530, 535, 536, 540, 541, 557, 558, 560.
 Bagikhand—p. 89.
 Bagnerwara—p. 1.
 Bahawalpur—pp. 334, 338, 494.
 Bahrein—pp. 485, 486, 541, 556, 559.
 Baillie, Doctor—p. 448.
 Baira—p. 120.
 Bairkheri—p. 15.
 Baltsur—p. 369.
 Baiza Bai—p. 353.
 Bajaur or (Bajour)—pp. 460, 462, 479, 495, 502, 522, 533, 545, 550.
 Bajgah—pp. 480, 489, 506, 512, 513.
 Baji Rao—pp. 51, 52, 72, 79, 110, 118, 119, 120, 131, 132, 285, 287, 290, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 382, 384, 385, 390, 391, 392, 396, 398, 399, 402, 404, 405, 406, 414, 420, 421, 426, 435, 456.
 Baka Bai—pp. 70, 73, 118, 262, 270, 277.
 Baker, Captain—pp. 67, 134.
 Bakhar—p. 492.
 Bala Jemadar—p. 60.
 Balaji Balwantrao—p. 91.
 Balaji Gopal—p. 105.
 Balaji Pandit—p. 34.
 Bala Mokasia—pp. 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 187.
 Balapur—p. 20.
 Balaji Pant Nathoo—p. 395.
 Balbir Sein, Raja—p. 471.
 Balhersir—p. 519.
 Balkash—p. 463.
 Bamrah—p. 91.
 Ball, Lieutenant—p. 548.
 Ballarshah (or Ballarpur)—pp. 175, 447.
 Baloji Naik—pp. 37, 38.
 Bameean—pp. 460, 462, 472, 480, 506, 511, 512, 521, 527, 534, 547.

INDEX—*cont.*B—*cont.*

Bampoor—p. 313
Bamrah—p. 91.
Bankattoon—p. 519.
Banmarree—p. 287.
Bannoo—p. 499
Banspur—p. 314.
Baorah Nuddy—pp. 111, 112, 113.
Bapcha Tell—p. 216.
Bapoo Chintaman—pp. 69, 70.
Bapoo Saheb—p. 452.
Bardah—p. 121.
Bargaon—p. 235.
Barhampore—p. 306.
Baring—p. 313.
Barkutch—p. 151.
Baroda—pp. 275, 360, 365, 406, 413.
Barooly—p. 301.
Barpali—pp. 71, 90, 91.
Basim—pp. 271, 272.
Bassant—p. 361.
Bassein—pp. 377, 396, 403.
Basseit Khan—pp. 156, 160, 437.
Baston, Captain—p. 384.
Batala—p. 545.
Battonia—pp. 1, 311.
Bauglee, a village—p. 350.
Bawer, Major—pp. 151, 153.
Bayley, J. W. (Assistant Secretary, Government of India)—pp. 459, 464, 465, 470, 471, 476, 477, 488, 489, 492, 493, 500, 505, 509, 520, 525, 526, 532, 533, 537, 538, 543, 549, 553, 554, 560, 568.
Bayley, W. B.—pp. 218, 219.
Baz Khan—pp. 271, 272, 276.
Bean, Captain—pp. 461, 482, 483, 491, 496, 515.
Becher, Lieutenant—pp. 111, 112, 113, 116, 118, 123, 125, 130, 140, 141, 151, 152, 309, 310, 316.
Bedsor, Robert, Lieutenant—p. 111.
Beifa—pp. 484, 515.
Beiroot—pp. 558, 559.
Belgaon—pp. 163, 531.
Bell, W. H., Lieutenant—pp. 296, 297.
Bellary—pp. 6, 7, 12, 23, 32, 41, 282, 531.
Bellower—p. 173.
Belo—p. 473.
Benaik Rao—p. 135.
Banares—pp. 24, 205, 217, 219, 220, 222, 300, 396, 399, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 487, 492, 497, 519.

B—*cont.*

Beneeram—p. 525.
Beni, a place in Nepal—p. 492.
Beni Singh—pp. 36, 42, 86, 105.
Bentinck, W. C.—p. 263.
Berhar, a village—p. 36.
Berseah—pp. 347, 349, 422.
Betul—pp. 15, 16, 47, 56, 57, 104, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 116, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 130, 137, 140, 141, 142, 149, 152, 153, 154, 160, 184, 242, 285, 302, 311, 312, 313, 314, 437.
Bhadoogaon—p. 57.
Bhadoo Gond—p. 197.
Bhadoo Koomra—p. 197.
Bhadra—p. 234.
Bahdun—p. 186.
Bhagwant Pandit (writer of Mr. Jenkins)—pp. 347, 348, 349, 350.
Bhainsdehi or Maisdehi—pp. 56, 297.
Bhainsadhur—p. 7.
Bhala—p. 370.
Bhandara—pp. 231, 241, 264, 265, 266, 451, 452, 453, 454.
Bhanpur—p. 235.
Bhatgaon—p. 312.
Bhautkuli—p. 20.
Bhawani—pp. 273, 276.
Bhawani Singh—p. 319.
Bheemba—pp. 446, 447.
Bheemsingh Jungles—p. 180.
Bhikaji Pandit—pp. 3, 4.
Bhilsa—pp. 345, 347.
Bhima Bai—pp. 182, 361.
Bhim Rao—p. 353.
Bhima, a river—pp. 400, 416, 417.
Bhommee Khan—p. 276.
Bhonsla Chandojee—p. 136.
Bhonsla, His Highness Shrimant Madhojee (Raja of Berar)—p. 16.
Bhonsla, Raghojee—pp. 70, 72, 74, 103, 118, 119, 147, 260, 333, 435, 452.
Bhooj—pp. 496, 503.
Bhopal—pp. 1, 2, 150, 151, 160, 315, 327, 345, 346, 347, 348, 351, 372, 427, 441, 442, 443.
Bhopal Singh Thappa—p. 510.
Bhore—p. 276.
Bhoree Bund—pp. 37, 38.
Bhouar Garh—pp. 45, 57, 116.
Bhudae—p. 276.
Bhudar—pp. 273, 276.

INDEX—cont.

B—cont.

Bhugwant Bhareeah—pp. 89, 90.
Bhujang Rao—pp. 445, 446, 447.
Bhureea—p. 276.
Bider—p. 415.
Bihar or Behar—p. 90.
Bijee Singh—p. 276.
Bikaner—pp. 328, 329, 333, 334, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 476, 486.
Bikramji—p. 32.
Billankur—p. 91.
Bilong—p. 498.
Bishop, Lieut-Colonel—pp. 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 183.
Bissoonath Hurreechand—p. 91.
Blacker, Captain—pp. 117, 423, 424.
Blair, Lieutenant—p. 152.
Blake, N., Captain—pp. 6, 193, 195, 213, 283.
Blenheim—p. 476.
Boad—pp. 71, 86, 91, 125, 126.
Boles, Colonel—p. 366.
Bombay—pp. 203, 204, 206, 207, 212, 213, 225, 226, 328, 331, 333, 334, 335, 336, 339, 340, 365, 367, 368, 370, 377, 381, 385, 387, 389, 392, 396, 400, 401, 406, 408, 412, 454, 455, 456, 464, 468, 476, 485, 496, 497, 500, 503, 504, 506, 507, 514, 515, 516, 517, 523, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534, 535, 540, 543, 548, 552, 555, 564, 565, 566.
Bomlea—p. 170.
Boodee Kotwar—p. 196.
Boojunram—p. 175.
Boondee—pp. 313, 314.
Booramah—p. 175.
Bootlee Ghat—p. 162.
Boptee Katangi—p. 24.
Boraghur—p. 223.
Bordeaux—p. 504.
Bordehl or Bordah—pp. 153, 305, 309, 313, 314, 315, 316.
Borgaon—p. 273.
Bori—p. 273.
Bosanquet, Lieutenant—p. 491.
Boscawerr, Capt.—pp. 528, 539, 540.
Bourbon—pp. 543, 566, 568.
Boys, Capt.—p. 566.
Brahmpuri—pp. 161, 162, 163, 174, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 187, 235.
Briggs, Captain—pp. 385, 386, 387, 410, 411.
Brindaban—p. 341.
Brook, Major-General—pp. 556, 563.

B—cont.

Brook, W. A., Captain—pp. 67, 219, 300, 427, 428, 429, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435.
Brown, Lieutenant—p. 67.
Brown, Major—p. 63.
Browne, C., Captain—pp. 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 290, 292, 293, 314.
Bucherao—p. 452.
Buckley, Lieutenant—pp. 99, 100, 101, 102, 127, 128.
Buckut Pardhan—p. 234.
Budloo—pp. 274, 275.
Budnawar—p. 422.
Bukhar—pp. 77, 88.
Bukkur—pp. 500, 503, 524, 525, 532, 537, 555, 556.
Bukshee—p. 273.
Buland Khan—p. 527.
Bullaha, a village—p. 299.
Bundelkhand—pp. 64, 222, 242, 245, 425.
Bunnu—p. 21, 22.
Bunnye—p. 91.
Burdwan—p. 90.
Burgee—pp. 24, 43, 49, 50, 134, 149.
Burhanpur—pp. 120, 292, 293, 312, 313, 314, 322, 327, 371.
Burkeyon—p. 276.
Bukhara—pp. 461, 462, 463, 481, 490, 495, 522, 534, 547.
Burmah—pp. 464, 476, 498, 499, 504, 519, 532, 543, 567, 568.
Burnes, Lieutenant—pp. 489, 511.
Burns, Sir—pp. 460, 546.
Burr, Lieutenant-Colonel—p. 380.
Burrah—pp. 32, 274, 275.
Burseah—p. 10.
Burwaye, a river—p. 321.
Bussooreeah—p. 48.
Bussorah—pp. 485, 495, 529, 535, 558.
Bustar—pp. 90, 92, 214, 215, 222, 223.
Buti, Sadashiv—p. 451.
Butkagarh—p. 121.
Butkargarh—pp. 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290.
Buxoo Ram, Subadar—p. 121.
Bygrave, Captain—pp. 488, 525, 537, 555.
Bynsah—p. 223.
Byzapore—p. 368.

INDEX—cont.

C

Cairo—p. 474.
 Calcutta—pp. 184, 189, 190, 205, 207, 212, 213, 218, 219, 221, 222, 226, 227, 331, 460, 476, 488, 526.
 Calicut—p. 497.
 Calpee—p. 276.
 Cameron, Lieutenant—p. 96.
 Cameron, Major—pp. 268, 269, 292.
 Campbell, Lieutenant—pp. 45, 156, 351, 437.
 Cannanore—p. 531.
 Canton, a river—pp. 469, 537.
 Cape of Good Hope—pp. 264, 464.
 Carless, Captain—pp. 500, 532.
 Carnac, Hon'ble Sir J. C. (Governor of Bombay)—pp. 456, 457.
 Carnatic—p. 226.
 Caspain—pp. 467, 481.
 Caulifield, Captain—p. 420.
 Cavendish, Mr. R. (Pol. Agent at Ajmer)—pp. 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 454.
 Cawnpore—p. 53.
 Cazween—pp. 529, 540.
 Chainsa—pp. 274, 275.
 Chain Singh, Raja (Chain Sah)—pp. 32, 48, 148, 150, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 298, 299, 306, 315.
 Chaitoo Jemadar—p. 309.
 Chait Singh, Colonel—pp. 526, 550.
 Chaity Gond—p. 197.
 Chaka Heytie, a village (in pergana Amagarh)—p. 3.
 Chakoh—p. 40.
 Chamoorse—p. 447.
 Champaran—p. 507.
 Chanda—pp. 47, 51, 52, 54, 55, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 80, 81, 82, 98, 99, 100, 127, 131, 132, 161, 162, 174, 175, 176, 179, 183, 187, 223, 228, 231, 232, 235, 236, 237, 240, 250, 264, 265, 266, 291, 369, 445, 446, 447.
 Chanda, a woman—p. 216.
 Chander Ghat—p. 117.
 Chander Shah—pp. 195, 216.
 Chandgarh—p. 158.
 Chandra—pp. 4, 24, 163, 164, 165.
 Chand Kuar, Rani—pp. 549, 550, 560, 562.
 Chandulal, Minister of Nowab of Hyderabad—p. 326.
 Chandwaha—p. 271.
 Chang—pp. 163, 164, 165.
 Chao—p. 24.

C—cont.

Chapara—pp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 24, 43, 50, 54, 56, 109, 114, 116, 134, 137, 139, 149, 156, 286, 435, 438.
 Charlesworth, Captain—pp. 65, 67, 68.
 Chattar Singh—p. 402.
 Chaurai—p. 109.
 Chedi—p. 52.
 Cheetoo or Seetoo—pp. 306, 307, 311, 312, 315, 316, 318, 321, 348, 349, 350.
 Chester, G.—p. 225.
 Chhattigarh—pp. 41, 42, 77, 81, 86, 88, 91, 105, 136, 166, 167, 188, 217, 218, 220, 222, 223, 231, 264, 265, 266.
 Chhindwara—pp. 109, 120, 140, 176, 195, 196, 197, 198, 215, 231, 250, 264, 266, 304.
 Chichgaon—p. 196.
 Chicholee—pp. 42, 48, 112, 140, 142, 311, 312, 391.
 Chichopar—p. 232.
 Chikhlee—p. 19.
 Chillenk—pp. 289.
 Chinnajee Appa-baji Rao's younger brother—pp. 377, 385, 396, 406.
 Chimur—pp. 177, 178, 180, 236.
 China—pp. 464, 469, 476, 487, 488, 492, 499, 505, 506, 520, 527, 536, 548, 553.
 Chinab—p. 460.
 Chirkoo Bai—p. 195.
 Chittel Doorg—p. 367.
 Choorchoonda—p. 214.
 Chota, Jemadar of Police—p. 36.
 Chottee Jemadar—pp. 274, 275, 276.
 Chougaon—p. 19.
 Chouragarh—pp. 1, 15, 16, 18, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 61, 62, 98, 114, 120, 177, 284, 285, 286, 287, 292, 315, 351, 352, 371.
 Chouthmal (Goldsmith)—p. 330.
 Chowreepanee—pp. 48, 49.
 Chowriah—p. 235.
 Chruholle—p. 303.
 Chumbal—pp. 372, 373.
 Chunnoo Khan—p. 276.
 Chusan—pp. 469, 553.
 Clarke, Major—p. 68.
 Clerk, Mr.—pp. 335, 477, 493, 501, 511, 520, 521, 526, 561.
 Clibborne, Major—pp. 513, 514.
 Close, Captain—p. 373.
 Coats, Mr.—p. 388.
 Cobbe, Captain (later Major)—pp. 190, 341.
 Cock, A., Captain—p. 302.
 Codrington, Captain—pp. 513, 527.

INDEX—cont.

C—cont.

- Colebrooke, Sir Edward—pp. 326, 327, 328, 329, 332, 333, 334, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344.
 Colly, Captain—p. 522.
 Columbus—p. 476.
 Comya, Colonel—p. 314.
 Conchode, a village—p. 348.
 Congein—p. 226.
 Conolly, Captain A.—p. 564.
 Constantinople—pp. 474, 558.
 Cooper, Captain—pp. 67, 70, 461.
 Copraghur—p. 223.
 Cosement, Lieutenant—p. 68.
 Cossyah Hills—p. 470.
 Cotton, Major-General Gerald—pp. 551, 554, 563.
 Coulfieid, Lieutenant—pp. 495, 505.
 Crawford, Lieutenant (later Captain).—pp. 66, 69, 70, 101, 162, 163, 174, 175, 176, 181, 183, 187, 229, 230, 236, 266, 445, 447.
 Cruikshank, J., Lieutenant (later Captain)—pp. 154, 155, 302, 308, 309, 310, 311, 313.
 Cubbon, Major—p. 503.
 Cumbarah—p. 167.
 Cumming, Major—pp. 110, 111, 116, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129, 130, 132, 133, 140, 141, 142, 284, 288, 371.
 Cunningham Lieutenant—pp. 389, 526.
 Curdagong—p. 52.
 Curdistan—p. 504.
 Currachee or Karachi—pp. 463, 468, 473, 484, 496, 497, 506, 513, 514, 516, 523, 528, 535, 540.
 Curtis, Lieutenant—p. 528.
 Cutch—p. 518.
 Cuttack—pp. 71, 85, 86, 90, 91, 92.

D

- Dabaye—p. 486.
 Dadah Khan—p. 472.
 Dajee Gopal (a Brahmin)—pp. 154, 307, 308, 315, 316, 339, 353.
 Dalbhanjan—p. 531, 532.
 Damascus—pp. 475, 530, 559, 560, 566.
 Damoh—p. 47.
 Damook—p. 52.
 Danwa—pp. 167, 168, 308.
 Darumul—p. 367.
 Daubrie Ghat—p. 312.
 Daupooree—pp. 42, 455.

D—cont.

- Davidson, Captain—p. 311.
 Davies, Captain—pp. 368, 385.
 Davies, Mr. (Assistant Surgeon)—p. 66.
 Dawood Khan—p. 17.
 Deacon, Colonel—pp. 368, 384.
 Debi—p. 52.
 Debil Khan—p. 442.
 Deegera—p. 34.
 Deena Lodhi—pp. 181, 182.
 Deena Nagar—p. 324.
 Deigriya—p. 24.
 Delasa Khan—p. 459.
 Deleeree—p. 19.
 Delhi—pp. 252, 253, 254, 324, 325, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341, 342, 343, 344, 355, 362, 554.
 Dennie, Lieut-Colonel (later Brigadier)—pp. 512, 521, 534.
 Deogarh—pp. 61, 120, 140, 146, 178, 231, 241, 265.
 Deogarh Hills—p. 109.
 Deoree—pp. 135, 299, 375, 478.
 Deoseyn—pp. 274, 275.
 Deotee—p. 510.
 Deslog, a village—p. 339.
 Despard, Captain—pp. 5, 11, 23, 39, 40, 41.
 Darjeeling—pp. 509, 543.
 Detterrah—p. 130.
 Dewalgaon—p. 273.
 Deyrah—p. 460.
 Deyrah or Dera Ismail Khan, a place—pp. 494, 511, 547.
 Dhamonee—p. 26.
 Dhannoo—pp. 275, 276.
 Dhanora—pp. 161, 162, 163.
 Dhan Singh—pp. 32, 42.
 Dhar—pp. 421, 422.
 Dharmajee Pratap Rao—p. 402.
 Dharmoo—p. 273.
 Dhaul—pp. 154, 155.
 Dhawul—p. 121.
 Dheer—pp. 274, 275.
 Dhooma—p. 283.
 Dhora—p. 271.
 Dhowlie Ghat—pp. 171, 172.
 Dhungar—p. 24.
 Dhurburee—p. 276.
 Dhurne Ram—pp. 35, 37.
 Dhurut (Bhurut) Sing Lodhi (son of Raja of Faizgarh)—p. 33.

INDEX—cont.

D—cont.

Dhyan Singh, Raja—pp. 465, 471, 501, 508, 510, 526, 538, 544, 545, 549, 550, 561, 562.
 Diamond Harbour—pp. 204, 205.
 Dick, Mr.—p. 486.
 Dillern—p. 291.
 Dilsukh, Harkarra—p. 116.
 Dinapur—pp. 128, 129, 419, 421, 488.
 Donawa—pp. 169, 170.
 Donga Moonda—pp. 181, 182.
 Dongartal—pp. 24, 281.
 Donghur—p. 178.
 Dohin, General—p. 363.
 Doonlie—p. 502.
 Doorjan Kachhi—p. 35.
 Doorug Singh, Raja—p. 299.
 Doosawani—p. 171.
 Dorab Khan—pp. 271, 272, 276.
 Dore, Lieutenant—pp. 163, 174, 175, 176.
 Dost Mohammed Khan—pp. 460, 463, 472, 481, 489, 490, 494, 495, 511, 512, 513, 521, 522, 527, 533, 539, 544, 545, 546, 547, 551, 552, 554, 555, 563, 564.
 Doveton, Captain—pp. 68, 132.
 Doveton, J., Brigadier-General—pp. 20, 21, 22, 52, 132, 137, 138, 293, 317, 318, 319, 323, 324, 369, 384, 387, 420.
 Dowell, Lieutenant-Colonel—p. 52.
 Dowkal (Soorkee)—p. 32.
 Dowkal Singh—pp. 33, 34, 37.
 Duffin, Captain—pp. 311, 312.
 Duhamel, Count—p. 462.
 Dukkah Khan—p. 466.
 Duleb Khan—p. 275.
 Dull Shah—p. 216.
 Dumas, General—p. 468.
 Dummure, Captain—pp. 282, 283, 286.
 Dunassee—p. 24.
 Dunnee Ram Patel—p. 37.
 Dunssewa—p. 234.
 Dunsmore, Captain—pp. 3, 15, 16.
 Durjan Lodhi—p. 276.
 Durjan Singh, Zamindar—p. 235.
 Durresaw—pp. 273, 274, 276.
 Durriow Singh, Kanungo—pp. 30, 32.
 Durweah Khan—p. 539.
 Dush Kulla—pp. 480, 481.
 Dyer, Mr., Superintending Surgeon—p. 69.

E

Edao—p. 307.
 Edmonds, Captain—pp. 77, 86, 88, 104, 105.
 Egypt—pp. 464, 474, 485, 486, 516, 530, 531, 535, 540, 553, 559.
 Eldridge, Lieutenant-Colonel—p. 384.
 Elingrey—p. 249.
 Ellichpur—pp. 120, 132, 271, 326, 327.
 Elliot, C., Mr.—pp. 324, 325.
 Elliot, Admiral—p. 469.
 Ellora—p. 414.
 Elphinstone, Mr.—pp. 79, 368, 369, 377, 378, 400, 401, 412, 413, 414, 417, 418, 456.
 Emile, a village—p. 37.
 Emir Becher—p. 475.
 Engineer, T.—p. 195.
 Erzroom—pp. 467, 468, 491, 516, 523, 527, 529, 530, 536, 539, 540, 541.
 Esa-bin-Tureef—p. 486.
 Essree Singh, Thakur—p. 504.
 Euphrates—pp. 495, 529, 530, 548, 558.
 Ewer, Mr.—p. 344.

F

Faiz Garh—pp. 25, 33.
 Faiz Khan—pp. 3, 4.
 Fakir Mohammed, Collector of Mujjowlee—p. 34.
 Farukkabad—pp. 184, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 220, 221, 253.
 Fatehpur—pp. 48, 120, 157, 305, 307, 312, 315, 437.
 Fell, Captain—pp. 217, 218, 219, 220.
 Ferozepore—pp. 470, 471, 476, 477, 482, 488, 492, 496, 500, 510, 512, 514, 523, 544, 545, 547, 550, 555, 563, 564.
 Fielding, Captain—p. 375.
 Fitzroy, Mr.—p. 213.
 Fool Shah—p. 216.
 Forbes, J. A.—p. 454.
 Fort St. George—pp. 80, 82, 215, 224, 225, 226, 383, 384, 410, 411, 486, 488, 531.
 Fort William—pp. 118, 119, 125, 127, 128, 137, 139, 142, 203, 207, 213, 214, 217, 220, 224, 225, 242, 251, 254, 255, 256, 261, 262, 294, 296, 301, 324, 328, 337, 340, 341, 342, 344, 397, 398, 400, 401, 412, 413, 418, 421, 422, 424, 425, 426, 429, 431, 433, 434, 443, 448, 449, 451, 459, 464, 465, 470, 471, 476, 477, 488, 489, 492, 493, 500, 505, 509, 520, 524, 525, 532, 533, 537, 538, 543, 544, 549, 553, 554, 560, 568.
 France—pp. 463, 468, 516, 530, 567.

INDEX—cont.

F—cont.

- Fraser, S., Deputy Persian Secretary to Government—pp. 430, 432, 450.
 Fraser, W., Lieutenant (officiating Resident at Delhi)—pp. 94, 340, 344.
 Fuller, A., Lieutenant—pp. 193, 195.
 Fattehgarh—pp. 151, 478.
 Futteh Din Khan—p. 479.
 Futteh Jung, Prince—pp. 489, 532, 536, 552, 553.
 Futteh Mohammed Ghoree—p. 484.
 Futteh Singh, son of Kharruck Singh—p. 549.
 Futteh Singh Maun—p. 477.
 Futte Khan—pp. 271, 272, 276.
 Futtu Shah—pp. 174, 175, 181, 305, 439, 440, 441.

G

- Gaffar Khan—pp. 355, 358, 359, 360, 361, 473.
 Gajur Malhar—p. 446.
 Gamon, Thomas, Lieutenant—pp. 106, 107, 108, 142.
 Gahesh or Ganesha—pp. 273, 274, 275, 276.
 Ganeshrao—p. 34.
 Ganga, a woman, Thug leader—pp. 272, 273, 274.
 Gangadhar Shastri—p. 406.
 Ganga Singh Rao (brother of Appa Saheb)—pp. 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 344.
 Ganges—pp. 245, 378, 398, 419, 421, 561.
 Ganpat Rao—pp. 52, 370.
 Garhchiroli—pp. 179, 182.
 Garrah—pp. 114, 115, 116, 164, 165.
 Garow—pp. 509, 527.
 Garurwara or Gururwara or Gadarwara—pp. 5, 9, 15, 16, 62, 158, 184.
 Gawilgarh—pp. 20, 71, 78, 326, 414.
 Gerrard, Lieutenant—pp. 460, 554, 563.
 Gedda—p. 516.
 Ghanshyam Singh, Raja—p. 42.
 Ghansore—p. 24.
 Ghazipur—pp. 22, 23.
 Gheelgaum—161, 175.
 Ghaznee—pp. 479, 491, 494, 511, 551, 555.
 Ghunuth Rajput—p. 33.
 Ghurboaree—pp. 180, 181, 182.
 Ghurrubsedur—p. 33.
 Ghorlan—pp. 463, 466, 523.
 Ghulam Mohiuddin—pp. 511, 561.
 Gibson, Captain—p. 368.

G—cont.

- Gickkarrie—p. 117.
 Gill, Thomas, C., Captain—pp. 193, 195.
 Girwardee—p. 182.
 Gisry Bunder—p. 492.
 Godavery—pp. 89, 131, 385.
 Godewar—p. 476.
 Gokhla—pp. 365, 366, 367, 377, 382, 383, 407.
 Golab Singh, Raja—pp. 506, 544, 545.
 Gondee—p. 24.
 Goojaba Dada—pp. 118, 147, 452.
 Goojund—p. 182.
 Goolgaon—p. 347.
 Goorjgong—p. 52.
 Gooroo Prasad, Raja—p. 567.
 Gopalpur—p. 38.
 Gorakh Ghat—p. 311.
 Gorakhpur—pp. 63, 64, 71, 88, 93, 294, 352, 354, 355, 363, 371, 376, 427, 428, 519.
 Gordon, A., Lieutenant (later Captain)—pp. 96, 181, 228, 248, 261, 262, 264, 267.
 Gordon, Dr.—p. 452.
 Gordon, W., Treasurer, Nagpur Residency—p. 230.
 Gordon, Lieutenant W. F.—pp. 473, 497.
 Gorabaree—p. 463.
 Gorha—pp. 271, 272, 276.
 Gorkee Gond—p. 216.
 Goteea Ahir—p. 275.
 Gough, Major-General Sir Hugh—p. 553.
 Govind Buksh—p. 20.
 Govind Jeet, Raja—pp. 164, 165, 166.
 Govind Rao—p. 426.
 Govind Shah, Jagirdar of Paralkot—pp. 222, 223.
 Govind Rao, minor Chief of Jaloun—p. 542.
 Graham, Major—pp. 55, 66, 67.
 Grant, J., Captain—pp. 368, 377, 393, 394, 395, 403.
 Green, William, Major—pp. 193, 195.
 Greffin, Captain—p. 474.
 Groeme, Mr. H.S. (Resident at Nagpur)—pp. 262, 263, 264, 267, 270, 277, 451.
 Gubba—pp. 154, 155, 185.
 Gudderck—p. 367.
 Guje Raje Singh—p. 37.
 Gujrat or Guzerat—pp. 271, 463, 484.
 Gulab Khan—p. 272.
 Gul Mohammed—pp. 489, 528, 566.
 Gulam Mohammed Khan—p. 323.

INDEX—cont.

G—cont.

Guntee—p. 313.
 Gundava—pp. 507, 540.
 Gundamuck—p. 546.
 Gureea, a village—p. 273.
 Gurhoo—pp. 273, 274, 275, 276.
 Gurrah—pp. 25, 26, 31, 34, 35, 39, 43.
 Gurrah Kota—p. 318.
 Gurrore Singh—p. 135.
 Guwardha—pp. 161, 181.
 Gwalior—pp. 252, 254, 318, 319, 326, 327, 352, 354, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 421, 426, 482, 503, 504, 508.
 Gygraves, Captain—p. 500.

H

Hafiz Fateh Mohammed, (Vakeel of the Bikaner Raja)—p. 338.
 Haines, Captain—p. 531.
 Hajaz—p. 491.
 Hall, D. N., Lieutenant, (Deputy Postmaster)—pp. 68, 106.
 Hamadan—pp. 504, 517, 541.
 Hameed-Bin-Azam—pp. 542, 557.
 Hamerton, Captain, A.—pp. 491, 507, 528, 557, 566.
 Hamilton, Captain—pp. 96, 146, 149, 150, 156, 195, 197, 205, 215, 219, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 249, 250, 368, 445, 446.
 Hamond, Captain (Acting Superintendent of affairs, Chhindwara)—p. 250.
 Hamood, His Highness—p. 557.
 Hankes, Captain, Brigade Major—p. 69.
 Harbhagat Singh—p. 326.
 Harda—pp. 313, 314.
 Hardwick, Captain—p. 439.
 Hardyman, F., Brigadier-General—pp. 4, 6, 10, 11, 14, 22, 24, 26, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41.
 Hargow—p. 276.
 Hari—p. 276.
 Hari Bhai—p. 381.
 Hari Bharti—p. 5.
 Harington, J. H.—pp. 218, 219.
 Hari Singh Jemadar—pp. 274, 275, 351.
 Harrai—pp. 19, 48, 121, 284, 286, 292, 305.
 Harris, Lieutenant—pp. 178, 180.
 Harry, Charles, Lieutenant—p. 94.
 Hart, Capton—p. 522.
 Hasdow, a river—p. 77.
 Hastings, Marquis of—pp. 92, 119, 121, 320, 368.
 Hatta—pp. 209, 210, 234, 299.
 Hawabagh—p. 502.

H—cont.

Hay, Captain—p. 480.
 Hazaribagh—pp. 89, 92.
 Hazari, Maharaj—pp. 136, 137.
 Heath, Lieutenant-Colonel, (Commanding at Hindia)—p. 2.
 Henley, Captain William—pp. 150, 151, 321, 347, 351, 441, 442, 443.
 Herat—pp. 461, 462, 463, 466, 467, 480, 481, 490, 495, 523, 534, 546, 564.
 Hervey, Lieutenant—pp. 5, 11, 40, 41.
 Heth Lal—pp. 319, 320.
 Heunell, Captain—p. 462.
 Himmat Khan—pp. 271, 272, 274.
 Himmat Sahy, Lal—p. 87.
 Hindee Aheergir—p. 196.
 Hindia—pp. 1, 2, 285, 313, 314, 348, 419, 420, 421, 436.
 Hindu Rao—p. 353.
 Hinganghat—pp. 51, 52, 55, 101, 369.
 Hingan Khan—p. 272.
 Hingna—pp. 228, 248.
 Hislop, Sir Thomas, His Excellency, Lieutenant-General—pp. 1, 4, 71, 80, 81, 82, 380, 384, 386.
 Hoderdah—p. 518.
 Hodges, Lieutenant, (later Captain and then Colonel)—pp. 349, 387, 530, 559.
 Holkar, Malhar Rao—p. 97.
 Honeywood, Lieutenant—p. 141.
 Hopkins, Captain—pp. 480, 506.
 Hopes, Major M.—p. 539.
 Hormat Khan—p. 274.
 Horsdooa—p. 33.
 Hoshangabad—pp. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 47, 55, 56, 58, 69, 98, 99, 104, 106, 119, 111, 114, 116, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 129, 130, 140, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 161, 177, 184, 192, 242, 287, 288, 293, 296, 320, 345, 346, 371, 440, 441.
 Hossain Khan—p. 276.
 Houran—p. 504.
 Hukam Chand—p. 330.
 Hulasee—pp. 274, 275.
 Hull—p. 155.
 Humza Khan—p. 276.
 Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel—p. 268.
 Hunter, Lieutenant—pp. 68, 383.
 Hunter, R., Secretary, Board of Revenue—pp. 203, 204, 205.
 Hurreea—p. 196.
 Husain Khan—pp. 468, 530, 535.
 Hussain Mahtoor—pp. 480, 481.

INDEX—cont.

H—cont.

- Husain Nagar—p. 544.
 Hutton, J., Lieutenant—pp. 163, 167, 171, 173, 174.
 Huzooreah or Khandujee Karkoon of Dowlat Rao Sindhia—pp. 317, 318, 319, 323.
 Hyat Khan—p. 275.
 Hybuck—p. 513.
 Hyderabad—pp. 24, 76, 79, 80, 90, 132, 139, 204, 224, 225, 227, 252, 254, 270, 271, 272, 275, 326, 336, 396, 401, 404, 406, 407, 413, 432, 433, 435.
 Hyderabad (Scinde)—pp. 468, 469, 481, 484, 488, 503, 507, 515, 524, 556.

I

- Ibrahim Khan—p. 461.
 Ibrahim Pasha—pp. 475, 485.
 Imamee, (or Imam or Shaikh Imamee or Imam Khan)—pp. 270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276.
 Imphal—p. 519.
 Indora—pp. 278, 279.
 Indore—pp. 24, 207, 208, 227, 252, 253, 254, 343, 542.
 Indra Shah—pp. 162, 174, 181.
 Indus—pp. 469, 472, 476, 481, 492, 500, 503, 507, 523, 524, 525, 532, 537, 543, 548, 555.
 Ingliia, Ambajee—p. 443.
 Ingliia, Gangadhar—pp. 427, 443, 444, 445.
 Ingliia, Khandojee—pp. 443, 444.
 Ingoli—p. 271.
 Innes, Captain—p. 566.
 Iran—p. 497.
 Iraq—p. 497.
 Isacke, W., Captain (Assistant Resident, Nagpur), (later Major)—pp. 230, 231, 232, 241, 267, 269.
 Iskardo—pp. 479, 506, 538.
 Islam Nagar—p. 353.
 Ispahan—pp. 462, 467, 468, 485, 497, 537, 541.
 Isree Singh, Lal—p. 42.

J

- Jabbar Khan, Nawab—pp. 460, 472, 479, 489.
 Jackson, Lieutenant C. A.—pp. 482, 491.
 Jaffa—p. 558.
 Jaggu Bapoo—pp. 174, 175.
 Jafuddin Khan—p. 489.
 Jaipur—pp. 214, 215, 333, 334, 338, 356, 357, 360, 361, 476, 506, 518, 548, 553.

J—cont.

- Jairam, (The Vakeel on the part of Berar Government)—p. 14.
 Jai Singh, Raja—p. 423.
 Jalba Khooshee—p. 452.
 Jalgaon—p. 272.
 Jalna—pp. 272, 368, 454.
 Jaloun—pp. 451, 542.
 Jamal—pp. 271, 275.
 Jamboory—p. 181.
 James, W., Lieutenant (Deputy Adjutant-General)—pp. 47, 61, 62, 94.
 Jamkandy—p. 367.
 Jamrao Nimbalkar—p. 393.
 Jamrood—p. 564.
 Janglu Mokasi—pp. 2, 3.
 Janna Popry—p. 181.
 Jaora—p. 360.
 Jarrah—pp. 174, 223.
 Jaspur or Jasseeppore—pp. 41, 42, 71, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91.
 Jaswant Rao, Lar—pp. 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 420, 421.
 Jaswant Singh—pp. 291, 292.
 Jatashankar—p. 135.
 Jeet Singh—pp. 42, 87.
 Jelalkhan—p. 20.
 Jellalahad—pp. 461, 495, 513, 522, 527, 546, 550, 563, 564.
 Jenkins, Lieutenant Colonel—pp. 265, 268, 452.
 Jenkins, Charles, Captain—p. 94.
 Jenkins, R. (Resident at Nagpur)—pp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 32, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 84, 85, 88, 93, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 114, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 137, 140, 142, 148, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 166, 169, 171, 174, 176, 177, 179, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 190, 193, 198, 203, 207, 213, 214, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 224, 230, 238, 269, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 300, 301, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 315, 316, 319, 320, 323, 324, 345, 346, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 355, 365, 368, 369, 370, 371, 376, 378, 398, 401, 418, 419, 421, 422, 424, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 434, 436, 439, 441, 442, 443, 450.
 Jenkins, R. B., Captain—pp. 94, 267.
 Jerrie Manglie—p. 232.
 Jey Gopa I (Vakeel of the Raja of Bikaner)—p. 3.

INDEX—cont.

J—cont.

- Jeytaria—p. 45.
 Jhansi—pp. 271, 273, 276, 327.
 Jhelum—p. 477.
 Jiwan Singh, (son of Raja Niranjan Singh, Jagirdar Bhoree Bund)—p. 37.
 Jodhpur—pp. 333, 334, 340, 341, 342, 343, 356, 357, 360, 361, 486, 487, 518.
 Jogga—pp. 274, 276.
 Jones, Captain—pp. 117, 154, 309, 312, 313, 314, 316.
 Joneyt Khan—p. 271.
 Joogne—p. 196.
 Joonoordeo ghat—p. 173.
 Joonsur—p. 302.
 Joujar Singh, Raja of Raigara—p. 84.
 Jowafa Ghurrie—pp. 154, 155.
 Jrewass—p. 322.
 Juah Lal—p. 315.
 Jubbulpore—pp. 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 48, 49, 98, 109, 114, 116, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 148, 149, 150, 155, 165, 183, 186, 207, 208, 242, 248, 282, 284, 285, 286, 290, 294, 297, 298, 299, 432, 433, 435, 443, 444, 445, 449, 450, 451.
 Jubua—p. 542.
 Juddah—pp. 485, 486, 559.
 Jugbundoo—pp. 91, 92.
 Juggatbani Pande—p. 536.
 Julpee Amner—p. 120.
 Junapoor—p. 181.
 Jussura—p. 479.
 Jutlapoor—p. 197.
 Jytpoor—pp. 24, 163, 164.

K

- Kabul—pp. 460, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 472, 479, 489, 490, 495, 497, 505, 511, 512, 521, 522, 530, 534, 539, 544, 546, 547, 550, 551, 554, 562, 565.
 Kadir Buksh—p. 275.
 Kahun—p. 528.
 Kakyee—pp. 196.
 Kallu—pp. 33, 52.
 Kalyanpore—pp. 48, 62, 285, 288, 290, 291, 351.
 Kamptee—pp. 189, 278, 279.
 Karatha—pp. 180, 181, 183, 234.
 Kamza Khan—p. 546.
 Kandhar—pp. 461, 466, 474, 479, 482, 483, 489, 491, 495, 496, 504, 515, 520, 521, 524, 539, 546, 551.

K—cont.

- Kanhai—p. 276.
 Kanhan—pp. 189, 190, 191, 192.
 Kanker—p. 223.
 Kanttam, Lieutenant—p. 162.
 Kappah—p. 303.
 Karanja—p. 454.
 Karber Pande—p. 567.
 Karim Mohammed Khan—p. 349.
 Karnal or Karnool or Karnaul—pp. 460, 486, 510, 539, 544.
 Karnatic—p. 90.
 Karrack—pp. 462, 485, 518, 524.
 Karsinghi—pp. 178, 179, 180, 236.
 Kashinath—p. 531.
 Kashiram, (Killedar of Sambalpur)—pp. 84, 85, 102, 103.
 Kashi Rao Kokrey—p. 367.
 Kashmere—pp. 479, 539.
 Kateef—pp. 485, 486.
 Kathmandu—pp. 252, 254, 487, 498, 519, 549, 553.
 Katkarinjeah Range—p. 205.
 Katterah—p. 122.
 Kaugul—p. 554.
 Kawardha—p. 134.
 Kechowleye—p. 106.
 Keenee—p. 235.
 Keerpani—pp. 284, 370.
 Keheiz—p. 497.
 Kelab-i-Ghilzie—p. 461.
 Kelat—pp. 473, 474, 482, 483, 484, 490, 496, 502, 504, 507, 514, 524, 528, 564, 565.
 Kelode—pp. 302, 303.
 Kempland, Lieutenant—p. 110.
 Ker, Mr., Commissioner—pp. 86, 126.
 Kerman or Kerman Shah—pp. 462, 496, 498, 529, 535, 540.
 Keerpoore Thakur—p. 289.
 Kery—pp. 113, 305.
 Kesar Kaur, Rani—pp. 440, 441.
 Kesra—p. 196.
 Keun—p. 486.
 Khalil—pp. 271, 275.
 Khamard—p. 480.
 Khandalla—p. 366.
 *Khanderao Shirkey—pp. 1, 18, 19, 43, 44, Khandesh—pp. 290, 340, 377, 385, 386, 387, 390, 397, 407, 408, 410, 411.
 Khandu—p. 182.
 Khndu Bapu—p. 60.
 Khandu Golur, Zamindar—p. 235.

INDEX—*cont.*K—*cont.*

Khndu Mokasi—pp. 2, 3.
Khandu Pandit—pp. 7, 8.
Khandu Rao—p. 289.
Khandwa—p. 322.
Khan Singh—pp. 150, 151.
Kharag Bharti, (Gosain)—pp. 2, 3, 9.
Kharagna—p. 24.
Kharazm—p. 467.
Kharlar—pp. 187, 188.
Khawaja Qasim Jan—p. 522.
Khema Thakur—p. 436.
Khem Chand Seth—pp. 12, 13, 56.
Khene—p. 516.
Kheyjah—p. 461.
Khonreeah—pp. 88, 163, 164, 165.
Khoolum—pp. 461, 490, 506, 512, 513, 521
 522, 533, 534, 547.
Khoorshed Pasha—pp. 486, 491, 496, 504,
 559.
Khorasan—pp. 517, 555.
Khoshal Singh—p. 322.
Khuda Baksh—p. 274.
Khujooa—p. 276.
Khumali—pp. 271, 275.
Khundrodehee—pp. 24, 163, 164, 165.
Khurdah—pp. 90, 91.
Khurdistan—pp. 468, 516.
Khurruck Singh, Maharaja—pp. 478, 521,
 533, 545, 549, 550.
Khurshid—p. 468.
Khybar Pass—pp. 459, 465, 472, 478, 502,
 533.
Khyragarh—p. 137.
Khyrooa—p. 276.
Khyroa Khan—p. 502.
Khyrpore—pp. 468, 472, 528.
Khywa or Khiwa—pp. 460, 462, 463, 466,
 467, 480, 481, 490, 502, 503, 527, 529, 534,
 539, 564.
Khywon—p. 276.
Kirat Singh, Raja of Puteera—pp. 150,
 151, 298, 299.
Kishan Chand Lala—p. 459.
Kishan Chand, Rao—p. 511.
Kishangarh—p. 548.
Kishan Singh, Maharaj—p. 548.
Kistna, a river—pp. 367, 377, 379, 383, 390,
 393, 400, 407, 408, 416.
Kohat—pp. 459, 465, 489, 538, 544.
Kohistan—pp. 521, 539, 547.
Koka Bhanpur—p. 232.
Kokorie—p. 198.

K—*cont.*

Kolhapur—pp. 391, 410.
Kolmarra—p. 234.
Kondoo—p. 446.
Konheegeewanee—p. 24.
Konka Bodari—p. 234.
Konkan—pp. 367, 369, 377, 385, 389, 400
 408, 412, 481.
Koodamira—p. 302.
Kooloo country—pp. 493, 501, 510, 550, 554.
Koolwaree—p. 35.
Koombee—pp. 32, 39, 165.
Koonch—pp. 360, 361.
Koondooz—pp. 460, 512, 521.
Koopooroo or (Kuppooorchand) Vizeer—
 pp. 509, 533.
Koorba—pp. 77, 88.
Koor Hoosim Beg—pp. 516, 535.
Koorye—p. 135.
Kopuria Ahir—p. 275.
Koreecha—p. 223.
Koree Nuddie—p. 271.
Kotah—pp. 327, 356, 360, 361, 548.
Kotal—p. 24.
Kotegarh—pp. 325, 554.
Kote Kangra—p. 325.
Kotepaud—pp. 214, 215.
Kotki—p. 479.
Kotwal Gooree—pp. 36, 37.
Kowreeah—p. 77.
Krishna Rao Appa—pp. 264, 266.
Kudsoo—p. 88.
Kujjah or Kudjah—pp. 495, 513, 527, 533.
Kulai Abuboukir—p. 466.
Kulai Baran—p. 466.
Kulai Mousa—p. 466.
Kulmaire, a river—p. 321.
Kulraj Pande—pp. 487, 492, 508, 567.
Kumal Khan—p. 565.
Kumaon—p. 519.
Kumat Pass—p. 366.
Kumlehgarh—pp. 471, 501, 510, 511, 533,
 545, 550, 562.
Kummowrie—p. 38.
Kumtabarl—p. 543.
Kumurdah—pp. 135, 137, 166.
Kunawar—p. 554.
Kuporee Jemadar or (Kupore Khan)—
 pp. 273, 274.
Kurhya—p. 35.
Kurnalla—p. 367.
Kuroia—p. 24.
Kurrah (Deemah)—p. 32.
Kussur—p. 477.
Kusumgarh—p. 91.

INDEX—cont.

M

- Lachman**—pp. 132, 370.
Lachman, Bania—p. 216.
Lachman Pandit, Gumashta—p. 300.
Lachman Singh, Raja of Ramagarh—p. 28.
Lachman Singh—p. 305.
Lachminath—p. 478.
Lachmipore—p. 519.
Lachmiprasad—p. 567.
Lack, a man, Thug—pp. 273, 274, 275, 276.
Ladak—pp. 527, 545.
Lahedge—pp. 517, 541.
Lahore—pp. 275, 324, 326, 459, 460, 465, 471, 472, 477, 478, 493, 494, 500, 501, 502, 505, 508, 510, 511, 519, 521, 526, 531, 533, 538, 544, 545, 549, 550, 552, 553, 560, 561, 562.
Lakhnadon—pp. 9, 283.
Lalkhan—p. 272.
Lane, E. Captain—pp. 193, 195.
Lanjee—pp. 136, 137, 179, 180, 181, 183, 232.
Larkhana—p. 507.
Larkins, J. P.—pp. 218, 219, 225.
Lassa—pp. 464, 468, 486, 487, 542, 559.
Laula Thakur—p. 305.
Lawrence, Captain—p. 477.
Leasdale, Captain—p. 566.
Leech, Lieutenant (Later Major)—pp. 460, 461, 491, 495.
Legeyt, Lieutenant—pp. 483, 522.
Lodge, Lieutenant—p. 566.
Logie, Major—pp. 67, 99, 101, 127, 128.
Lohara—p. 223.
Lohargaon—pp. 64, 109, 282, 285, 290.
Loharpur—p. 312.
Lohur—p. 275.
Lokur Tallai—pp. 313, 314.
London—pp. 333, 463.
Lord, Dr.—pp. 460, 462, 533, 551.
Love-day, Lieutenant—pp. 490, 496, 515.
Low, Lieutenant—pp. 398, 399.
Lucas, Captain—pp. 55, 69, 70, 94.
Luchun Sab, (Collector of Koombee)—p. 32.
Lucknow—pp. 61, 252, 254, 271, 448, 486, 519, 553.
Ludhiana—pp. 327, 470, 476, 494, 495, 496, 501, 508, 511, 512, 520, 526, 538, 544, 545, 546, 550, 554, 555, 566, 563.
Ludlow, Lieutenant Colonel—p. 373.
Lurbagh—p. 513.
Lushington, C. (Acting Chief Secretary to Government)—pp. 203, 206.
Lusa—pp. 484, 497.
Lyne, Major—p. 122.
Lyono, Captain—p. 530.
Macallister, Lieutenant—p. 94.
Macan, Captain—p. 496.
Mac Donald, Captain—p. 109.
Macdowell, R., Captain—pp. 67, 385, 386.
Mac Gressor, Captain—pp. 502, 513.
Mac Hacisin, Lieutenant—p. 49.
Machead, C.—p. 22.
Machna, a river—p. 152.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant G.—p. 511.
Mackeson, Lieutenant (Later Captain)—pp. 460, 471, 472, 478, 479, 493, 512, 533.
Mackintosh, Captain—pp. 67, 175, 180, 181.
Mackinzie, H., Secretary—207, 213, 218, 219, 222, 224, 227, 264.
Maclene, G.—p. 21.
Mackleod, N. Major—pp. 219, 323, 476.
Macmorine, G. Lieutenant-Colonel (Commanding on the Nerbudda)—pp. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 16, 18, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 62, 98, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 351, 371.
Macnaughten, Sir William—pp. 467, 551.
Mac Pherson, D. Major (Commanding at Hoshangabad)—pp. 7, 12, 15, 55, 58, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 130, 133, 140, 142, 156, 160, 184, 285, 287, 439, 440, 441.
Mac Queen, Lieutenant—p. 8.
Mac Sherry, Major—pp. 460, 494, 547, 554.
Macson, Lieutenant—p. 505.
Mac Sween, Mr.—p. 344.
Maddock, Mr. T. H. (Acting A. G. G. Saugor)—pp. 150, 242, 248, 298, 299, 450, 544, 549.
Madhojee—pp. 216, 217.
Madho Singh—pp. 422, 423.
Madras—pp. 80, 81, 82, 99, 176, 190, 192, 194, 195, 204, 207, 212, 213, 214, 224, 225, 226, 267, 488, 492, 512, 519, 531.
Maggi Beg—p. 475.
Mahadeo—pp. 216, 217, 370.
Mahadeo Hills—pp. 113, 140, 173, 292, 315.
Mahadeo Rao—pp. 102, 103.
Mahawlee—pp. 365, 366, 367, 379, 391.
Mahldpur—pp. 355, 356, 358.
Mahipal Deo, Raja—p. 214.
Mahipat Rao Gwatkar—pp. 59, 60.
Mahore—pp. 52, 370.
Mahpat Rao Ghatge (Collector of Bellary)—pp. 18, 32, 44.
Mahta Mulchand—p. 339.

INDEX—cont.

M—cont.

Mainly, a village—pp. 52, 370.
Makhan Singh Seth—pp. 12, 13.
Malacca—p. 492.
Malcolm, Sir John, (Brigadier-General)—
 pp. 120, 287, 288, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297,
 314, 316, 317, 319, 320, 322, 323, 324,
 328, 329, 331, 332, 333, 334, 345, 346,
 350, 355, 358, 359, 370, 371, 372, 373,
 376, 398, 399, 418, 420, 421, 422, 426,
 438, 439.
Malcult, Lieutenant—p. 67.
Malegaon—pp. 271, 274, 306.
Malhargarh—p. 360.
Malprabha—p. 367.
Malwa—pp. 224, 225, 226, 227, 320, 322
 372, 374, 375, 438.
Mamma Saheb—p. 504.
Mandasore—pp. 355, 358, 359, 360.
Mandla (Garrah Mandla)—pp. 1, 3, 4, 5,
 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 28, 43,
 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 61, 62, 63, 64,
 72, 116, 134, 135, 136, 137, 149, 156, 283.
Manears—p. 122.
Mangarh—p. 32.
Manglee—p. 181.
Mankoojee Rao (Tahsildar of Garrah)—
 p. 26.
Manley, Major—pp. 5, 11, 41, 48, 49, 449.
Manohar Singh—p. 86.
Mansar—p. 302.
Maharaj Man Singh of Jodhapur—pp. 333,
 334.
Marley, B., Major-General—p. 284.
Maroo Tureekiee—pp. 465, 474, 483.
Marsell, Mr. (Field Surgeon)—p. 69.
Marshall, Captain (Later Colonel)—
 pp. 502, 522, 539, 565, 566.
Marshall, General—pp. 10, 46, 47, 49,
 50, 51, 53, 54, 346, 347, 352.
Martaban—pp. 499, 567.
Martin, J, Lieutenant—pp. 193, 195.
Martin, W. B.—pp. 218, 219.
Martindell, G. Major-General—pp. 71,
 85, 86, 90, 91, 92.
Marwar—pp. 333, 487.
Masulipattam—p. 224.
Matabar Singh, General—pp. 478, 493,
 501, 510.
Matunpur—p. 38.
Mecca—p. 516.
Medenniter, Major—p. 288.
Meean Oodee Singh (Son of Raja Golab
 Singh)—p. 545.

M—cont.

Meean Ranjeet—p. 471.
Meean Saheb—p. 19.
Meean Singh, General—p. 500.
Meerash—p. 475. *
Meer Allum Khan Hokee—pp. 460, 461,
 479, 495, 502, 563.
Meerkhan—pp. 135, 186.
Meer Mohammad—p. 473.
Meer Noor Mohammed—pp. 473, 496,
 524, 552, 555.
Meer Shah Nawaz Khan—p. 473.
Meer Sobdar Khan—p. 473.
Meer Wallee—pp. 460, 521.
Meer Wazir Ali—pp. 169, 170.
Meharban Singh—p. 112.
Meharban Tiwari—pp. 35, 36.
Mehemet Ali—pp. 474, 475, 535.
Mehrab Khan—pp. 474, 483, 484, 490,
 515, 528.
Melghat—pp. 103, 109, 113, 120, 133, 293.
Menkeisa—p. 511.
Merve—pp. 467, 561.
Mesopotamia—p. 485.
Metcalf, C. T., Mr.—pp. 188, 317, 322,
 331, 337, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 362, 363.
Mewar—pp. 353, 476.
Midnapur—pp. 90, 205.
Mir Nuseer Khan—p. 515.
Mirpur—pp. 481, 507.
Mir Roostam Khan—p. 484.
Mir Sher Mohammed—pp. 482, 528.
Mirza Agha Jan—p. 513.
Mirza Azen Beg—p. 171.
Mirzapur—pp. 114, 115, 242, 245, 246.
Mirza Saheb—p. 100.
Mished—p. 517.
Misr Guru—pp. 498, 567.
Mitchell, Mr.—pp. 128, 129.
Mithenkote—pp. 492, 494, 500.
Mocha—pp. 517, 518, 567.
Mohammed, (the Pacha of Sulemania)—
 pp. 468, 485, 542.
Mohammed—p. 479.
Mohammed Din Khan—p. 350.
Mohammed Hussain—pp. 528, 566.
Mohammed Imam Khan, Dgwah—pp. 2,
 3.
Mohammed Khan, (Naib of Moostang)—
 pp. 483, 527.
Mohammed Khan—p. 273.
Mohammed Murad Beg—p. 460.

INDEX—cont.

M—cont.

Mohammed Raza Khan—p. 461.
 Mohammed Shah—pp. 469, 497.
 Mohammed Sayed Khan—pp. 325, 363, 504.
 Mohammed Ufzal Khan—pp. 421, 551, 554.
 Mohammed Yar Beg—p. 547.
 Mohammed Zaman Khan—pp. 5, 9.
 Mohanagpur—p. 35.
 Mohan Singh—pp. 305, 306, 307, 310, 312, 441, 442.
 Mohgaon—pp. 2, 3, 282, 303.
 Mohiswa—p. 371.
 Mohiuddin—p. 136.
 Mohkum Babu, (Daroga of Adawalat of Jubbulpore)—p. 33.
 Mohobbat Khan—pp. 274, 276.
 Mokin Jan—p. 481.
 Molony, C. A.—pp. 49, 53, 58, 59, 63, 78, 98, 114, 134, 138, 139, 148, 150, 151, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 163, 183, 184, 185, 186, 210, 211, 221, 287, 290, 295, 298, 299, 430, 438, 439, 440, 441, 445.
 Moloo Ahir—pp. 273, 276.
 Mongher—pp. 378, 398.
 Montgomerie, Lieutenant (later Captain)—pp. 17, 98, 156, 158, 176, 195, 197, 198, 215, 292, 293, 298, 442.
 Moohamar—pp. 529, 536, 540.
 Moolk, Colonel—p. 505.
 Moonalal—p. 34.
 Mooneah—p. 179.
 Moon Shooy Mien—p. 499.
 Mooradabad—p. 486.
 Moore, Mr., Magistrate—p. 330.
 Moorka—pp. 168, 169.
 Moosel—pp. 496, 504, 535.
 Moostang—pp. 483, 491, 496, 504, 564.
 Morad Beg—p. 522.
 Morad Khan—p. 275.
 Moria Pass—p. 366.
 Morley, Major-General—p. 298.
 Morrison, Lieutenant—p. 383.
 Mosley, Lieutenant—pp. 124, 125.
 Motee Bhot—pp. 305, 306, 316.
 Moti Ahir—pp. 273, 274, 275, 276.

M—cont.

Moulmein—pp. 470, 476, 499.
 Moundka—p. 35.
 Mount Lebanon—p. 474.
 Mowar—p. 130.
 Mudisurra—p. 155.
 Mudjowlies or Mujjowlee—pp. 23, 32, 34.
 Mukum Khan, (Zamindar, Bhadra)—p. 234.
 Mulkoli—p. 305.
 Mulla Shakur—p. 462.
 Multai—pp. 47, 114, 121, 122, 129, 130, 132, 133, 151, 166, 168, 169, 170, 176, 185, 301, 302, 305, 306, 309, 311.
 Multan—p. 521.
 Mumtaz—p. 234.
 Mundainne—p. 360.
 Mundee—pp. 471, 479, 493, 501, 511, 550.
 Mundriah—p. 166.
 Mungul Singh Sardar—pp. 508, 525, 545.
 Munia Bai (wife of Nana Saheb)—pp. 451, 452.
 Munkooree—p. 24.
 Munro, Sir Thomas, General—pp. 367, 377, 379, 383, 384, 390, 391, 392, 404, 410.
 Munt, Major Lieutenant Colonel—pp. 153, 301, 302, 303.
 Murli Bharti—pp. 3, 4.
 Murray, Lieutenant—pp. 324, 325, 326.
 Murumgaon—pp. 174, 181.
 Murshidabad—pp. 253, 254, 549.
 Muscat—pp. 468, 485, 491, 497, 507, 528, 534, 542, 557, 558, 559, 566.
 Mutatora—p. 276.
 Mutish Pasha—p. 474.
 Muttra—pp. 337, 341, 399.
 Mutulace—p. 533.
 Myowoon—pp. 476, 520.
 Mysore—pp. 259, 553.

N

Nagar—p. 274.
 Nagbhir—pp. 175, 180, 182, 235, 236.
 Nagoji, (an officer of Holkar)—pp. 135.
 Nago Pandit—pp. 71, 75, 186, 283, 284, 285, 290, 429, 430.
 Nago Thakur—pp. 171, 172.

INDEX—*cont.**i—cont.*

Jagpur—pp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11,
 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45,
 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58,
 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70,
 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,
 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92,
 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103,
 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 114, 116,
 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127,
 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136,
 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 145, 148, 150,
 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 161, 162, 163,
 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 174, 176,
 177, 178, 179, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 189,
 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 197, 198, 203,
 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211,
 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221,
 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 231, 232,
 235, 236, 237, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245,
 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252, 254, 256, 257,
 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266,
 267, 269, 270, 273, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282,
 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292,
 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 300, 301, 302,
 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313,
 314, 315, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324,
 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334,
 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345,
 346, 347, 351, 352, 365, 368, 369, 370, 371,
 376, 378, 384, 396, 398, 401, 414, 416, 418,
 419, 421, 422, 424, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430,
 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438, 439, 441,
 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 450, 451,
 452, 453, 454, 455.
 Nalaghur—p. 545.
 Namdar Khan, Nawab—pp. 21, 327, 349.
 Nana Goojar—pp. 70, 72.
 Nana Saheb—pp. 136, 452.
 Nandgaon—pp. 272, 275.
 Nandoo Joolshee—p. 36.
 Nandoo Pearee Ruzzaq—p. 36.
 Nandua Khara—p. 272.
 Nanhoo—p. 276.
 Narain Kullal—pp. 197.
 Narain Pandit—pp. 71, 75.
 Narain Rao Shridhar Pandit—pp. 431,
 432, 433, 434, 435.
 Narbad Patel—p. 234.
 Narulla—pp. 20, 21, 71, 78, 414.
 Naroola Nana (Daroga of the Adalat of
 Jubbulpore)—p. 36.
 Narrainpur—pp. 37, 284.
 Narsingpur—pp. 163, 183, 242, 288, 371,
 436, 445.
 Narsing Rao—p. 436.
 Nasik—p. 405.
 Nasirabad—pp. 490, 555.
 Nasiruddin Haider—p. 448.

i—cont.

Nasrulla Khan—p. 485.
 Nathoo—pp. 273, 275.
 Nathoo Khan—pp. 271, 276.
 Nathooram Hazari—pp. 22, 23, 24, 53, 54,
 63, 64.
 Nawagarh—pp. 187, 188.
 Nawa Nihal Singh, Kunwar—pp. 501,
 508, 545, 550, 561.
 Nawgong—p. 470.
 Nazir-ud-Dowlah Munir Mohammed
 Khan—(Title of Nawab of Bhopal)—p.
 443.
 Neempanee Ghat—pp. 111, 117, 142.
 Neema Patra Khalaul—p. 305.
 Neemuch—pp. 490, 503, 555.
 Neera bridge—pp. 365, 366.
 Neeranjallal—pp. 359, 360.
 Neeree—pp. 178, 180, 181, 236, 393, 407.
 Nehra Singh—p. 472.
 Nejd—pp. 468, 491, 496, 542, 559.
 Nepainy—p. 383.
 Nepal—pp. 254, 464, 484, 487, 492, 493, 498,
 501, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 519, 525, 531,
 533, 536, 542, 549, 552, 567.
 Nepaunkar—p. 366.
 Nerbudda—pp. 1, 7, 12, 15, 18, 32, 39, 40,
 45, 46, 47, 49, 53, 78, 80, 96, 114, 134,
 136, 148, 150, 151, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159,
 160, 161, 163, 177, 183, 186, 208, 209, 210,
 213, 220, 221, 222, 242, 244, 245, 246, 247,
 253, 254, 284, 298, 299, 307, 308, 310, 311,
 313, 314, 320, 321, 346, 351, 370, 371, 372,
 373, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443,
 449, 450, 453.
 Nesselrade, Count—p. 539.
 Newal Shah—p. 173.
 Newell, Lieut.—pp. 20, 21, 169.
 Newton, Captain—pp. 8, 110, 111, 112,
 113, 117, 121, 151, 152, 154.
 Nicholson, Lieut.—pp. 294, 483, 502,
 554, 564.
 Nicol, J.—p. 294.
 Nicoll, Colonel—pp. 5, 6, 11, 15, 22, 23, 38,
 39, 40, 41, 46.
 Nigawanee—pp. 163, 164.
 Nihal Singh—pp. 158, 436, 438, 439.
 Nilrow—p. 546.
 Nimbalkar—pp. 57, 58, 59.
 Nimbood—pp. 365, 366.
 Nimrod—p. 476.
 Niranjan Singh, Raja (Jagirdar of Bhorra
 Bund).—p. 37.
 Niyamat Khan—p. 216.

INDEX—*cont.*N—*cont.*

- Nizam Shah (Raja of Garrah Mandla)—pp. 134, 135, 162, 174.
 Noor Khan—pp. 273, 274, 275, 276.
 Noor Mohammed Khan—pp. 460, 507, 526, 538.
 Noormuch—p. 474.
 Noree—p. 274.
 Noten, Mr.—p. 208.
 Nothern Circars—p. 90.
 Nott, Major-General—pp. 491, 515, 524, 546, 564.
 Nowrajee—p. 132.
 Nudeem Saheb—p. 19.
 Nunbola or Nimbala—pp. 319, 324.
 Nundawara—p. 56.
 Nundram—p. 195.
 Nurse—p. 179.
 Nushky—p. 474.
 Nusruth Shah—p. 476.
 Nusseer Khan—pp. 474, 496, 504, 558, 565, 566.
 Nuzzar Garh—p. 351.
 Nuzir Khanoolah—p. 462.
 Nygonghur—p. 360.

O

- Oataree Ghat—pp. 42.
 O'Brein, L. Major (Commanding a Detachment and Acting Commissioner)—pp. 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 22, 32, 40, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50, 54, 109, 114, 134, 135, 137, 139, 282, 284, 286, 294.
 Ochterlony, Major General Sir David—pp. 355, 371, 372, 399.
 Ogilvie, Captain—pp. 178, 180.
 Oliver, Lieutenant-Colonel T.—pp. 542, 567.
 Omarkhan Agent of Amir Khan—p. 363.
 Omerkerah—pp. 52, 370.
 Omrait—pp. 171, 173.
 Omutwarrah—p. 438.
 Onarsie—pp. 360, 361.
 Oomer—p. 241.
 Oomraira—p. 173.
 Orr, Lieutenant—pp. 141, 152.
 Oudh—pp. 427, 448, 508, 525, 531, 553.
 Ovans, C. Resident of Satara—p. 458.
 Owadee—pp. 167, 223.
 Oxua—p. 463.

P

- Pachmarhi—pp. 121, 173, 176, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 315, 441, 442.
 Pagara—pp. 308, 312, 315.
 Paiku—pp. 196, 197.
 Paim Shah—p. 193.
 Painganga—p. 52.
 Palabasur—p. 181.
 Palamow—pp. 42, 87.
 Palandur—p. 178.
 Paldee (Pardi)—p. 264.
 Palmer, Lieutenant—pp. 178, 180, 181.
 Palpa—pp. 508, 519.
 Panabarees—p. 223.
 Panagarh—pp. 35, 158, 160.
 Pancham—pp. 216, 217.
 Pancham Singh—p. 38.
 Pandah—p. 179.
 Pandharpur—pp. 390, 391.
 Pandhurna—pp. 120, 301, 303, 304.
 Pandoosin—p. 366.
 Pan Khan—p. 271, 275.
 Pahason, Major—p. 47.
 Papura—p. 151.
 Paralkot—pp. 181, 222, 223.
 Param Sukh, Panwari—pp. 35, 59, 274, 275, 439.
 Parasram—pp. 273, 275, 276.
 Parsa—pp. 273, 276.
 Parshad Lodhi—pp. 274, 275.
 Parseoni—p. 302.
 Parsojee, Raja—p. 71.
 Pasley, G. J.—p. 319.
 Pata—pp. 163, 164.
 Patakol—p. 305.
 Pattan—pp. 37, 38.
 Patterson, Captain—pp. 20, 21, 22.
 Paul, M. C., Lieutenant—p. 25.
 Paunee—pp. 161, 162, 163, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182.
 Peddar, Captain—p. 66.
 Pedlar, Captain—pp. 69, 96, 171, 173, 304.
 Peearie Khan—pp. 271, 272, 273, 276.
 Peechee Loo—p. 469.
 Peepree—p. 170.
 Peer Mohammed Khan—pp. 460, 489, 493, 533.
 Peer Murad Beg—p. 512.
 Peerzah—p. 182.
 Peishblabe—p. 471.
 Pekin—p. 464.

INDEX—*cont.*P—*cont.*

- Pelham, Major—p. 345.
 Perte—p. 179.
 Perose Sah Thakur—p. 216.
 Persia—pp. 461, 462, 463, 467, 468, 469, 484, 491, 496, 497, 516, 517, 523, 524, 529, 530, 534, 535, 536, 540, 541, 558.
 Persian Gulf—pp. 485, 529, 540, 541, 556, 566.
 Peshawar—pp. 460, 465, 471, 472, 478, 479, 493, 503, 505, 506, 510, 527, 533, 544, 545, 550, 555, 562, 563.
 Petersburg—pp. 463, 480, 539.
 Petrostskye, General—p. 527.
 Petura—p. 19.
 Pew, Captain—pp. 223, 228, 231, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 445, 446.
 Phagoo Gond—p. 216.
 Phaltan—p. 366.
 Phoolajee—p. 528.
 Piara Ahir—p. 276.
 Pindall, Lieutenant—p. 126.
 Pindaree, a village—p. 33.
 Pindral—p. 186.
 Piparia or Pureriah—pp. 35, 37, 134, 135, 137.
 Piparkheda—p. 52.
 Pitman, Major—pp. 20, 22, 52, 131.
 Pobolies, Major—p. 67.
 Poggerpohl, Lieutenant—p. 68.
 Pokhain—pp. 499, 504.
 Polagarh—p. 214.
 Poona—pp. 76, 96, 204, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 387, 388, 403, 406, 407, 413, 416, 417, 432, 433, 435, 444, 454, 455, 540.
 Pooran (Singh)—pp. 32, 34.
 Poorseah, a woman—p. 32.
 Poorundhur Ramoossees—pp. 307, 410.
 Poosa Sawley—pp. 366, 367.
 Pope, Lieutenant—pp. 41, 49, 50.
 PoPELL—p. 312.
 Popham, Colonel—pp. 67, 302, 308, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314.
 Pottinger, Captain—pp. 388, 411.
 Prabhoo Chand—p. 531.
 Pratap Singh or Pratap Shah—pp. 122, 439, 440, 441, 562.
 Preedy, W. W.—p. 455.
 Prem Narayan Rajput—p. 508.
 Prem Singh, Zamindar—p. 234.
 Prem Sukh (Chief of Seoni)—pp. 7, 8.
 Prinsep, H. T.—pp. 218, 219, 242, 270, 429.

cont.

- Pritzler, General—pp. 366, 367, 381, 382, 383.
 Promé—pp. 499, 504.
 Prother, Colonel—pp. 367, 385, 396.
 Prurunmeer, Lieutenant—p. 566.
 Puaritta, a village—p. 33.
 Puckally—p. 172.
 Pulhar, a village—p. 327.
 Pulwal—p. 362.
 Punariah—p. 32.
 Punjab—pp. 465, 500, 501, 533, 536, 538, 545, 550, 561.
 Punjdar—pp. 281, 282, 283.
 Punsiri Dichhut (Dixit)—p. 32.
 Pushoot—p. 495.
 Puteera—p. 150.

Q

- Qualano—p. 479.
 Quala Yuayet—p. 479.
 Quetta—pp. 473, 474, 482, 483, 484, 491, 496, 507, 515, 524, 539, 564.

R

- Raghonath Rao Ingliā, (Acting Subah of Jubbulpore)—pp. 6, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 34, 36, 40.
 Ragho Pandit—pp. 429, 430.
 Ragojee, a Gond Chief—pp. 173, 305, 306.
 Rahimdel Khan—p. 461.
 Rahmat Khan—p. 459.
 Raichur—pp. 131, 132.
 Raigarh—pp. 84, 214, 396.
 Rai Kesho Ramchandra, a vakeel—p. 262.
 Railygaon—p. 59.
 Raipur—pp. 104, 203, 204, 205, 206, 213, 222, 223, 231, 494.
 Raiseen—pp. 1, 2, 345, 346, 348.
 Rajahmundry—p. 224.
 Rajajee—pp. 309, 310, 312, 313, 316.
 Rajaram—pp. 20, 32, 292, 293, 294.
 Rajepore—p. 223.
 Rajeshwar Rao—pp. 446, 447.
 Rajhan—p. 494.
 Rajputana—pp. 482, 508, 518, 540, 547, 568.
 Rajwara—p. 503.
 Rambhabhoreea—pp. 113, 133.
 Ramchandra Chaudhari—pp. 196, 197.
 Ramchandra Pandit—pp. 284, 285.
 Ramchandra Wagh—pp. 136, 214, 215, 290, 328, 331, 334, 335, 336, 427, 449, 450, 451.

INDEX—cont.

R—cont.

R—cont.

Ramdhol—pp. 150, 151
 Ramdul—p. 508.
 Rameethan—p. 464.
 Ramgarh—pp. 163, 264, 283.
 Ramghurie—p. 232.
 Ramjee Gauntia—p. 33.
 Ramjee Tantia—pp. 10, 23, 34, 35, 36, 37.
 Ramjiwan—p. 35.
 Ramnagar (Nepal)—pp. 487, 492, 498, 507, 508, 509, 531.
 Rampalli—p. 302.
 Rampoor—p. 361.
 Ramprasad, (Agent of Ex-Raja of Nagpur)—p. 326.
 Rampur—pp. 486, 492, 504, 518.
 Ram Ratan Babu (Agent of Rao Ganga Singh)—pp. 329, 332, 340, 341, 344.
 Ramsay, Captain—p. 560.
 Ram Singh, Bhai—pp. 478, 526, 538.
 Ramsukh Ahir—pp. 273, 276.
 Ramtek—pp. 2, 3, 192, 281, 302, 303, 304.
 Rana Jung Pande—pp. 492, 508, 553.
 Rangoon—pp. 469, 476, 498, 499, 519, 520, 543, 567, 568.
 Ranipur—pp. 117, 155, 159, 185, 311.
 Ranjan, a Pindari Chief—pp. 348, 350.
 Maharaj Ranjeet Singh—pp. 324, 325, 326, 544, 561.
 Ranjore Singh, Zamindar—p. 235.
 Raste—pp. 377, 390, 392, 407.
 Rasool Khyma—p. 557.
 Ratan Singh Maharaj (Raja of Jabua)—p. 542.
 Rathgarh—pp. 318, 346.
 Rattan Chand Bhaee—p. 477.
 Rattanpur—pp. 41, 42, 71, 77, 91, 102, 105, 137.
 Ratterah—p. 124.
 Rattray, Lieutenant—pp. 513, 547.
 Ruakeire—pp. 305, 306, 312, 313.
 Raussee, a woman—pp. 215, 217.
 Ravi, river—pp. 545, 554.
 Rebenick, Captain—pp. 514, 523.
 Reid, Dr.—p. 505.
 Relvree—p. 330.
 Rewah—pp. 4, 114, 115, 165.
 Rhoondoo Bappoo—p. 181.
 Rhotgaon—p. 57.
 Richards, Major (Later Colonel)—pp. 47, 285, 288, 289, 291, 341.
 Rickets, M., Resident at Lucknow—p. 448.

Ritchie, Lieutenant—p. 94.
 Robert, Captain—pp. 120, 160, 161, 305, 348, 349, 350, 351, 437.
 Robertson, Captain H. D., in charge Police Pooni—pp. 367, 388.
 Rohanwaree—p. 181.
 Rohilkhand—pp. 253, 355, 356.
 Rookna, Zamindar—p. 234.
 Roope, Brigade Major—p. 68.
 Rose, Major—p. 347.
 Roshan Jemadar—pp. 271, 275.
 Ross Bell, Mr.—pp. 514, 523, 546.
 Roughsedge, Major E. (Commanding Ramgarh Corps)—pp. 41, 42, 71, 77, 82, 92, 102, 104, 105, 125, 126, 187.
 Rowlinson, Major—pp. 495, 551.
 Roy, Datta Ram—pp. 355, 361, 363.
 Ruchaira—pp. 171, 173, 174.
 Ruhure, Major—pp. 15, 16.
 Russell, H., Mr. (Resident at Hyderabad)—pp. 79, 139, 401, 407, 413.
 Russia—pp. 480, 481, 490, 503, 516, 527, 534, 535.
 Ruttawrie—pp. 108, 109.

S

Saccaram Gopal, Manager of the province of Jubbulpore—pp. 84, 85, 102, 103, 104.
 Sackapooore—p. 180.
 Sadashiv Vinayak—p. 452.
 Sadat Khan Momund—pp. 472, 495, 533.
 Sadik Ali Khan, Nawab—pp. 43, 136, 143, 160, 438.
 Sadlie, Captain—p. 175.
 Saharingpur—p. 422.
 Saheb Rao Hazari or Saheb Rao Hassary—pp. 5, 24, 53, 54, 63, 64.
 Sahib Khan—p. 272.
 Saidax or Salda—p. 475.
 Sainkhera—pp. 121, 122, 123, 130, 439.
 Saint Jenn D' Acre—p. 475.
 Sajanpur—pp. 273, 276.
 Sakharam Pandit—pp. 20, 22.
 Salabat Khan, Nawab—pp. 20, 21, 79, 138, 418.
 Salairec—p. 32.
 Sale, General Sir Robert—pp. 534, 539, 545, 546, 551.
 Saleh Mohammed—p. 481.
 Saletakri—p. 234.
 Saloo Khan—p. 496.
 Salum Khan—p. 306.

INDEX—cont.

S—cont.

- Samad Khan Tokhee—p. 461.
 Samarkand—pp. 463, 490.
 Sambalpur—pp. 71, 77, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 102, 103, 104, 105, 125, 126, 187, 188, 205.
 Sampna, a river—p. 152.
 Sandy, H. C., Lieutenant, D. A. Q. M. G. Later Captain—pp. 69, 70, 94, 231.
 Sanghurry—pp. 178, 180, 182.
 Sangram Singh Lal—p. 87.
 Saoligarh or Souleegurh—pp. 8, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 113, 159, 177, 313, 314, 436, 438, 439, 441.
 Saoner—pp. 162, 304.
 Saoo Gond—p. 196.
 Sardar Khan, Nawab—p. 326.
 Sardha—p. 234.
 Sargent, H.—p. 225.
 Sarun—pp. 487, 519.
 Sarup Singh—p. 442.
 Sassoor, a village—p. 366.
 Satara—pp. 366, 368, 370, 377, 381, 382, 383, 389, 390, 392, 393, 395, 400, 403, 405, 407, 410, 427, 455, 456, 457, 458.
 Saugmere, a village—p. 273.
 Saugor—pp. 10, 24, 62, 64, 116, 135, 136, 150, 204, 209, 210, 211, 213, 220, 221, 222, 242, 243, 244, 246, 253, 270, 275, 283, 288, 299, 346, 371, 425, 443, 449, 450.
 Saunders, Captain—pp. 161, 162, 176, 225.
 Sawlee Ahir—pp. 273, 276.
 Sawnpudda—p. 92.
 Scinde—Lower—pp. 463, 468, 473, 481, 484, 496, 503, 506, 507, 513, 523, 524, 528, 534, 535, 552, 555, 556.
 cinde (Upper)—pp. 463, 472, 481, 482, 484, 490, 496, 500, 503, 506, 507, 513, 514, 524, 525, 528, 534, 539, 540, 546, 552, 555, 556, 564, 565.
 Scott, Captain—pp. 68, 107, 124.
 Scott, Col. H. G.—pp. 60, 65, 67, 71, 81, 82, 138, 154, 161, 162, 166, 167, 169, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 182, 187, 192, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314.
 Sealkta—p. 455.
 Seena—pp. 400, 416, 417.
 Seerpoor—p. 51, 52.
 Sehor—pp. 150, 151, 441, 442.
 Sehut Khan—p. 502.
 Selagaon—p. 455.
 Seoni or Seonee—pp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 24, 43, 50, 54, 55, 56, 109, 110, 114, 116, 117, 118, 123, 134, 137, 149, 156, 159, 242, 345, 346, 435, 436, 437, 438, 453.
 Seraakier Hafiz Pasha—p. 516, 535.
 Seronje—pp. 360, 441, 442.
 Seroor—pp. 380, 455.

S—cont.

- Sewti Khalsa—p. 234.
 Shadi Khan—pp. 271, 272, 276.
 Shadura—p. 477.
 Shahabad—p. 375.
 Shahbaz Khan—p. 489.
 Shah Boozoorg—p. 474.
 Shah Din Fakir—p. 477.
 Shahjee, Chatrapati Maharaj—p. 458.
 Shah Kamran—pp. 481, 495, 523.
 Shah Nawaz Khan—pp. 496, 515.
 Shahpur—pp. 1, 18, 46, 57, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 141, 152, 159, 306, 308, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314.
 Shahr-i-Kabel—p. 461.
 Shah Soojah—pp. 461, 462, 466, 467, 478, 479, 480, 483, 488, 489, 494, 495, 502, 505, 506, 511, 512, 515, 521, 522, 528, 533, 534, 538, 539, 546, 551, 554, 563.
 Shah Zaman—pp. 495, 511.
 Shaik Abdulla-bin-Ahmed—pp. 541, 557.
 Shaikh Abdulla—pp. 306, 315, 316.
 Shaikh Ahmed Ali—pp. 315, 316.
 Shaikh Ahmad-Bin-Mubarak—p. 468.
 Shaikh Gurhoo—pp. 271, 272.
 Shaikh Hussain, Jemadar—p. 381.
 Shaikh Khalli—p. 468.
 Shaikh Saeed-Bin-Kazeeb—p. 557.
 Shaikh Sultan-Bin-Suggar—pp. 557, 559.
 Shaikh Mohammed-Bin-Khalifa—p. 541.
 Shakespear, Lieut.—pp. 467, 480, 481, 490, 503, 534.
 Shakespear, Colfn (Postmaster-General) pp. 204, 206.
 Shakespear, H.—pp. 218, 219.
 Shamshul Beg—p. 171.
 Shankar Bhau—pp. 44, 62, 63.
 Shankar Shah—pp. 135, 298.
 Sharanpur—p. 554.
 Shargah—pp. 556, 557.
 Sheerpore—p. 369.
 Shegaon—p. 455.
 Sheikh Hayat—p. 275.
 Sheikh Issa—p. 486.
 Sheikh-Khaleifa-bin-Shakhoot—p. 485.
 Shery—p. 181.
 Shelton, Brigadier, I.—pp. 538, 544, 545, 547, 550, 554, 562.
 Sheoram Trimbak (Zamindar)—p. 235.
 Sheorinarayan—p. 105.
 Sheriff, Lieutenant—p. 306.
 Sheriff Hussain—p. 518.
 Sheriff Pasha—pp. 558, 560.
 Sherkhan, Killedar of Sohagpur—pp. 15, 17, 160.
 Sherry, Major M.—pp. 522, 539, 554.

INDEX—*cont.*S—*cont.*

Sher Singh, Kunwar—pp. 460, 545, 549, 550, 561, 562.
 Shikarpore—pp. 455, 514, 515.
 Shinwarri Territory—p. 465.
 Shiraz—pp. 484, 485, 524, 535, 541, 558.
 ShIRRuckpore—p. 554.
 Shivprasad—pp. 296, 297, 319.
 Sho-ay-gain—p. 464.
 Shohzed Mussiah—p. 346.
 Shooagdoun—p. 504.
 Shridhar, Pandit—pp. 186, 427, 428, 429, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435.
 Shurfood Dowlah—p. 486.
 Sickett, Captain—p. 50.
 Sihora—pp. 31, 37.
 Sikkim—p. 509.
 Silligori—p. 543.
 Silooa—p. 186.
 Simaria—pp. 157, 316.
 Simla—p. 270.
 Sindhia, Dowlat Rao—pp. 317, 318, 319, 322, 323, 371, 372, 419, 421, 422, 423, 424, 426.
 Sindwa—p. 371.
 Singa—p. 557.
 Singapore—pp. 464, 469, 470, 476, 487, 488, 492, 560.
 Singbeer Pande—p. 536.
 Singhbhoom—pp. 71, 86.
 Singpur—p. 440.
 Singwara—pp. 163, 164, 455.
 Singhgarh—pp. 366, 381.
 Simock, Captain—pp. 85, 87, 88.
 Sirgooja—pp. 41, 42, 71, 77, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 104, 105, 165.
 Sir-i-pool—p. 461.
 Sir-naddy—pp. 41, 42.
 Sirohee—pp. 476.
 Sitabuldee—pp. 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 265, 267, 278, 427, 451, 453.
 Sitaram—p. 36.
 Skinner, Col.—p. 565.
 Sleeman, W. H., Principal Asstt.—pp. 270, 449.
 Smith, Brigadier General—pp. 131, 132, 320, 321, 322, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 387, 397.
 Smith, Lieut.—p. 566.
 Smith, Mr., Major (Commanding Ellichpur Division of Nizam's troops)—pp. 326, 327.
 Sochaft Singh, Raja—pp. 459, 533, 544, 561.

S—*cont.*

Sohagpur—pp. 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 24, 77, 88, 121, 140, 158, 160, 163, 164, 165, 166, 177, 183, 184, 305, 437.
 Sohan—p. 274.
 Sokha—p. 276.
 Solapur—pp. 165, 383, 403, 417.
 Solarzao—p. 479.
 Solimen—p. 475.
 Someree—p. 274.
 Someshwar—pp. 507, 531.
 Sonpur—p. 91.
 Sookait Mundi—pp. 325, 326.
 Soolah—p. 32.
 Soondarpur—p. 35.
 Soonmeanee—pp. 473, 484, 497, 515.
 Soopa—p. 455.
 Soorajban, Adjutant—p. 550.
 Soorjaghur—p. 223.
 Sord, Dr.—p. 511.
 Sougree—p. 554.
 Southerland, J. C.—pp. 218, 219.
 Spandier, Captain—p. 68.
 Sparkes, Captain—pp. 47, 57, 58, 104, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 120, 122, 138, 139, 154, 155, 287, 306, 307.
 Sreenagar—pp. 5, 8, 18, 36, 439.
 Sternback, Mr.—pp. 478, 479.
 Sterling, A., Secretary—pp. 217, 218, 219, 220, 256, 261, 264, 265, 431, 432, 433, 434, 449, 451.
 Stevenson, Brigadier—p. 472.
 Stewart, Lieut.—pp. 175, 178, 180, 181.
 Stewart, J., Captain, Later Major—pp. 1, 2, 52, 323, 326, 345, 346, 347, 352, 354, 373, 374, 375, 376, 419, 421, 422, 423, 424, 426.
 Stoddart, Colonel—pp. 481, 490, 534.
 Stoke, Mr., Secretary—p. 224.
 Subaljeet—p. 274.
 Subathu—pp. 519, 536, 554.
 Subba—p. 313.
 Subbon Soonet, a Sepoy—p. 112.
 Sudoba—pp. 1, 18, 19.
 Suez—pp. 516, 530.
 Sujalpur—pp. 347, 351.
 Sukkur—pp. 463, 469, 476, 484, 492, 496, 497, 503, 507, 514, 515, 523, 528, 535, 540, 552, 555, 565, 566.
 Sukoo Gond—p. 216.
 Suleemana or Sulemania—pp. 468, 485, 495, 516, 541.
 Sulpy Pass—p. 366.

S—cont.

- Sultan Ahmed—p. 490.
 Sultan Hamid—p. 473.
 Sultan Mohammed Khan—pp. 459, 460, 465, 466, 471, 472, 473, 477, 478, 493, 500, 501, 502, 522, 526, 538, 563.
 Sultan Mohed Khan—p. 346.
 Sultanpur—p. 501.
 Sumner Shah—p. 135.
 Sundulpur—pp. 319, 322.
 Suntohee Lodhi—p. 276.
 Sunuddy—pp. 168.
 Surat—pp. 226, 227.
 Surat Ram—p. 330.
 Surjan Jemadar—p. 319.
 Surji Anjangaon—p. 411.
 Sutherland, Colonel—p. 490.
 Sutlej—pp. 326, 327, 342, 343, 451, 470, 477, 478, 493, 494, 501, 509, 510, 533, 547, 548, 550, 554, 562, 564, 567.
 Sutnair—pp. 104, 297.
 Suttanwaree—p. 117.
 Sutwas—pp. 313, 314.
 Suwar Singh, Gond (Patel of Sundarpur)—p. 35.
 Swinton, Lieut.—pp. 24, 41.
 Swinton, G., Secy. to Govt.—pp. 203, 207, 213, 214, 220, 222, 224, 225, 227, 251, 254, 256, 266, 324, 328, 337, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 427, 428, 429, 443, 448, 449.
 Swinton, S., Opium Agent, Indore—p. 227.
 Sydwarra—p. 276.
 Syed Beg—p. 474.
 Syed Hashim—p. 495.
 Syed Lal, Havildar—p. 314.
 Syed Mohd. Hussain *alias* Agha Khan, Governor of Kerman—p. 211.
 Syed Mohammed Khan—p. 465.
 Syed Myasodeen—p. 495.
 Sylhet—p. 470.
 Syne, Major—p. 138.
 Syria—pp. 474, 535, 558, 559, 560.
 Syrye—p. 163.

T

- Tabriz—pp. 516, 535, 536, 541.
 Tajoura—pp. 517, 567.
 Talelore—p. 504.
 Tapp, Colonel—p. 562.
 Tatta—pp. 492, 503, 524, 525, 532, 537, 555, 556.
 Taylor, Brigade-Major—p. 68.

T—cont.

- Taz Khan—p. 274.
 Teema Rao Kaleesh—pp. 300, 301.
 Teerah—p. 472.
 Tehran—pp. 462, 463, 485, 491, 498, 517, 527, 530, 534, 540, 558.
 Teitelra—p. 298.
 Tejanna—pp. 274, 275.
 Tejgurh—p. 14.
 Tejoo Khan—pp. 274, 275, 276.
 Tell, Lieutenant—pp. 65, 67, 141.
 Tenasserim—pp. 470, 476, 498, 519, 532, 537.
 Terai Boharnee Deo (Tribhuban Deo) (Raja of Barapati)—p. 90.
 Thait (Chait) Singh—p. 32.
 Thakoor Singh—p. 319.
 Tharrawaddie—p. 504.
 Thikkur—p. 537.
 Thinthar, Lieut.—pp. 178, 180, 181, 183.
 Thukoree Jemi—pp. 273, 275, 276.
 Tibet—pp. 464, 506, 531, 536.
 Tigris—p. 558.
 Tikari Ghat—pp. 117, 141, 152.
 Tillah Sunkrantee—p. 91.
 Tillok Chand, a Gond Raja—p. 112.
 Tilwary Ghat—p. 109.
 Todd, Major—p. 462.
 Tonk—pp. 361, 347.
 Toolooram Gooree—pp. 36, 37.
 Toonee, General—p. 42.
 Toongbhadra—pp. 400, 416.
 Tootumdarra—pp. 534, 539.
 Tourn Devaingyaun—p. 504.
 Towah Nallah—p. 107.
 Towar, a river—p. 321.
 Town-Devain-gyoun—p. 470.
 Trassor, Lieut.-Colonel—p. 323.
 Trevelyan, C. J. Assistant Resident—p. 337.
 Tribizonde—p. 516.
 Trichinopoly—p. 176.
 Trimbakjee Dangila—p. 402.
 Tulsah Singh, Bhya—p. 538.
 Turkistan or Turkey—pp. 463, 467, 480, 489, 495, 529.
 Turreya Ghat—p. 470.
 Turwar—p. 312.

INDEX—cont.

U

- Udaipur—pp. 357, 361.
- Uglee—p. 24.
- Ujir Singh—p. 135.
- Ujjain—pp. 24, 207, 208, 212, 424.
- Ukkoo Khan—p. 526.
- Umbarrah—p. 124.
- Umrao—p. 370.
- Umrao Singh—pp. 37, 504.
- Unterbede—p. 273.
- Utter Singh, Sardar—pp. 549, 560, 562.
- Uullela—p. 273.

V

- Valliant, Brigadier—p. 556.
- Vardon, Lieut.—p. 565.
- Vazir-Ud-Dowlah (son of Amir Khan)—pp. 355, 356, 357, 362.
- Venkat Rao—p. 445.
- Ventura, General—pp. 471, 478, 500, 501, 509, 511, 533, 545, 562.
- Vinchurkar—pp. 365, 392, 410.
- Vindhyachal or Vindhya mountains—pp. 45, 321.
- Vingorla—p. 528.
- Vizagapattam—pp. 215, 224.
- Vizeer Ooduwlah—p. 494.

W

- Wahronee—p. 182.
- Wai—pp. 382, 383, 405.
- Wainganga—pp. 162, 178, 180, 231, 241.
- Wairagarh—pp. 161, 162, 163, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 223.
- Walidad Khan—pp. 326, 327, 328.
- Wallace, Colonel—pp. 465, 466, 494.
- Walio Khan (a Ghilzie Chief)—pp. 461, 480.
- Walsh, Captain—pp. 494, 547.
- Ward, Lieut. (Later Captain)—pp. 160, 328.
- Warden, F. (Chief Secretary, Bombay Government)—pp. 365, 367, 368, 370, 408, 412.
- Wardha—pp. 52, 59, 72, 79, 131, 369, 393, 400, 401, 416.
- Wardlow, Lieutenant (after Lt.-Colonel) (Commanding at Sohagpur)—pp. 15, 17, 48, 49, 104, 108, 152, 195, 314.
- Warrora—p. 182.

W—cont.

- Warrie Jungles—p. 234.
- Wasi! Mohammed (a Pindari Chief)—pp. 352, 353, 354.
- Wassota—p. 383.
- Watkins, Mr.—pp. 128, 129.
- Watson, C. B., Brigadier General—pp. 50, 53, 61, 81, 138, 139, 282, 284, 287, 288, 290, 293, 294, 370.
- Watson, Lieut. (Later Captain)—pp. 65, 68, 321.
- Wauchope—p. 64.
- Waues, M.—p. 470.
- Well, Captain—pp. 177, 304.
- Wellesley, General—p. 436.
- Wheeler, Lt.-Col. (Later Brigadier)—pp. 513, 534.
- White, Captain—pp. 68, 303, 304, 313, 314.
- Whitelock, S. K.—p. 507.
- Wilder, F. B. (Resident at Nagpur)—pp. 241, 242, 247, 251, 254, 256, 261, 262, 263, 266, 269, 326, 327, 328, 330, 339, 340, 448, 449, 450.
- Wilkinson, I. (Supdt. of Affairs, Chanda)—p. 250.
- Wilkinson, T., Lieutenant (Later Captain, then Major, Resident at Nagpur)—pp. 96, 178, 183, 231, 235, 241, 249, 250, 263, 264, 278, 451, 452.
- William IV, His Majesty—p. 507.
- Williams, Mr.—p. 283.
- Wilson, H. H.—pp. 218, 219.
- Wilson J. W. Major—pp. 161, 162, 208, 212.
- Willoughby, Sir Cotton—p. 421.
- Willoughby, J. P.—p. 455.
- Wood, Lieut.—p. 460.
- Woddburns, Capt.—pp. 466, 515.
- Woulfe, J., Major (Later Major-General)—pp. 176, 278, 301.
- Wuddo—p. 473.
- Wunnie or Wunn—pp. 22, 59.
- Wyegaum—pp. 178, 179.
- Wylie, Surgeon—pp. 94, 277.
- Wyaraug—p. 417.

INDEX—cont.

Y

Yadga Rao—pp. 264, 266.
 Yadyoon—p. 476.
 Yakub Beg—pp. 466, 467.
 Yambo—p. 516.
 Yankappa—p. 303.
 Yarkand—pp. 506, 509.
 Yar Mohammed—p. 197.
 Yar Mohammed Khar, Vazir—pp. 463,
 466, 523.
 Yamen—p. 516.
 Yen, a river—p. 481.
 Yezd—p. 461.

Z

Zabbar Dust Khan—p. 462.
 Zalim Singh, Raja Rana—pp. 372, 373.
 Zanjibar—pp. 507, 517, 542, 566, 567.
 Zawah—p. 461.
 Zeilah—pp. 504, 517.
 Zibe-Sultan—p. 497.
 Zimaneer—p. 45.
 Zoormat—p. 472.
 Zorawar Singh, Vazeer—pp. 479, 506,
 527, 538, 545.
 Zulfukar—p. 275.

30045
The Asiatic Society Library

Author Bangpur Residency Records.

Title Selections. V.4 (1818-1840)

Call No. 954.3 N.152

Date of Issue	Issued to	Date of Return

Library of the
ASIATIC SOCIETY
1 Park Street, Calcutta-16
Call No. 954.3 N.152
Accession No. 30045